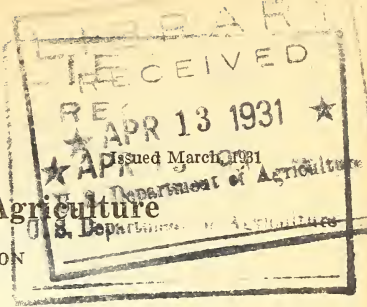


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.







# United States Department of Agriculture

## FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17526-17575

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1931]

**17526. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 22 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23362. I. S. No. 07926. S. No. 1526.)**

Samples of canned cherries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain worms and decayed cherries, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Delaware.

On June 10, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped by James J. Reilly, from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 28, 1928, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Delaware, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Morning Glory Brand Sour Pitted Cherries, \* \* \* Packed for Reeves Parvin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On July 2, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17527. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24902. I. S. No. 037974. S. No. 3177.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On or about June 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., consigned about May 26, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by Schlosser Bros., from Frankfort, Ind., and had been transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Fancy Packed For Blatter Bros. Creamery \* \* \* Creamery Butter."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Misbranding was alleged

for the further reason that the statement "Butter," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On June 12, 1930, Blatter Bros., Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be disposed of until reconditioned to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17528. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 11 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24027. I. S. No. 04514. S. No. 2151.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 18, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Schmitt Bros. (Inc.), from Blue River, Wis., on July 9, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, excessive water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality; in that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article; in that a valuable constituent of the article, butterfat, had been in part abstracted therefrom; and in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On July 26, 1929, C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17529. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 37 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23858. I. S. No. 09199. S. No. 1940.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On April 20, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 37 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the West Hamlin Creamery Co., Elkhorn, Iowa, on or about April 9, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 29, 1929, Gallagher Bros., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the



execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17530. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 18 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24040. I. S. No. 04522. S. No. 2148.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 22, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wequiock Creamery Co., from Green Bay, Wis., on July 15, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, to wit, excessive water, had been mixed and packed with the said article, so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 27, 1929, H. C. Christians Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17531. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 43 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24039. I. S. No. 010235. S. No. 2139.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 17, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ideal Cheese Butter Co., from Gleason, Wis., on July 8, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality; in that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article; in that a valuable constituent of the article, namely, butterfat, had been in part abstracted; and in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On July 26, 1929, C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed, under the supervision of this department, so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17532. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 6 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24035. I. S. No. 010244. S. No. 2137.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 22, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Clemensgrove Creamery Co., from Clemensgrove, Iowa, on July 11, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality; in that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article; in that a valuable constituent of the article, butterfat, had been in part abstracted therefrom; and in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On July 27, 1929, the Minerva Valley Co-operative Creamery Association, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department, so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17533. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 9 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24037. I. S. No. 010236. S. No. 2138.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 17, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Co-operative Creamery Co., from Toronto, Iowa, July 10, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality; in that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article; in that a valuable constituent of the article, butterfat, had been in part abstracted therefrom; and in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On July 17, 1929, Hunter, Walton & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed, under the supervision of this department, so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17534. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 68 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24032. I. S. No. 010147. S. No. 2140.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 18, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and



condemnation of 68 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Prairie River Creamery Co., from Gleason, Wis., on July 8, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality; and in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and in that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 26, 1929, C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department, so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17535. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 69 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24034. I. S. No. 011803. S. No. 2136.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 19, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., consigned on or about July 12, 1929, alleging that the article had been shipped by the York Cooperative Creamery Association, from Williamsburg, Iowa, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality; in that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the article; in that a valuable constituent of the article, butterfat, had been in part abstracted therefrom; and in that the article contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On July 27, 1929, the H. C. Christians Co. Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17536. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 26 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24038. I. S. No. 09277. S. No. 2141.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 18, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Eau Galle Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co., from Woodville Wis., on July 9, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and in-

juriously affect its quality; in that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article; in that a valuable constituent of the article, butterfat, had been in part abstracted; and that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On July 26, 1929, Hunter, Walton & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed, under the supervision of this department, so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17537. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 40 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24969. I. S. No. 2922. S. No. 3298.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On July 25, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., consigned about July 19, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fred C. Mansfield Corporation, from Wautoma, Wis., and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label bore the statement "Butter," which was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On July 28, 1930, H. L. Piel Co., Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,400, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of until reconditioned and labeled to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17538. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 11 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25045. I. S. No. 2383. S. No. 3332.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On July 30, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 tubs of butter at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Universal Carloading & Distributing Co., from Mankato, Minn., on or about July 21, 1930, in interstate commerce into the State of New Jersey, having originated with the Model Dairy Co., Mankato, Minn., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 12, 1930, the Model Dairy Co. (Inc.), Mankato, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was



ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act and all laws relating thereto.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17539. Misbranding of wheat bran and wheat middlings. U. S. v. 200 Sacks of Wheat Bran, et al. Decree of condemnation entered. Products released under bond to be repacked. (F. & D. No. 24240. I. S. Nos. 013302, 013303. S. No. 2472.)**

Sacks of wheat bran and wheat middlings from the herein described interstate shipment having been examined and found to contain less than 100 pounds, the weight declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On November 13, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 bags of wheat bran and 200 bags of wheat middlings at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Rugby Milling Co., Rugby, N. Dak., on October 16, 1929, and had been transported from the State of North Dakota into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: (Bag) "100 Pounds Net when packed Pure Wheat Bran, the Rugby Milling Co., Rugby, N. D.," and "100 Pounds Net when packed Rich Standard Middlings, The Rugby Milling Co., Rugby, N. D."

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the statement on the label, "100 Pounds Net," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated on the bags was not correct.

On May 26, 1930, the Rugby Milling Co., Rugby, N. Dak., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon the payment of costs and the execution of bond in the sum of \$26.24, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of until repacked and brought up to the proper weight under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17540. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 80 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24500. I. S. No. 016955. S. No. 2801.)**

Samples of a product labeled as cottonseed meal from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be cottonseed feed containing less protein than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina.

On February 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 80 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Elkin, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kershaw Oil Mill, from Kershaw, S. C., on or about January 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Palmetto Brand Good Cotton Seed Meal Manufactured by Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, South Carolina. \* \* \* Protein \* \* \* 36 per cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in protein had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label bore the statements "Cottonseed Meal \* \* \* Protein 36 per cent," which were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the article contained less than 36 per cent of protein.

On July 24, 1930, the Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, S. C., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was

ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that it be relabeled as cottonseed feed containing 33 per cent of protein, equivalent to 6.4 per cent of ammonia.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17541. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 35½ Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24603. I. S. No. 025741. S. No. 2937.)**

Samples of tomato catsup from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed material and to be artificially colored, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma.

On or about March 10, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35½ cases of tomato catsup at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rush Canning Co., Bentonville, Ark., on or about October 8, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Mid-Mountain Brand Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Packed by Mid-Mountain Fruit Co., Bentonville, Ark."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated and misbranded in that it contained mold, filthy and putrid matter, and artificial coloring.

On July 2, 1930, the Rush Canning Co., Bentonville, Ark., having failed to plead or appear in the case, but having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17542. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 7 Cases of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 24970. I. S. No. 879. S. No. 3288.)**

Samples of print butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat, and to be short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On July 12, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Red Rock Creamery, Kent, Wash., on or about July 11, 1930, to Seattle, Wash., to be shipped in interstate commerce to Alaska, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Prints) "Red Rock Butter—One Pound Net. Red Rock Creamery, Kent, Washington."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled "Butter," which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat; in that it was labeled "One Pound Net," which was false and misleading, since the package contained less than 1 pound net; and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated on the package was not correct.

On July 21, 1930, the Red Rock Creamery Co., Kent, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, the said decree providing that the product might be released to the claimant, for reconditioning under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the deposit of cash bond conditioned in part that it should not be disposed of contrary to law. On August 11, 1930, the product having been found unfit for reconditioning, it was ordered by the court that the butter be destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17543. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 22 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24651. I. S. No. 029025. S. No. 2984.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be rancid, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On March 25, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 tubs of butter at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been transported on or about July 27, 1929, by the truck of De Bow & Co., Newark, N. J., from the premises of Fred D. Oetjen, New York, N. Y., in interstate commerce to Newark, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 16, 1930, Fred D. Oetjen, New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegation of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be renovated so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17544. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 401 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed or delivered to fish hatcheries. (F. & D. No. 24707. I. S. No. 023226. S. No. 3047.)**

Samples of canned salmon from the herein described shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On April 4, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 401 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Crosby Fisheries (Inc.), from Ketchikan, Alaska, on or about September 23, 1929, and had been transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On July 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal or delivered to the State Fisheries Department for use as fish food.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17545. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 275 Cases of Creamery Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24997. I. S. No. 2276. S. No. 3289.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York. On or about July 19, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 275 cases of creamery butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Kurtin & Kurtin, as agents for the J. A. Long Co., Portland, Ind., from Jersey City, N. J., on or about July 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Retail package) "Creamery Butter \* \* \* One Pound Net \* \* \* J. A. Long Co., \* \* \* Portland, Indiana."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it was labeled so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser by a false and misleading statement, namely, "One Pound Net." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On August 8, 1930, the J. A. Long Co., Portland, Ind., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,500, or the deposit of cash collateral in like amount, conditioned in part that it be repacked in tubs and labeled with a correct statement of the quantity of the contents.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17546. Adulteration and misbranding of oat middlings. U. S. v. 500 Sacks and 540 Sacks of Alpine Oat Middlings. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24833. I. S. Nos. 037907, 037908. S. No. 3167.)**

Samples of feed labeled as oat middlings from the herein described shipment having been found to contain ground oat hulls and less protein and more crude fiber than declared on the label, and in a certain portion less fat than so declared, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On June 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,040 sacks of alleged oat shorts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sheffield Elevator Co., from Milwaukee, Wis., on or about May 26, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Alpine Oat Middlings By-Product of Oatmeal Mill. Guaranteed Analysis Protein 14%, Fat 4%, Fibre not over 9%. Contains oat middlings, oat shorts and a very small percentage of oat hulls." A portion of the said article was further labeled: "Manufactured by Sheffield Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, oat hulls, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for oat middlings, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 14%, \* \* \* Fibre not over 9%," with respect to a portion of the product, borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, when applied to an article deficient in protein and containing a larger percentage of fibre than stated, and the statements, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 14% Fat 4% Fibre not over 9%," with respect to the remainder of the product, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an article deficient in protein and fat, and which contained excessive fiber. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 31, 1930, E. J. Quinn, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17547. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 360 Bags of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24579. I. S. No. 012421. S. No. 2908.)**

Samples of the product labeled as cottonseed meal from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be cottonseed feed containing less protein and fat and more fiber than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On March 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 bags of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cumberland, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the F. W. Brod Corporation, Memphis, Tenn., from Decatur, Ala., on or about January 10, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of



the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Guaranteed Analysis Owl Brand 36% Prime Cotton Seed Meal \* \* \* Protein (Min.) 36.00% Fat (Min.) 5.00% Nitrogen (Min.) 5.76% \* \* \* Fibre (Max.) 14.00% \* \* \* Manufactured for F. W. Brod  Corporation, Memphis, Tenn."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that cotton-seed feed had been substituted for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labeling, "36% Prime Cotton Seed Meal" and "Protein (Min.) 36.00% Fat (Min.) 5.00% Fibre (Max.) 14.00%," were false and misleading and deceived and mislead the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 6, 1930, the Home Oil Mill, Decatur, Ala., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,400, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of until relabeled to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17548. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. Buttnick Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100.** (F. & D. No. 25025. I. S. Nos. 030372, 030373, 030374.)

Sample of canned salmon from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On July 21, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Buttnick Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about November 13, 1929, from the State of Washington into the State of Florida, of quantities of canned salmon which was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On August 6, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17549. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 14 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25058. I. S. No. 2381. S. No. 3285.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 18, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Regal Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co., Regal, Minn., on or about July 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 5, 1930, the Regal Cooperative Creamery Association, Regal, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, and having agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the Federal food and drugs act and all laws relating thereto.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17550. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 13 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25057. I. S. No. 2367. S. No. 3312.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 26, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Grant Creamery Co., from Grant, Mich., on or about July 22, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 1, 1930, the Grant Creamery, Grant, Mich., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, and having agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act and all laws relating thereto.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17551. Adulteration and misbranding of ground cardamon. U. S. v. 1 Drum of Ground Cardamon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24754. I. S. No. 020810. S. No. 3110.)**

Samples of ground cardamon from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be adulterated with ginger, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On May 10, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 drum of ground cardamon at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by I. Wertheimer & Son, from New York, N. Y., on or about April 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Ground Cardamon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that ginger had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Pure Ground Cardamon," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an article containing ginger. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On June 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17552. Adulteration of canned frozen eggs. U. S. v. 366 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24753. I. S. No. 028014. S. No. 3111.)**

Samples of the canned frozen eggs from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed eggs, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On May 10, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and con-



condemnation of 366 cans of frozen eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Robinson-Hoban Co., from Duluth, Minn., on or about November 22, 1929, to Buffalo, N. Y., and reshipped from said Buffalo to New York, N. Y., on or about March 13, 1930, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Robinson-Hoban Co. Chicago \* \* \* Mixed Egg."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On July 18, 1930, the Merchants Refrigerating Co., New York, N. Y., having admitted the allegation of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,300, conditioned in part that the good portion be separated from the bad portion, and the former released and the latter destroyed or denatured.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17553. Adulteration of canned tuna. U. S. v. 75 Cases of Canned Tonno, et al. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 24450, 24451. I. S. Nos. 030142, 030143. S. Nos. 2725, 2726.)

Samples of canned tuna from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On January 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 124 cases of canned tonno, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Southern California Fish Corporation, Terminal Island, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from Terminal Island, Calif. (Los Angeles Harbor), on or about December 9, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Marca Rosa Tonno Fish \* \* \* Packed for G. F. Philadelphia, Pa." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Italy Brand Tonno Tuna Italian Style \* \* \* Southern California Fish Corp., Packers, Terminal Island, Calif."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On June 30, 1930, Louis A. Ludwig & Co., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$2,200, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17554. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 30 Boxes of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24901. I. S. No. 037976. S. No. 3178.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On June 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co., Minneapolis, Minn., from Chicago, Ill., and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Superior Creamery Packed exclusively for Blatter Bros. \* \* \* 1 Lb. Net Weight."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "1 Lb. Net Weight," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 12, 1930, the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co., Minneapolis, Minn., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of until relabeled to comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17555. Adulteration and misbranding of grape juice. U. S. v. 63 Cases of Grape Juice. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24776. I. S. Nos. 010924, 018659. S. No. 3140.)**

An examination of grape juice from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that it contained added sugar and water and that it was contained in gallon-jugs, labeled in part, "32 Fluid Oz.," the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On May 21, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 cases, each containing four 1-gallon jugs of grape juice, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Glendale, Calif., consigned by the Dickinson Co., Oswego, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped from Portland, Oreg., on or about February 18, 1930, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cases) "4 1-Gallon;" (jug) "Dickinson's Home Made 32 Fluid Oz. Grape Juice \* \* \* The Dickinson Co., Oswego, Oregon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that added sugar and water had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for grape juice.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the designation "Grape Juice" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an article containing added sugar and water. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On June 30, 1930, the Dickinson Co., Oswego, Oreg., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon the payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department so that it conform with the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17556. Adulteration of canned tuna. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Canned Tuna. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24438. I. S. No. 021947. S. No. 2700.)**

Samples of canned tuna from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On January 14, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cases of canned tuna, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Halfhill Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about October 17, 1929, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Liguria Brand Tuna \* \* \* Packed by Halfhill Packing Corporation Incorporated, Long Beach, California, U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On June 30, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17557. Misbranding of potatoes. U. S. v. John B. Conrad. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 19762. I. S. No. 6989-x.)**

Sample sacks of potatoes from the herein described interstate shipment having been weighed and found to contain less than 150 pounds, the weight declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On July 6, 1926, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against John B. Conrad, Wayland, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about January 7, 1926, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of potatoes which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Potatoes—150 Lbs. Net When Packed, J. B. Conrad, Wayland, N. Y."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statement "150 Lbs. Net," borne on the sacks containing the said article, was false and misleading; and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said sacks contained less than 150 pounds net of the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 9, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17558. Adulteration of canned sweetpotatoes. U. S. v. 54 Cases of Sweet-potatoes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24736. I. S. No. 027851. S. No. 3092.)**

Samples of the canned sweetpotatoes from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

On April 26, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 cases of canned sweetpotatoes at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Insley & Mitchell, from Salisbury, Md., on or about February 15, 1930, and transported from the State of Maryland to the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "I & M Brand Sweet Potatoes Packed by Insley & Mitchell, Salisbury, Md."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On July 1, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17559. Misbranding of alfalfa meal. U. S. v. 997 Bags of Alfalfa Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released upon deposit of collateral. (F. & D. No. 24780. I. S. No. 022970. S. No. 3142.)**

Samples of alfalfa meal from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less crude protein than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On June 9, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 997 bags of alfalfa meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Russell & Macaulay, from Sacramento, Calif., on or about May 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Alfalfa Meal \* \* \* Manufactured by Russell & Macaulay, Sacramento, California, Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 17%."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Crude Protein, not less than 17%," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an article which contained a less amount of protein.

On June 12, 1930, Louis E. Page, agent for Russell & Macaulay, Sacramento, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the

allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the deposit of \$500 in lieu of bond, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department to show the true protein content.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17560. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon oil. U. S. v. 6 Cans of Italian Lemon Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24770. I. S. No. 020816. S. No. 3126.)**

An examination of oil from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that it consisted of cottonseed oil containing a trace of lemon oil and that the cans were short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On May 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cans of Italian lemon oil at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by David Kleckner, New York, N. Y., on December 17, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Distributed by Kleckner's Italian Lemon Oil 1 Lb. Net."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Italian Lemon Oil" and "1 Lb. Net," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, lemon oil; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On June 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17561. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Canned Tuna Fish. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24474. I. S. No. 029895. S. No. 2707.)**

Samples of canned tuna fish from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be short weight and to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

On January 23, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of canned tuna fish, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Hattiesburg, Miss., consigned by the Cohn-Hopkins Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about October 26, 1929, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. Subsequently a supplemental libel was filed charging that the product was also adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "White Seal Brand California Tuna Light Meat, Contents 7 oz., Packed by Cohn-Hopkins Inc., Quality Packers, San Diego, California."

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid (animal) substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said cans did not each contain 7 ounces of the product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and was not plainly and conspicuously branded on the outside of the package to show the quantity of its contents.



On June 10, 1930, Cohn-Hopkins & Co., San Diego, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned so as to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17562. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 14 Tubs, et al., of Butter. Consent decree entered. Product released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. & D. No. 25061. I. S. Nos. 036863, 036864. S. No. 3242.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On June 21, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 38 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Veblen Home Creamery Co., from Veblen, S. Dak., in two lots, on June 3, and June 5, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of South Dakota into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On June 27, 1930, the two libels having been consolidated into one cause of action and the Minnesota Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., claimant, having consented to the forfeiture and condemnation of the product, a decree was entered ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,200, conditioned in part that it be reworked and brought up to legal standard under the supervision of this department and not sold or disposed of contrary to the law of any State or of the United States or its possessions or territories.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17563. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 20 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24890. I. S. No. 037226. S. No. 3213.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about June 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. F. McKinney Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Kans., on May 27, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On June 19, 1930, Gallagher Bros., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17564. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 20 Tubs, et al., of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 24888, 24889. I. S. Nos. 030674, 037233. S. Nos. 3204, 3205.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about June 13, and June 14, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 85 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Perry Creamery Co., from Perry, Okla., in part on May 29, 1930, and in part on June 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration with respect to a portion of the article, and adulteration and misbranding with respect to the remainder, in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to a portion of the article for the reason that it was sold and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On June 19, 1930, the cases having been consolidated and Gallagher Bros., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17565. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 48 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. D. No. 24957. I. S. No. 037240. S. No. 3222.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about June 21, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the N. E. Cooperative Exchange, from Green Bay, Wis., on June 10, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was sold and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On June 25, 1930, the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department so that it may be disposed of without violating the law of any State or of the United States.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17566. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 25 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.**  
(F. & D. No. 24884. I. S. No. 036461. S. No. 3182.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of butterfat, namely, less than 80 per cent of butterfat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about May 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Park Falls Creamery Co., from Park Falls, Wis., on May 16, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On June 19, 1930, the Peter Fox & Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed so that it contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17567. Adulteration of canned cherries and adulteration and misbranding of canned tomato paste. U. S. v. Eagle Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 22598. I. S. Nos. 20891-x, 21211-x, 21212-x, 21695-x, 21696-x, 21710-x, 21711-x, 21712-x, 21713-x, 21714-x, 24278-x.)**

Samples of canned cherries from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain worms and decayed fruit, and samples of the tomato paste having been found to be colored with cochineal, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On September 16, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Eagle Canning Co., a corporation, Fredonia, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about August 9, 1927, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of canned cherries which were adulterated; and on or about October 12, 1927, October 13, 1927, December 8, 1927, December 9, 1927, January 9, 1928, and January 31, 1928, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts; on or about October 25, 1927, and November 19, 1927, from the State of New York into the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, respectively, of quantities of canned tomato paste, which was adulterated and misbranded. The canned cherries were labeled in part: "Selmore Brand Red Sour Pitted Cherries \* \* \* Packed by Eagle Canning Co., Inc., Fredonia, N. Y." A portion of the tomato paste was labeled in part: "Eagle Brand Salsa Di Pomodoro \* \* \* Eagle Brand Tomato Paste, Eagle Canning Co., Inc., Fredonia, N. Y." A portion of the said tomato paste was labeled in part: "Unita Brand \* \* \* Tomato Paste Eagle Canning Co., Inc., Fredonia, N. Y." A portion of the said tomato paste was labeled in part: "Perfect Brand Tomato Paste."

Adulteration of the canned cherries was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance. Adulteration of the tomato paste was alleged for the reason that a substance, to wit, an artificially colored tomato paste, had been substituted for the said article.

Misbranding of the said tomato paste was alleged for the reason that the statement "Tomato Paste," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article consisted wholly of tomato paste; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of tomato paste, whereas it consisted in part of undeclared artificial color.

On July 15, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17568. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. Fredonia Salsina Canning Co. (Inc.).** Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 23749. I. S. Nos. 01658, 01682, 01685.)

Samples of canned cherries from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain worms, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On August 23, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid an information against the Fredonia Salsina Canning Co. (Inc.), alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about July 31, 1928, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, of quantities of canned cherries which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Ski Lark Brand \* \* \* Red Pitted Cherries Sour Packed By Fredonia Salsina Canning Co., Inc., Fredonia, N. Y."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted of a filthy and putrid and decomposed vegetable substance.

On July 13, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17569. Adulteration of oranges and grapefruit. U. S. v. Fred N. Hicks (F. N. Hicks).** Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 22554. I. S. Nos. 1825-x, 3864-x, 3865-x, 11678-x, 12484-x, 13968-x, 15490-x, 16608-x, 16609-x.)

An examination of samples of oranges and grapefruit from the herein described interstate shipments having shown that a large part of the fruit was dry, due to frost damage, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

On June 25, 1928, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Fred N. Hicks, trading as F. N. Hicks at Tampa, Fla., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, from the State of Florida, on or about March 5, 1927, and March 16, 1927, respectively, into the State of Tennessee; on or about March 11, 1927, into the State of Ohio; March 15, 1927, into the State of Kentucky; March 19, 1927, into the State of Alabama and Mississippi, respectively; and March 22, 1927, into the State of New York, of quantities of oranges and grapefruit which were adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that substances, decomposed and frost-damaged fruit, had been substituted in part for edible fruit which the articles purported to be; in that orange juice or grapefruit juice, valuable constituents of the articles, had been in part abstracted; and in that the articles consisted in part of decomposed vegetable substances.

On July 3, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17570. Adulteration of filberts. U. S. v. 60 Bags of Filberts. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24385. I. S. No. 028752. S. No. 2597.)

Samples of filberts from the herein described import shipment having been found to contain rancid, decomposed, moldy, and empty nuts, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On December 19, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 bags of filberts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been imported from Naples, Italy, on or about September 23, 1929, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ereole D'Angiola A L Extra Selected Filberts Naples Italy."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.



On July 2, 1930, Domenico D'Angiola (Inc.), New York City, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,200, or the deposit of cash collateral in like amount, conditioned in part that it be exported under the supervision of this department and the New York customs authorities.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17571. Adulteration and misbranding of catsup. U. S. v. W. M. Harris & Sons Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 25003. I. S. Nos. 03297, 07657, 08042.)**

Samples of the catsup from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain decomposed material and to be artificially colored with cochineal, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Delaware.

On June 13, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against W. M. Harris & Sons Co., a corporation, Wyoming, Del., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about December 6, 1928, under the name of Wm. Harris & Son Co., and on or about May 28, 1929, under the name of W. M. Harris & Sons, from the State of Delaware into the State of Pennsylvania, and on or about April 10, 1929, under the name of W. M. Harris Co., from the State of Delaware into the State of Louisiana, of quantities of tomato catsup which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Harris' Star Brand Hot [or Sweet] Catsup \* \* \* One of Harris' Pure Products \* \* \* Packed from Fresh Ripe Tomatoes \* \* \* Packed by W. M. Harris & Sons Co., Main Office, Wyoming, Delaware." A portion of the said article bore the statement "Added Color" inconspicuously stamped on the cans.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Catsup \* \* \* Packed from Fresh Ripe Tomatoes, \* \* \* One of Harris' Pure Products," together with the design of a red ripe tomato, borne on the cans containing the article, and the statement "Added Color" in small, inconspicuous type, also appearing on a portion of the said cans, were false and misleading in that the said statements and design represented that the article was pure, uncolored catsup made solely from fresh ripe tomatoes; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure, uncolored catsup made solely from fresh, ripe tomatoes; whereas it was not but was a catsup made in part from decomposed tomatoes, and was artificially colored with cochineal.

On June 18, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17572. Adulteration of oranges and grapefruit. U. S. v. William E. Lee (W. E. Lee). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 22551. I. S. Nos. 2577-x, 2658-x, 12478-x, 15297-x, 15467-x.)**

An examination of samples of oranges and grapefruit from the herein described interstate shipments having shown that a large portion of the fruit was dry, due to frost damage, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

On June 25, 1928, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against William E. Lee, trading as W. E. Lee at Thonotosassa, Fla., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about February 21, 1927, and March 15, 1927, from the State of Florida into the States of Alabama and Louisiana, respectively, of quantities of oranges, and on or about March 4, 1927, March 21, 1927, and March 23, 1927, from the State of Florida into the States of Ohio, Oklahoma, and Kansas, respectively, of quantities of grapefruit which said products were adulterated. The oranges were labeled in part: "Seal Sweet Yellow Kid Brand, W. E. Lee \* \* \* Plant City, Florida," or "Good Natured Brand." The grapefruit were labeled in part: "The Yellow Kid Brand \* \* \* W. E. Lee," or "Good Nature \* \* \* Grapefruit \* \* \* W. E. Lee, \* \* \* Plant City, Fla."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that substances, namely, decomposed and frost-damaged fruit, had been substituted in part for edible fruit which the articles purported to be; in that orange juice or grapefruit juice, valuable constituents of the articles, had been in part abstracted; and in that the articles consisted in part of decomposed vegetable substances.

On July 3, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17573. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Armour Creameries. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 23722. I. S. Nos. 026, 027, 029, 030, 031, 032, 051, 052, 057, 058, 22561-x.)

Samples of the butter from the herein described interstate shipments, which consisted of prints labeled as weighing 4 ounces, 1 pound, or 2 pounds, as the case might be, having been found to be short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Montana.

On July 19, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information containing 15 counts against the Armour Creameries, a corporation, trading at Miles City, Mont., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in various consignments, on or about June 12, June 22, June 30, and July 4, 1928, respectively, from the State of Montana into the State of California, of quantities of butter which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, variously: "Armour's Cloverbloom Creamery Butter One Pound [or "Two Pounds"] Net Weight;" "Cloverbloom Brand Creamery Butter \* \* \* Net Weight One Pound [or "Two Pounds"]"; "Supreme Fancy Creamery Butter \* \* \* One Pound [or "Two Pounds"] Net Weight;" "Net Weight—Four Ounces;" "2 Lbs. Net Weight;" or "1 Lb. Net Weight." On June 19, 1930, counts 3, 7, 11, and 15 of the information were amended and the remaining counts dismissed.

It was alleged in the amended counts of the information that the article was misbranded in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 19, 1930, a plea of guilty to said counts, as amended, was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17574. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 6 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24882. I. S. No. 036401. S. No. 3179.)

Samples of the butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about May 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the New Albin Creamery Co., from New Albin, Iowa, May 14, 1930, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On June 3, 1930, H. C. Christians Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17575. Adulteration of canned frozen eggs. U. S. v. 572 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Portion of product condemned, forfeited, and ordered denatured.** (F. & D. No. 24261. I. S. No. 017762. S. No. 2504.)

Sample cans of frozen eggs from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain putrid, stale, sour, and musty eggs, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

On November 16, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 572 cans of frozen eggs at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mound City Ice & Cold Storage Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about October 23, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act, paragraph 6, under food, in that it was in whole or in part putrid, stale, sour, and musty, which rendered it unfit for food.

The Mound City Ice & Cold Storage Co., St. Louis, Mo., entered an appearance as claimant for the property and filed an answer admitting all allegations of the libel, with the exception that there were 548 cans instead of 572, of which 131 cans were fit for human consumption, to which the United States attorney acceded. On July 10, 1930, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered with respect to the 417 cans of adulterated eggs, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,004, conditioned in part that it be destroyed under the supervision of this department. On July 15, 1930, the decree was amended to permit the claimant to denature the product so as to render it unfit for human consumption.

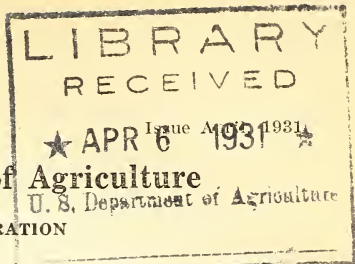
ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17526-17575

Alfalfa meal. <i>See</i> Feed.	N. J. No.	Feed—	N. J. No.
Butter:		alfalfa meal:	
Armour Creameries-----	17573	Russell & Macaulay-----	17559
Clemensgrove Creamery Co--	17532	cottonseed meal:	
De Bow & Co-----	17543	Brodé, F. W., Corporation---	17547
De Soto Creamery & Produce		Kershaw Oil Mill-----	17540
Co-----	17554	oat middlings:	
Eau Galle Farmers Coopera-		Sheffield Elevator Co-----	17546
tive Creamery Co-----	17536	wheat bran:	
Farmers Cooperative Cream-		Rugby Milling Co-----	17539
ery Co-----	17533	middlings:	
Grant Creamery Co-----	17550	Rugby Milling Co-----	17539
Ideal Cheese Butter Co-----	17531	Filberts. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Kurtin & Kurtin-----	17545	Fish—	
Long, J. A., Co-----	17545	salmon, canned:	
McKinney, J. F., Manufactur-		Buttnick Manufacturing Co--	17548
ing Co-----	17563	Crosby Fisheries (Inc.)-----	17544
Mansfield, Fred C., Corpora-		tuna, canned:	
tion-----	17537	Cohn-Hopkins Co-----	17561
Model Dairy Co-----	17538	Halfhill Co-----	17556
N. E. Cooperative Exchange--	17565	Southern California Fish Cor-	
poration-----	17574	poration-----	17553
New Albin Creamery Co-----	17543	Grape juice:	
Oetjen, F. D-----	17566	Dickinson Co-----	17555
Park Falls Creamery Co-----	17564	Grapefruit:	
Perry Creamery Co-----	17534	Hicks, F. N-----	17569
Prairie River Creamery Co--	17542	Lee, W. E-----	17572
Red Rock Creamery-----	17549	Lemon oil:	
Regal Farmers Cooperative		Kleckner, D-----	17560
Creamery Co-----	17527	Nuts—	
Schlosser Bros-----	17528	filberts:	
Schmitt Bros-----	17538	-----	17570
Universal Carloading & Dis-		Oat middlings. <i>See</i> Feed.	
tributing Co-----	17562	Oranges:	
Veblen Home Creamery Co--	17530	Hicks, F. N-----	17569
Wequiock Creamery Co-----	17529	Lee, W. E-----	17572
West Hamlin Creamery Co--		Potatoes:	
York Cooperative Creamery		Conrad, J. B-----	17557
Association-----	17551	Salmon, canned. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Cardamon, ground:		Sweetpotatoes, canned:	
Wertheimer, I., & Son-----	17567	Insley & Mitchell-----	17558
Catsup. <i>See</i> Tomato catsup.		Tomato catsup:	
Cherries, canned:		Harris, W. M., & Sons Co--	17571
Eagle Canning Co-----	17568	Rush Canning Co-----	17541
Fredonia Salsina Canning Co-		paste, canned:	
Reilly, J. J-----	17526	Eagle Canning Co-----	17567
Cottonseed meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		Tuna, canned. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Eggs, canned frozen:		Wheat bran. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Mound City Ice & Cold Stor-		middlings. <i>See</i> Feed.	
age Co-----	17575		
Robinson-Hoban Co-----	17552		





**United States Department of Agriculture**  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
**FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION**

**NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT**

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

**17576-17600**

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 23, 1931]

**17576. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 4 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24955. I. S. No. 037670. S. No. 3253.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about July 1, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Armour Creameries (Inc.), Meridian, Miss., on or about June 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Supreme Morris & Co. Creamery Butter."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter which the said article purported to be, and for the further reason that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 15, 1930, Armour & Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17577. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 44 Cases of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24953. I. S. No. 037678. S. No. 3281.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be deficient in milk fat and short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about July 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 44 cases each containing 32 pounds of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Co., Fort Worth, Tex., on or about June 17, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of

the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Goldendale Creamery Butter 1 lb. Net Weight Armour and Company \* \* \* Distributors."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter which the said article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "1 Lb. Net Weight," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; and for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated on the package was not correct.

On July 17, 1930, Armour & Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., having appeared as claimant for the property and having filed an answer confessing judgment, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$800, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned and properly branded, so that it comply with the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17578. Misbranding of tomatoes. U. S. v. 25 Lugs, et al., of Fresh Tomatoes. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24917, 24918. I. S. Nos. 2913, 5441. S. Nos. 3262, 3264.)

Certain lugs and cases of fresh tomatoes from the herein described interstate shipments having been examined and found to contain less than the declared weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On or about July 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 25 lugs and 50 cases of fresh tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. H. Oliver, in part from Friendship, Tenn., and in part from Milan, Tenn., on or about July 4 and July 7, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Tennessee Tomatoes \* \* \* This Package contained four 3-qt. baskets dry measure when packed;" (overprinted by rubber stamp) "This package contains not less than 30 pounds when packed, Grown and packed by Sitka Fruit Growers Association, Sitka, Tennessee. Distributed by Ozark Fruit Growers Association, Market Agent, Humboldt, Tennessee." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "This Package Contained Not Less Than 30 Lbs. Net When Packed. \* \* \* Grown for and packed by J. H. Oliver, Milan, Tennessee. Distributed by Wilson M. Stroud \* \* \* Humboldt, Tennessee."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the labels, "This package contains not less than 30 lbs." and "This package contains not less than 30 Pounds Net," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the statement made was incorrect.

On July 28, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17579. Adulteration and misbranding of Ole Port. U. S. v. 50 Cartons of Old Port (Ole Port). Default decree of forfeiture and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 22042. I. S. No. 17243-x. S. No. 86.)

An examination of samples of a product labeled as Ole Port, having shown that it consisted of an imitation grape product artificially colored and flavored,

the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois.

On September 2, 1927, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cartons of Ole Port at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nesbitt Fruit Products Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about July 11, 1927, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Shipping carton) "Old Port Grape;" (retail package) "Nesbitt's \* \* \* Ole Port \* \* \* contains added fruit acids, certified color and  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1% benzoate of soda \* \* \* Nesbitt Fruit Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.;" (display strip inclosed in shipping carton) "Drink Nesbitt's Ole Port. A Concord Grape flavor. \* \* \* Try a grape flip plain or malted."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that an artificially flavored and colored imitation grape sirup had been substituted in part for the said article, and in that it had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels, above described, bore statements which were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On June 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17580. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25056. I. S. No. 2451. S. No. 3308.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Walker Creamery, from Walker, Minn., on or about July 17, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 30, 1930, Hunter, Walton & Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, and having agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17581. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 22 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24973. I. S. No. 2357. S. No. 3280.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 14, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages



at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dike Creamery Co., Dike, Iowa, on or about June 30, and July 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 17, 1930, the Dike Creamery, Dike, Iowa, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree and having agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17582. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 150 Boxes and 25 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under cash bond.** (F. & D. No. 24956. I. S. Nos. 5554, 5555, 5556, 5558. S. No. 3284.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On July 14, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 150 boxes and 25 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned on or about July 2, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the David Cole Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., and had been transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The portion of the article contained in boxes was labeled in part: "Butter."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be, the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, providing that butter should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter," borne on the label, was false and misleading, since the article contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On July 24, 1930, the David Cole Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, upon payment of costs and the deposit of \$200 in lieu of bond, conditioned in part that it be reworked so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17583. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 26 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24960. I. S. No. 036631. S. No. 3244.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about June 27, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Minton Creamery Co., from Harper, Kans., June 16, 1930, and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to

reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 8, 1930, the Minton Creamery Co., Harper, Kans., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17584. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 26 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24959. I. S. No. 036625. S. No. 3245.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about June 27, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Perry Creamery Co., from Perry, Okla., on June 12, 1930, and transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 24, 1930, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17585. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 28 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24967. I. S. No. 6634. S. No. 3282.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cuba City Creamery Co., from Cuba City, Wis., July 4, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.



Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 15, 1930, the H. C. Christians Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reprocessed under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17586. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 28 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24958. I. S. No. 036666. S. No. 3249.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Union Creamery Co., from Norfolk, Nebr., June 24, 1930, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 15, 1930, Gallagher Bros., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reprocessed under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17587. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Cases, et al., of Butter. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture with provision for release under bond. By subsequent decree a portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 24896, 24900. I. S. Nos. 015275, 037968, 037969. S. Nos. 3153, 3214.)**

Samples of print butter from the herein described interstate shipments having been found short weight, and samples of the tub butter having been found to contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On or about May 22, 1930, and June 19, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 34 cases and 1 tub of butter, consigned in part on or about May 12, 1930, and in part on or about June 11, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Paul A. Schulze Co., St. Louis, Mo., and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding with respect to the print butter, and adulteration and misbranding with respect to the tub butter, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The print butter was labeled in part: "Clover Springs Creamery Butter One Pound Net \* \* \* Paul A. Schulze Company, St. Louis, Missouri." The tub butter was labeled in part: "Butter."

Adulteration of the tub butter was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in butterfat had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality.

Misbranding of the said tub butter was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the print butter for the reason that the statement "One Pound Net," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; and for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 9, 1930, the Paul A. Schulze Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of until reconditioned so that it contain at least 80 per cent of milk fat, and the packages labeled to show the correct net weight. On February 7, 1931, the claimant having failed to recondition a portion of the product, a decree was entered ordering that the said portion be destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17588. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 9 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24954. I. S. No. 037673. S. No. 3254.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about July 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Willow Springs Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., on or about June 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was marked on tubs: "Wilson's Clear Brook Butter."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter which the said article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 14, 1930, the Willow Springs Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be reworked and reconditioned in compliance with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17589. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 9 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24966. I. S. No. 6640. S. No. 3283.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lexington Creamery Co., from Lexington, Nebr., on July 2, 1930, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to



reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 24, 1930, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17590. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25054. I. S. No. 2382. S. No. 3295.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 24, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Millerville Creamery, from Brandon, Minn., arriving at New York on or about July 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 30, 1930, the Fox River Butter Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, and having agreed to recondition the product so as to contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed, so that it comply with the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17591. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 14 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24964. I. S. No. 036596. S. No. 3256.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. McPeak, from Manawa, Wis., on June 24, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.



On July 10, 1930, Coyne & Nevins Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17592. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 11 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24963. I. S. No. 030675. S. No. 3229.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about June 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ludlow Creamery Co., from Waukon, Iowa, June 2, 1930, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On July 17, 1930, the Holland Butter Co., Chicago, Ill., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17593. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 7 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24962. I. S. No. 036598. S. No. 3252.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. Strummand Sons, from Manawa, Wis., on June 24, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 10, 1930, Coyne & Nevins Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17594. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 15 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24990. I. S. No. 7198. S. No. 3325.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 24, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Merrick Dairy Co., from Edgerton, Wis., on July 16, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 29, 1930, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17595. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 27 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24986. I. S. No. 7183. S. No. 3326.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 23, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cuba City Creamery Co., from Cuba City, Wis., July 15, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 25, 1930, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17596. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 8 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24968. I. S. No. 7196. S. No. 3310.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less



than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 24, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Monmouth Creamery Co., from Monmouth, Iowa, July 14, 1930, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 29, 1930, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17597. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 179 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24961. I. S. No. 036595. S. No. 3251.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 179 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brooklyn Creamery Co., from Green Lake, Wis., June 24, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading.

On July 10, 1930, the Brooklyn Creamery Co., Green Lake, Wis., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17598. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 28 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25060. I. S. No. 2371. S. No. 3313.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 26, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken pack-



ages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lydia Creamery Co., from Jordan, Minn., arriving at New York on or about July 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 29, 1930, the Lydia Creamery Co., Jordan, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree and having agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$900, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17599. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 96½ Pounds, et al., of Butter. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 24971, 24972. I. S. Nos. 038688, 038692. S. Nos. 3223, 3224.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On June 24, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 96½ pounds, and 8 cases each containing 50 pounds of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Clarks Grove Cooperative Creamery Co., Clarks Grove, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped from Clarks Grove, Minn., in part on or about June 9, 1930, and in part on or about June 16, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Meridale Dairies, Inc." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Meridale Ayer and McKinney, Makers and Distributors, Philadelphia, Pa."

It was alleged in the libels, among other allegations, that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On July 21, 1930, the Meridale Dairies (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$500, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17600. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 18 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24965. I. S. No. 6646. S. No. 3286.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Manitowoc Farmers Cooperative Dairy Co., from Manitowoc, Wis., on July 8, 1930, and

had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading in that the said article contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

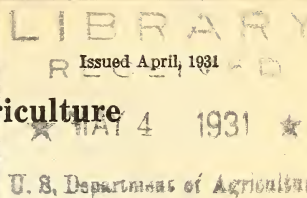
On July 17, 1930, Gallagher Bros., Chicago, Ill., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reprocessed under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17576-17600

Butter:	N. J. No.	Butter—Continued.	N. J. No.
Armour Creameries (Inc.)----	17576	Merrick Dairy Co.-----	17594
Brooklyn Creamery Co.-----	17597	Millerville Creamery -----	17590
Clarks Grove Cooperative		Minton Creamery Co.-----	17583
Creamery Co.-----	17599	Monmouth Creamery Co.-----	17596
Cole, David, Creamery Co.-----	17582	Perry Creamery Co.-----	17584
Cuta City Creamery Co. 17585,	17595	Schulze, Paul A., Co.-----	17587
Dike Creamery Co.-----	17581	Strummand, A., Sons.-----	17593
Farmers Union Creamery Co.-----	17586	Walker Creamery-----	17580
Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Co.-----	17577	Willow Springs Creamery Co.-----	17588
Lexington Creamery Co.-----	17589		
Ludlow Creamery Co.-----	17592	Ole Port:	
Lydia Creamery Co.-----	17598	Nesbitt Fruit Products Co.-----	17579
McPeak, F.-----	17591	Tomatoes:	
Manitowoc Farmers Coopera-		Oliver, J. H.-----	17578
tive Dairy Co.-----	17600		





# United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17601-17650

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1931]

**17601. Misbranding of menthol inhalers. U. S. v. 42 Dozen, et al., Menthol Inhalers. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24688, 24689. I. S. Nos. 022829, 022830. S. Nos. 3015, 3016.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Menthol Inhalers from the herein described interstate shipments having shown that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the labels, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On March 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of, among others, 60 dozen menthol inhalers, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cushman Drug Co., from Vincennes, Ind., in various consignments on or about December 4, 1929, January 18, 1930, and January 22, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Indiana into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton label and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Cures \* \* \* Coughs, Catarrh \* \* \* Headache. \* \* \* Relieves and cures all Head and Throat troubles. \* \* \* It strengthens the Voice;" (circular) "Cushman's Menthol Inhaler \* \* \* In chronic cases of long standing, \* \* \* Headache and Neuralgia. \* \* \* If the disease has become firmly established, more time is required, but final relief is certain if the Inhaler is thoroughly used. Catarrh. For the treatment of this disease, the Menthol Inhaler is without doubt superior to any other known remedy or device. \* \* \* chronic and deep-seated catarrh cannot be cured in a day or a week, \* \* \* Perseverance and regularity of treatment, with good care \* \* \* promote a cure. Hay fever. \* \* \* It will give you immediate relief, \* \* \* Carry your Inhaler with you, and you will be protected from the constant suffering and annoyance of this disease. Asthma. \* \* \* Sore Throat. \* \* \* Croup. Laryngitis, Bronchitis and Lung Troubles. \* \* \* Persist in regular treatment if you wish a permanent cure. Colic, Nausea, Seasickness. \* \* \* Earache. \* \* \* Toothache. \* \* \* Insomnia and Nervousness."

On June 5, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17602. Misbranding of Pyo-Rem and Pyo-Rem dental cream. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Pyo-Rem, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24724, 24725, 24781, 24782. I. S. Nos. 022649, 022650, 023777, 023778. S. Nos. 3073, 3145.)

Examination by this department of samples of a product labeled as Pyo-Rem, intended for the treatment of certain diseased conditions of the mouth and gums,

and a tooth paste labeled as Pyo-Rem dental cream from the herein described shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the articles did not possess, and that the dental cream was not antiseptic, as labeled, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On April 25 and May 31, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 15 dozen bottles of Pyo-Rem, and 5 dozen tubes of Pyo-Rem dental cream, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Colorado Springs, Colo., and in part at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Pyo-Rem Chemical Co. (Inc.), Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Los Angeles, Calif., in two consignments on or about March 7 and May 6, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Pyo-Rem consisted essentially of zinc chloride, potassium chlorate, and traces of boric acid, chloroform, and formaldehyde, colored with a red dye; and that the Pyo-Rem dental cream consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, soap, glycerin, and traces of zinc chloride and potassium chlorate, flavored with oil of peppermint.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, appearing on the labels, on the shipping case inclosing portions of the articles, and in the circular accompanying the dental cream, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Pyo-Rem, label) "Pyorrhea, Alveolaris (Riggs' Disease), Tender, Bleeding, Soft, Spongy or Receding Gums. \* \* \* Pyo-Rem;" (shipping case containing portions of both products) "For Pyorrhea and other Mouth and Throat Disorders;" (Pyo-Rem dental cream, carton) "A real tooth saver \* \* \* Pyo-Rem;" (Pyo-Rem dental cream, tube) "Pyo-Rem Pyorrhea Remedy;" (circular accompanying Pyo-Rem dental cream) "A Real Tooth Saver \* \* \* it enables you to ward off Pyorrhea. \* \* \* It also contains a small quantity of the essential ingredients of Liquid Pyo-Rem—just enough to prevent the appearance of Pyorrhea." The same circular bore the following statements relative to Pyo-Rem liquid: "If you have Pyorrhea, you need no longer despair for Liquid Pyo-Rem will banish the dreaded condition. We have knowledge of many cases where the teeth were so loosened as to almost be removed by the fingers, in which the gums were made healthy and the teeth solid as before. First have your dentist clean the teeth, removing all calculus. Then use \* \* \* Liquid Pyo-Rem daily as a mouth wash to banish the condition. You will have no more Tender, Soft, Bleeding or Receding Gums." Misbranding was alleged with respect to the dental cream for the further reason that the statement "Antiseptic," appearing on the carton and tube, was false and misleading.

On August 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17603. Misbranding of strychnine nitrate tablets, extract belladonna root, tincture cinchona, fluid extract colchicum seed, strychnine sulphate tablets, powdered extract cinchona, and tincture opium.**  
U. S. v. Frederick Stearns & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$800.  
(F. & D. No. 19789. I. S. Nos. 2178-x, 2184-x, 2191-x, 2192-x, 4422-x, 4425-x, 4433-x, 4436-x.)

Examination was made of samples of drugs from the herein described interstate shipments which showed that the products contained smaller quantities of the therapeutic agents than declared on the label. Certain of the products were labeled, "U. S. P.," which indicated that they conformed with the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the articles, whereas they did not conform to the said pharmacopœia.

On September 30, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frederick Stearns & Co., a corporation, Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about August 24, 1925, from the State of Michigan into the State of Missouri, of quantities of



strychnine nitrate tablets, extract of belladonna root, tincture cinchona, and fluid extract of colchicum seed, and on or about November 25, 1925, from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio, of quantities of strychnine nitrate tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, powdered extract of cinchona and tincture of opium, which said products were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the tincture of opium contained 0.685 per cent of anhydrous morphine equivalent to 3.13 grains of anhydrous morphine per fluid ounce or 4.16 grains of morphine sulphate per fluid ounce; the powdered extract of cinchona contained 3.8 per cent total alkaloids of cinchona; the strychnine sulphate tablets one-thirtieth of a grain contained one thirty-eighth of a grain of strychnine sulphate each; the strychnine nitrate tablets one-sixtieth of a grain contained one seventy-fourth of a grain of strychnine nitrate each; the fluid extract of colchicum seed contained 0.302 grain of colchicine per 100 mils; the tincture of cinchona contained 0.62 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils; the extract of belladonna root contained 1.04 per cent of alkaloids; and the strychnine nitrate tablets one-thirtieth of a grain contained one thirty-seventh of strychnine nitrate each.

It was alleged in the information that the articles were misbranded in that certain statements borne on the labels, regarding the articles and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading, viz: The 2 lots of strychnine nitrate tablets were labeled, "Tablet Triturate \* \* \* Strychnine Nitrate 1-30 Grain," and "Tablet Triturate \* \* \* Strychnine Nitrate 1/60 Gr.," respectively, whereas the said tablets did not contain 1/30 grain or 1/60 grain, as the case might be, of strychnine nitrate, but did contain less amounts. The extract belladonna root was labeled, "Extract Belladonna Root 1.8% to 2.2% alkaloids," whereas it contained less than 1.8 per cent of alkaloids. The tincture cinchona was labeled, "Tincture Cinchona U. S. P. \* \* \* Standard 0.8 to 1 per cent of alkaloids of cinchona," whereas it did not conform to the United States Pharmacopœia and yielded less than 0.8 per cent of the alkaloids of cinchona. The fluid extract colchicum seed was labeled, "Fluid Extract Colchicum Seed U. S. P. \* \* \* Standard-100 C.c. contain 0.4 Gm. Colchicine," which label represented that the article conformed to the United States Pharmacopœia and that each 100 cubic centimeters contained 0.4 gram of colchicine, whereas the article did not conform to the said pharmacopœia and each 100 cubic centimeters contained less than 0.4 gram of colchicine. The strychnine sulphate tablets were labeled, "Tablet Triturates \* \* \* Strychnine Sulphate 1-30 Grain," whereas each of said tablets contained less than 1/30 grain of strychnine sulphate. The powdered extract of cinchona was labeled, "Extract-Powdered Cinchona \* \* \* Standard 22 to 26 Per cent total Alkaloids," which represented that the article yielded not less than 22 per cent of the total alkaloids of cinchona, whereas the article yielded less than 22 per cent of total alkaloids of cinchona. The tincture opium was labeled, "Tincture Opium U. S. P. \* \* \* Standard-0.95 to 1.05 per cent of anhydrous morphine. Each fluid ounce represents 4.5 gr. anhydrous morphine, equivalent to about 5.7 gr. of morphine sulphate," whereas the article did not conform to the United States Pharmacopœia, it contained less than 0.95 per cent of anhydrous morphine, and each fluid ounce represented less than 4.5 grains of anhydrous morphine, equivalent to less than 5.7 grains of morphine sulphate.

On June 2, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$800.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17604. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Fluid Extract Ginger. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24950. I. S. No. 035405. S. No. 3170.)**

Examination of samples of the fluid extract of ginger from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that it was a weak, substandard product, deficient in ginger extractives, and that it did not conform to the specifications of the United States Pharmacopœia, and contained an oily material not found in true ginger extract, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

On May 27, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cases of fluid extract of ginger, remaining in the original



unbroken packages at Bastrop, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Queen City Distributing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about February 27, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Q. C. Brand Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P. Alcohol by Vol. 83% \* \* \* Packed by The Queen City Distributing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was subject to condemnation under paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 7 of the act, in the case of drugs, in that the labels bore false representations regarding its strength and purity.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P.," borne on the label, was false and misleading when applied to a product which did not conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, and which analysis showed was deficient in ginger extractives and contained an unidentified oily material not derived from ginger.

On June 14, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17605. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Fluid Extract Ginger. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24951. I. S. No. 035402. S. No. 3169.)**

Examination of samples of the fluid extract of ginger from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that it was a weak, substandard product deficient in ginger extractives, and that it did not conform to the specifications of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and contained phenols and an oily material not found in true ginger extract, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

On May 27, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 cases of fluid extract of ginger, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Monroe, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Land Drug Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about January 10, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Land Brand Fluid Extract of Ginger, U. S. P. Alcohol 83% by vol. \* \* \* Distributed by Land Drug Co., Cincinnati, O."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was subject to condemnation under paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 7 of the act, in the case of drugs, in that the labels bore false representations regarding its strength and purity.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Fluid Extract of Ginger, U. S. P.," borne on the label, was false and misleading when applied to a product which did not conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, analysis having shown that it contained an unidentified oily material, phenolic bodies, and was deficient in ginger extractives.

On June 14, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17606. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 20 Boxes of Fluid Extract of Ginger. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24949. I. S. No. 035401. S. No. 3168.)**

Examination of samples of the fluid extract of ginger from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that it was a weak, substandard product deficient in ginger extractives, and that it did not conform to the specifications of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and contained an oily material not found in true ginger extract, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

On May 27, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and con-

demnation of 20 boxes, each containing 72 bottles of fluid extract of ginger, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Monroe, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the American Products Co., Kansas City, Mo., on or about March 24, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Fluidext. Ginger U. S. P. Alcohol 83% 2 Ozs. For Medicinal Purposes Only \* \* \* Bottled by American Products Co., Kansas City, Mo."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was subject to condemnation under paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 7 of the act, in the case of drugs, in that the labels bore false representations regarding its strength and purity.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Fluidext. Ginger U. S. P." borne on the label, was false and misleading when applied to a product which did not conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia and which analysis showed contained an unidentified oily material not derived from ginger and which was deficient in ginger extractives.

On June 14, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17607. Misbranding of liquid Hog Health and flu medicine for hogs. U. S. v. 8 Gallons of Liquid Hog Health, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24249, 24250, 24251, 24252, I. S. Nos. 016311, 016315, 016316, 016317, 016318. S. Nos. 2439, 2441, 2442, 2443.)

Examination of samples of drug products known as liquid Hog Health, and flu medicine for hogs, taken from portions of the herein described shipments, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the articles did not possess, and that the liquid Hog Health contained alcohol which was not declared on the labels, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa.

On or about November 18 and November 20, 1929, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 29½ gallons and 1 quart of liquid Hog Health, and ½ gallon of flu medicine for hogs, in various lots at Mapleton, Onawa, Holstein, and Idagrove, Iowa, respectively, alleging that the articles had been shipped by the General Veterinary Laboratory, from Omaha, Nebr., in various consignments, on or about September 8, September 18, and September 19, 1929, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the liquid Hog Health consisted essentially of sodium hydroxide, small amounts of creosote and chenopodium oil, alcohol (2.05 per cent), traces of a calcium compound, phosphate and chloride, and water (approximately 84 per cent); the flu medicine for hogs consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, phenol, a small amount of alcohol, and water (approximately 84 per cent).

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the statements, "Liquid Hog Health," "Hog Health," and "Flu Medicine for Hogs," as the case might be, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the liquid Hog Health for the further reason that the article contained alcohol, the quantity or proportion of which was not stated upon the label.

On February 4, 1930, an amended libel was filed in order to incorporate in the libel the following therapeutic claims appearing in the labeling of the flu medicine for hogs: "Flu Medicine for Hogs \* \* \* When symptoms of Hog Flu are apparent \* \* \* The first and second days of treatment, add one quart of 'General Flu Medicine' \* \* \* Thereafter add one pint 'General Flu Medicine' \* \* \* To avoid a possible set-back. The treatment for Flu."

On May 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17608. Misbranding of Dr. Ware's Black powder and Dr. Ware's Black powder tablets. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Packages of Dr. Ware's Black Powder, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24880, 24881. I. S. Nos. 037636, 037637. S. No. 3217.)

Samples of drug products known as Dr. Ware's Black powder and Dr. Ware's Black powder tablets from the herein described interstate shipment, having been found to bear in the labeling certain curative and therapeutic claims not justified by their composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On July 7, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen packages of Dr. Ware's Black powder and one dozen packages of Dr. Ware's Black powder tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the W. S. Kirby Co., Dallas, Tex., on or about April 9, 1930, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Dr. Ware's Black powder consisted essentially of charcoal, bismuth subsalicylate, and an iron compound; Dr. Ware's Black tablets contained the same substances in tablet form.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements borne on the labels were false and fraudulent, since the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Dr. Ware's Black powder, carton label) "For the Stomach and Bowels \* \* \* Antiseptics \* \* \* For Dysentery, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus and Intestinal Indigestion \* \* \* Antiseptics. \* \* \* In the treatment of diseases of the stomach and Bowels. \* \* \* in treating all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels;" (Dr. Ware's Black Powder, bottle label) "Antiseptic 'Black Powder' \* \* \* For the Stomach and Bowels, Intestinal Indigestion, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, \* \* \* Cholera Morbus, Colic, Sick Headache \* \* \* For the Treatment of Babies;" (Dr. Ware's Black powder, circular) "For the treatment of all stomach and bowel troubles—dyspepsia, indigestion \* \* \* cramp colic, cholera morbus, sick headache, intestinal indigestion, dysentery, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, constipation and diseases of the rectum, by acting directly on the digestive organs and alimentary canal alleviating the cause of the disease. \* \* \* healing \* \* \* antiseptic \* \* \* purifying and cleansing the stomach and bowels. \* \* \* Dyspepsia \* \* \* dyspepsia \* \* \* Sick Headache \* \* \* Catarrh of Stomach and Bowels \* \* \* Cholera Morbus \* \* \* For Colic or Cramp Colic \* \* \* [testimonials] Several years ago I was troubled with stomach troubles and I tried Ware's Black Powder Tablets which gave immediate relief, \* \* \* I have been a user of Ware's Black Powder for many years, and for dyspepsia or indigestion it has no equal;" (similar statements in Spanish) (Dr. Ware's Black powder tablets, carton label) "For Stomach and Bowel Ills, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, \* \* \* treatment of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and other forms of stomach trouble. \* \* \* used in any form of stomach and bowel complaint. \* \* \* Dyspepsia, Indigestion \* \* \* Pains \* \* \* For Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Bloody Flux; one to three tablets every hour until relieved;" (Dr. Ware's Black powder tablets, large carton label) "For Stomach and Bowel Ills, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, \* \* \* Dyspepsia, Indigestion \* \* \* Pains \* \* \* For Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Bloody Flux, one to three tablets every hour until relieved. \* \* \* treatment of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and other forms of stomach trouble. \* \* \* used in any form of stomach and bowel complaint."

On August 5, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17609. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 7 Cans, et al., of Ether. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 24652, 24653, 24654. I. S. Nos. 017291, 017293, 029458. S. Nos. 2998, 2999, 3000.)

Samples of ether from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain peroxide, indicating deterioration, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.



On March 26, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of thirty 1-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., in various consignments on or about February 10, February 15, and February 25, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether For Anesthesia U. S. P. \* \* \* Merck & Co., Inc. Manufacturing Chemists, New York."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia, and in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that a statement on the label, "Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On August 11, 1930, the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action and Merck & Co. (Inc.), Rahway, N. J., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that it be relabeled in a manner indicating that it was not to be used or sold for medicinal purposes.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17610. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ergot. U. S. v. 3 Pint Bottles, et al., of Fluid Extract Ergot. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24769. I. S. No. 033828. S. No. 3128.)**

Examination by this department of samples of fluid extract of ergot from the herein described interstate shipment showed that it had a potency approximately one-fourth of that required by the United States Pharmacopoeia, since the pharmacopoeia provides that each cubic centimeter of fluid extract of ergot should represent 1 gram of ergot of rye, and that each fluid ounce should represent 456 grains of ergot of rye, while each cubic centimeter of the article represented about one-fourth of a gram of ergot of rye, and each fluid ounce represented about 114 grains of ergot of rye. The Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

On May 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 pint bottles and two 1-gallon bottles of fluid extract of ergot, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Burrough Bros. Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., in various lots, on or about October 18, 1929, and March 7, March 14, and March 20, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the fluid extract of ergot possessed one fourth the potency required by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength as determined by tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard of strength was not stated on the container. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements borne on the label were false and misleading: "Fluidextract Ergot U. S. P. X. Each c. c. of this extract represents one gm. or each fluid ounce 456 gr. of Ergot of Rye."

On June 18, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17611. Misbranding of Hoyt's aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 30 Packages of Hoyt's Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24722. I. S. No. 027352. S. No. 3067.)**

Samples of a drug product known as Hoyt's aspirin tablets having been found to bear in the labeling, curative and therapeutic claims not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On April 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 packages of Hoyt's aspirin tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hoyt Bros. (Inc.), from Newark, N. J., on or about March 18, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained approximately 5 grains of acetylsalicylic acid each.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the carton, were false and fraudulent since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For sore throat, \* \* \* Neuralgia, \* \* \* LaGrippe, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Etc. \* \* \* Earache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, LaGrippe, Etc."

On June 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17612. Misbranding of Dr. Fansler's kidney, bladder, and rheumatism medicine. U. S. v. 115 Bottles of Dr. Fansler's Kidney, Bladder, and Rheumatism Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24539. I. S. No. 012544. S. No. 2843.)**

Samples of a drug product known as Dr. Fansler's kidney, bladder, and rheumatism medicine having been found to bear in the labeling curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition and to contain less alcohol than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama.

On February 18, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 115 bottles of Dr. Fansler's kidney, bladder, and rheumatism medicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fansler Manufacturing Co., from Marion, Ind., on or about December 16, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. On April 14, 1930, the libel was amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba and cubeb oleoresins, sandalwood oil, potassium chloride, potassium acetate, extracts of plant drugs, sugar, alcohol (11.5 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the bottle label and carton, "Alcohol 18%," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the packages failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the carton and bottle labels, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatism Medicine \* \* \* A medicine for the treatment of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder and Rheumatism and all the diseased conditions arising from the impairment of these organs. Read what our Patrons say about the remarkable results obtained from the use of this Medicine in cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes;" (carton only) "Dr. Fansler's Kidney, Bladder, and Rheumatism Medicine \* \* \* By its use you can Destroy and Prevent Rheumatism, Neuritis, Kidney Stones, Diabetes, Brights Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Headache, Backache, Aching Legs,



Paralysis, Puffy Eyelids, Hardening of the Arteries, Bed Wetting and Pain in All Different Parts of the Body. \* \* \* Kidney Diseases. Statistics show that Bright's Disease and Diabetes are increasing in this country, and that a great number of deaths are reported each year. We feel that these facts warrant us in calling the attention of the public to Fansler's Kidney and Bladder Treatment. The symptoms of the invasion of this enemy of mankind are many and varied. Have you pain and stiffness in the back? Have you loss of appetite, irritability, flushed sensation of the skin, muscular pains, twitching of the muscles and dull pains in the back of the head? Have you that tired feeling in the small of the back? Have you shifting spots before the eyes? Do you upon arising having a bearing down, burning sensation in the region of the bladder? Is the secretion from the bladder scant, and does it irritate as it leaves the body? Is the secretion from the bladder highly colored, and does it have an offensive odor? Is there a heavy, milky sediment in the secretion? Do you have difficulty in passing the secretion? Do you feel languid and tired and worn out all the time? Are your lower eyelids puffed and watery? Are your ankles swollen and do they ache upon arising in the morning? Do you have trouble to retain the secretion in the bladder? Do you have to empty the bladder frequently, and in great amounts? If you have some or most of these symptoms your kidneys and bladder are out of order and should have prompt attention. If we are to enjoy good health and get our share of what is coming to us in this life, we must pay particular attention to the first alarm sounded by these symptoms of autointoxication. Fansler's Kidney and Bladder Treatment is the medicine; it stimulates the action not only of the kidneys, but of the other excretory organs as well. If you have a well-developed case of diabetes, or Bright's Disease, do not be despondent. Cheer up! Here's your remedy."

On May 26, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17613. Misbranding of menthol inhalers. U. S. v. 140 Dozen Menthol Inhalers. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24690. I. S. No. 022831. S. No. 3014.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Menthol Inhalers from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the labels, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On March 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of, among others, 140 dozen menthol inhalers, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Walter F. Ware Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about December 7, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the tube label and on the accompanying display card, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: (Tube label) "Relieves Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Sore Throat, \* \* \* etc.;" (display card) "Relieves Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Sore Throat, \* \* \* Etc."

On June 5, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17614. Misbranding of Musterole. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Jars of Musterole. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24836. I. S. No. 024544. S. No. 3149.)

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Musterole from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the article was



unable to produce certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On or about June 13, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen jars of Musterole at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Gabriel J. Fajardo, New York, N. Y., on or about April 26, 1930, to Porto Rico, and that it was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico by Serra, Garabis & Co., of San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it was an ointment consisting of a petrolatum base, containing camphor and mustard oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and jar labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Try Musterole for (it may prevent pneumonia), congestion, croup and common throat affections, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, headache, stiff neck, sore joints and muscles, lumbago, chilblains;" (jar, translated from Spanish) "Rub Musterole over the painful part. In serious cases \* \* \* Musterole for catarrhs and colds in the chest (when used in time it prevents pneumonia), bronchitis, grippe, rheumatism, pains in the head, muscles and joints, neuralgia;" (circular, English and Spanish) "Try Musterole for colds in chest (it may prevent pneumonia), congestion, croup and common throat affections, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, headache, stiff neck, sore joints and muscles, lumbago, chilblains."

On July 8, 1930, Albert E. Lee & Son, San Juan, P. R., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of until relabeled so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17615. Misbranding of Musterole. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Jars of Musterole. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24837. I. S. No. 024545. S. No. 3150.)**

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Musterole from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the article was unable to produce certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On or about June 13, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen jars of Musterole at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Yglesias & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about April 5, 1930, to Porto Rico, and that it was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it was an ointment consisting of a petrolatum base, containing camphor and mustard oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and jar labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Jar) "Rub Musterole over the painful part. In serious cases \* \* \* Musterole for catarrhs and colds in the chest (when used on time it prevents pneumonia) bronchitis, grippe, rheumatism, pains in the head, muscles and joints, neuralgia;" (carton) "Try Musterole for (it may prevent pneumonia) congestion, croup and common throat affections, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, headaches, stiff neck, sore joints and muscles, lumbago, chilblains;" (circular, Spanish and English) "Try Musterole for colds in chest (it may prevent pneumonia) congestion,

croup and common throat affections, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, headache, stiff neck, sore joints and muscles, lumbago, chilblains."

On July 8, 1930, Albert E. Lee & Son, San Juan, P. R., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of until relabeled so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17616. Misbranding of Musterole. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Jars of Musterole. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24838. I. S. No. 024546. S. No. 3151.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Musterole from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the article was incapable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On or about June 13, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen jars of Musterole at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Charles L. Huisking & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., to Porto Rico, on or about May 3, 1930, that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), of San Juan, P. R., and that it was misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it was an ointment consisting of a petrolatum base, containing camphor and mustard oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and jar labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Jar) "Rub Musterole over the painful part. In serious cases \* \* \* Musterole for catarrhs and colds in the chest (when used in time it prevents pneumonia) bronchitis, gripe, rheumatism, pains in the head, muscles and joints, neuralgia;" (carton) "Try Musterole for (it may prevent pneumonia) congestion, croup and common throat affections. rheumatic and neuralgic pains, headaches, stiff neck, sore joints and muscles, lumbago, chilblains;" (circular, Spanish and English) "Try Musterole for colds in chest (it may prevent pneumonia) congestion, croup and common throat affections, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, headache, stiff neck, sore joints and muscles, lumbago, chilblains."

On July 8, 1930, Albert E. Lee & Son, San Juan, P. R., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of until relabeled so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17617. Misbranding of Nau's Dyspeptic Relief. U. S. v. 81 Packages, et al., of Nau's Dyspeptic Relief. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23897, 25084. I. S. Nos. 06380, 201. S. Nos. 2086, 3363.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Nau's Dyspeptic Relief, having shown that the labels bore certain curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by the composition of the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California the herein described interstate shipments of quantities of the product located at San Francisco, Calif.

On July 23, 1929, and August 28, 1930, respectively, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 115 packages of the said Nau's Dyspeptic Relief, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frank Nau, from Portland, Oreg., in part on



October 17, 1928, and in part on or about July 22, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was contained in cartons, each inclosing a bottle of a liquid and a small carton containing a few tablets.

Examination of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, one a liquid and the other tablets; the liquid consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including berberis and glycyrrhiza, glycerin, alcohol, and water; the tablets contained bismuth subnitrate, sugars, a trace of ginger, and peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the label of the bottle containing the liquid, the carton containing the tablets, and the carton containing both, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Outside carton) "Dyspeptic Relief \* \* \* For Relief in Stomach Troubles. \* \* \* Intended for the relief of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, \* \* \* Waterbrash, Dilatation, and Catarrh of the Stomach. \* \* \* Stomach Disorders \* \* \* Distress after Eating, Returning of Food into Mouth. Gnawing at pit of Stomach, Coated Tongue, Headache, Dizziness;" (bottle label) "Dyspeptic Relief \* \* \* For Stomach Troubles. \* \* \* Intended for the Relief of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, Dilatation, and Catarrh of the Stomach;" (carton containing tablets) "Dyspeptic Relief Tablets. To Be Taken in Conjunction with the Liquid Medicine to Assist in Relief of Stomach Troubles, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, \* \* \* Dilatation, and Catarrh of the Stomach \* \* \* Remedy."

On August 12, 1930, and November 20, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17618. Adulteration and misbranding of compound syrup of white pine and tar mentholated. U. S. v. 33 Bottles of Compound Syrup of White Pine and Tar Mentholated. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24723. I. S. No. 027353. S. No. 3067.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Compound Syrup of White Pine and Tar Mentholated having shown that the labeling bore curative and therapeutic claims not justified by its composition and that it did not conform to the National Formulary, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On April 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 bottles of compound syrup of white pine and tar mentholated, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hoyt Bros. (Inc.), from Newark, N. J., on or about March 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of tar, menthol, extracts of plant drugs including wild cherry, sugar, chloroform, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its name indicated that it was a compound sirup of white pine with the addition of tar and menthol, whereas it differed in strength, quality, and purity from compound sirup of white pine as described in the National Formulary, with the addition of tar and menthol.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the bottle and carton labels, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Efficient Relief for Coughs \* \* \* For relief of Coughs \* \* \* Bronchitis \* \* \* and various pulmonary disorders;" (carton) "An Effective Relief for Coughs \* \* \* and All Bronchial Affections \* \* \* This preparation is highly recommended as a strengthener and tonic in various disorders of the lungs and throat. It is intended to relieve the cough \* \* \* A simple and efficient remedy for Coughs, \* \* \* and



various Pulmonary disorders, gives grateful relief to inflamed condition of the throat and lungs."

On June 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17619. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 425 Cans, et al., of Ether. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24655. I. S. Nos. 027527, 027528, 027701. S. No. 2909.)

Samples of ether from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain peroxide, indicating deterioration, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On March 25, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four hundred and twenty-five 1-pound cans and sixty-three ½-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Rahway, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., in various consignments on or about January 18, 23, 27, and 29, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether \* \* \* U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On August 1, 1930, Merck & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, conditioned in part that it be relabeled in a manner indicating that it should not be used or sold for medicinal or anaesthetic purposes.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17620. Misbranding of Alvita tablets. U. S. v. 5½ Dozen Packages of Alvita Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24213. I. S. No. 011257. S. No. 2450.)

An examination of a drug product known as Alvita tablets from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore curative and therapeutic claims which were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On November 16, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district a report praying seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozen packages of Alvita tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the California Alfalfa Products Co., Lamanda Park, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Lamanda Park, Calif., into the State of Colorado on or about September 10, 1929, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained an extract of plant material, traces of sassafras and celery oils, and starch, coated with calcium carbonate and colored brown.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the packages and in the printed matter accompanying the said article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Display carton) "Tonic Tablets \* \* \* To be used in the treatment of Kidney, Liver and Bladder

Ailments, Prostate Gland trouble, Rheumatism and a general Tonic for run down condition;" (black and red folder) "Protection \* \* \* No one chooses deliberately to be ill, but many continue to suffer who might be well. Folks often overlook the fact, that given half a chance, Nature will effect her own cures. Many are prone to dope the nostrums and try questionable methods when proven means prevail. Alvita Products help nature to do this in her own way, by providing the essential minerals for the building of new tissue. \* \* \* Thousands tell of Bladder Weakness, lack of 'Pep' and a general run down condition yielding quickly to Alvita Tea and Alvita Tablets;" (yellow booklet) "It Costs Less to 'Keep Well' \* \* \* I first secured some Alfalfa and cured it in a certain way and used it in my home as a table tea. \* \* \* I gave some of it to a doctor friend in my home town. He was at the time suffering with an acute attack of lumbago. The tea cured his troubles over night. \* \* \* He gave some tea to an old mining friend \* \* \* who was badly crippled with miner's rheumatism. The old man, to his great surprise, got the kinks out of his bones and 'got young again,' as he expressed it. My doctor friend was called out one night to see a young woman patient who was dying with dropsy. The Alfalfa tea was made strong and given to her in frequent doses. In a week the woman was \* \* \* entirely well. \* \* \* A \* \* \* man \* \* \* wanted to know if Alfalfa would cure his prostatic trouble—getting up frequently at nights. He got a bag of the tea and on the fourth day came back and told me he had slept all through the previous night. \* \* \* He had been doctoring for ten years for his trouble and our Alfalfa tea cured him in four days. \* \* \* I heard of an old man, \* \* \* who was helpless with hardening of the arteries. I called, with my bag of tea, and persuaded the good wife to make a brew and give it to him every two hours. In fifteen days, he drove his own car to my laboratory in the city to get some more tea and told me he felt twenty-five years younger, and he certainly looked it. \* \* \* three remarkable cures from the tea test—a young lad with a tubercular condition of the knee joint; a dropsy case in a woman and a woman in the first stages of consumption \* \* \* The tea \* \* \* stopped his bladder trouble \* \* \* A large family of boils. \* \* \* magic Alfalfa tea and that was the end of the blood disorder. \* \* \* The actual cures of so many different kinds of trouble convinced me that Alfalfa had several properties not given to other plants. \* \* \* A large dose at night, other symptoms calling for it, produces a good night's rest. \* \* \* In one case there was a disappearance of swelling of the milk glands. \* \* \* gave the remedy freely to mothers who are insufficiently nourished and secreted but little milk or milk devoid of its nutritious properties for the child. In every case so administered, the patient showed a satisfactory increase in flesh and strength. The digestive apparatus, whatever the disorder, assumed its normal function \* \* \* preserve an excellent condition of the stomach. With one woman who in three previous births had had kidney complications with uremia, he preserved with this agent a normal condition of all functions through the pregnancy and labor. He finds Alfalfa a superlative tonic, \* \* \* It rejuvenates the whole system by increasing the strength, vim, vigor and vitality of the patient. In all cases the over-marked condition calling for the remedy is despondency along with loss of flesh, whether the case is one of stomach trouble, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, anemia, marasmus, loss of appetite and poor assimilation as shown by loss of flesh and constipation with the always accompanying condition, depression. \* \* \* One physician prescribed it where there was a dropsical effusion, where the kidneys were inactive and the skin dry, and in every case so administered, it gave satisfactory results. In old men, it relieves prostatic irritation. It relieves conditions of the urinary apparatus. Dr. Houts cured backaches where the patient was passing a small quantity of urine with high specific gravity, especially where there was rheumatic conditions with much muscular aching with excessive quantity of urates and uric acid. \* \* \* It is an excellent antiacid agent \* \* \* Eminent Dietician Has Proven That Alvita Tea Is Practically Infallible as a Milk Producer and General Tonic in Maternity Cases. \* \* \* Many of the cases I get are practically invalids when I am called. One recent case had pernicious anemia. The previous condition of the mother appears to make little difference. All cases have come through in first class condition. As a milk producer and general tonic in maternity cases Alfalfa Tea is practically infallible. In a few cases it has been added to the diet after the child was born also with gratifying results; but to insure success and a perfectly healthy child I prefer



to have the care of the mother at least five months before delivery. I have used Alfalfa Tea in many other conditions. While here it cannot be called an absolute specific as it may well be called in maternity cases, it has proved to be of great value in \* \* \* tuberculosis, Bright's disease, colitis, and all disorders where the addition of leafy vegetables is indicated. I have used an infusion of 1 oz. alfalfa, 1 oz. mullein leaves, 1 oz. dandelion root, ½ oz. culvers root, ½ oz. boneset, flavored with fennel and sweetened with sorghum or honey as a \* \* \* tonic in many cases of digestive disorders, with good results. I have used this \* \* \* tonic combination with buchu in several cases of Bright's disease and prostatic hypertrophy with gradual improvement. One of my latest cases was almost at death's door with prostatic trouble and catarrh of the bladder. He is now up and around and still improving.

\* \* \* Vitamin B—Obtained from Alfalfa Successful in Diabetes. \* \* \*

A new treatment for diabetes, \* \* \* was announced \* \* \* believe vitamin 'B' extract, \* \* \* not only has the same property of controlling diabetes as insulin, but likewise has curative properties. Vitamin 'B' is obtained from alfalfa \* \* \* used vitamin 'B' extract in diabetes cases with quick and favorable results, and in a number of cases was able to stop treatments and report his patients cured, at least temporarily. \* \* \* I have been bothered a great deal with indigestion. After each meal the food seemed to lie in my stomach like a ball of undigested, fermented stuff which gave me considerable distress. There is some sort of medicinal property in Alvita Tablets that aids digestion wonderfully. \* \* \* Why Many Men Are Old at Forty A Startling Fact! Many medical authorities have long claimed that 65% of all men past middle age have prostate trouble. Thousands have it without the least idea in the world that there is such a thing as the prostate gland. Hence the sexual life, the efficiency, the mental serenity of thousands is being deteriorated, often without their knowledge. \* \* \* Since the disease is often caused and maintained by reason of an acid or inflamed condition of the prostate gland itself which nearly always extends into the bladder, the natural and simple remedy would be something that would remove and relieve the unnatural condition that causes the inflammation. \* \* \* people have been greatly benefited and cured from the dreaded Prostate gland trouble by taking 'Alvita' Tablets and 'Alvita' Tea. \* \* \* I had severe prostate and bladder trouble causing me to urinate from 10 to 20 times a night with some pain. \* \* \* I began taking Alvita Tablets and in less than a month I was entirely cured and have been entirely relieved since that time. But still take them as a tonic. \* \* \* Alvita Tablets \* \* \* agent in the correction of bad condition \* \* \* people use an excess of acid foods, in consequence suffer with \* \* \* catarrh, hay fever, rheumatism, etc. Alfalfa products are strongly alkaline \* \* \* Have had splendid results from the tablets in kidney and bladder troubles. \* \* \* my clientele is getting, thru the use of Alvita products, the minerals, limes and salts which are so essential to Health. I find your products a \* \* \* fine body tonic for everyone in general. I have small children using Alvita Products in cases of nocturnal enuresis, and older people using them for bladder and kidney disorders, and they are reporting excellent results. \* \* \* such worthy products as those put out by your Company \* \* \* are doing much for the sick. \* \* \*

Your Health Is Your Most Precious Possession. You Must Keep Well if You Expect to Achieve the Success you Have Planned \* \* \*

Alvita Rejuvenating Tablets \* \* \* 'Alvita' Tablets contain the health giving substances \* \* \* Alvita Tablets are a treatment for Rejuvenating your whole system if you are in a run-down condition caused from Kidney or Bladder trouble, inability of the stomach to assimilate food, prostatic irritation, irritable condition of the urinary organs, lack of appetite, or continual loss of weight. Thousands tell of Bladder weakness and lack of Pep yielding quickly to Alvita Tablets. \* \* \* I have been troubled for several years with bladder inflammation and when I sent for Alvita was unable to work and did not know if I ever would run an engine again. I could not stay in bed nights, as I was worse lying down than at any other time. I have been up 25 to 30 times in six to eight hours. Forty-eight hours after I began taking Alvita tablets I was almost normal and in four days went to work and at present feel perfectly well. \* \* \* is 79 years old and has been troubled with getting up nights (sometimes ten or twelve times) for a good many years. Also with cold sweats. After using two boxes of your Tablets he doesn't have to get up nights and hasn't had any cold sweats for over two weeks. \* \* \*

Prostatic Trouble Vanishes \* \* \* I had a stroke of apoplexy three years ago



and was paralyzed in my right side. I had taken almost everything for my prostate gland trouble and the pain from urinating was so great that I could hardly stand it. \* \* \* your Alvita Tablets. From the first day's treatment I began feeling better. I had to get up from three to seven times a night. I have taken a box and a half of the Alvita Tablets and now do not get up more than once a night and pain is all gone. \* \* \* It surely does help one so much. I wish I could let all who are suffering know of this great remedy. \* \* \* In bladder and prostate conditions the relief was very noticeable in each case and up to this time has continued. I found them good in aiding digestion; also constipation and in general run-down conditions."

On June 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17621. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. One Hundred ¼-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. 24075. I. S. No. 021189. S. No. 2297.)**

Samples of ether from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain peroxide, indicating deterioration, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

On September 19, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred ¼-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at York, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 30, 1929, by the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co. (from Cleveland, Ohio) in interstate commerce to New York, N. Y., from thence to Hoboken, N. J., and then reshipped to York, Pa., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopeia, since it contained peroxide. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely: (Label) "The exceptional purity of this Ether \* \* \* The exclusion of air by carbon dioxide prevents the oxidation of ether to \* \* \* peroxides by atmospheric oxygen."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statements from the label were false and misleading.

On August 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17622. Misbranding of Johnson's chill and fever tonic. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic. Default decree of condemnation entered with provision for release under bond. (F. & D. No. 23838. I. S. No. 09344. S. No. 2041.)**

Samples of a drug product known as Johnson's chill and fever tonic having been found to bear in the labeling, curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

On July 1, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Johnson's chill and fever tonic at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by the James F. Ballard Co. (Inc.), from St. Louis, Mo., on or about May 21, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, cinchonine sulphate (7.3 grains per fluid ounce), glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, since

the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic or medicinal effects claimed: (Carton) "Chill and Fever Tonic. \* \* \* If You Have Chills and Fever Take This Tonic. Bilious Fever Take This Tonic Swamp Fever Take This Tonic. \* \* \* Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic Is a Medicine for Chills and Fever and Diseases arising from. \* \* \* Disordered Liver;" (bottle label) "Chill & Fever Tonic;" (circular) "Chill & Fever Tonic \* \* \* such diseases as Chills & Fever, Bilious Fever, Swamp Fever."

On July 7, 1930, no answer or other pleading having been filed, judgment of condemnation was entered. The decree provided that the product might be released to the James F. Ballard Co. (Inc.), St. Louis, Mo., for relabeling, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, otherwise that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17623. Adulteration and misbranding of Merle's Brand Epsom salt tablets. U. S. v. 10 Cards, et al., of Merle's Brand Epsom Salt Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24660, 24720. I. S. No. 027003. S. Nos. 3017, 3065.)**

An examination of a drug product known as Merle's Brand Epsom salt tablets compound having shown that it contained as its principal active ingredients laxative drugs other than Epsom salt, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On March 26 and April 15, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 34 cards, each bearing 14 packages of Merle's Brand Epsom salt tablets at Clarion, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Devore Manufacturing Co., from Columbus, Ohio, in part on or about September 19, 1929, and in part on or about March 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained phenolphthalein (three-fifths of a grain each), extracts from laxative plant drugs including podophyllum, and aloe, and magnesium sulphate (2½ grains each).

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Epsom Salt Tablets Compound" and "Epsom Salt Tablets," whereas the strength of said article fell below such professed standard since the principal active ingredients were laxatives other than Epsom salt.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the retail carton and display card, respectively, "Epsom Salt Tablets Compound" and "Epsom Salt Tablets," and upon bottle label, "Epsom Salt Tablets Compound," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement upon the display card and upon the bottle label, "To be used in place of the ordinary disagreeable Epsom Salts," was false and misleading in that the said statement created the impression that the active ingredient in the said tablets was an unusual and agreeable form of Epsom salt, whereas it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On July 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17624. Misbranding of Bronchuline. U. S. v. 70 Bottles of Bronchuline. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24748. I. S. 025597. S. No. 3106.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Bronchuline from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the labeling, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On May 7, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and con-



demnation of 70 bottles of Bronchuline at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the International Laboratories from Rochester, N. Y., on or about September 23, 1929, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an emulsion containing mineral oil, compounds of sodium and calcium, glycerophosphates, and creosote flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle and carton labels regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Bottle label) "Stop that Cough. Bronchuline \* \* \* for Persistent Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Dry Night Coughs, Catarrh, Asthmatic Coughs \* \* \* Note—Sufferers from Bronchial Catarrh or Tubercular Inclination should take several bottles of Bronchuline as a Tonic, even the Cough is gone. Bronchuline is a Tissue-Builder for the Respiratory Organs. \* \* \* We recommend its use for the most persistent of Coughs, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affections. \* \* \* Racking coughs that keep one awake at night are severe on the entire system and not only weaken but prove a strain on the nerves and vitality;" (carton) "Stop that cough Brochuline \* \* \* for Persistent Deep-Seated Hang on Coughs \* \* \* For \* \* \* La-Grippe, Influenza, Headache, Neuralgia. \* \* \* We Recommend its use for the most persistent of Coughs, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affections. \* \* \* Racking coughs that keep one awake at night are severe on the entire system and not only weaken but prove a strain on the nerves and vitality."

On July 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17625. Misbranding of menthol inhalers. U. S. v. 29 Dozen Packages of Menthol Inhalers. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction or sale. (F. & D. No. 24515. I. S. No. 022564. S. No. 2806.)**

Samples of a drug product known as Menthol Inhalers, having been found to bear in the labeling, curative and therapeutic claims not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On February 10, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 dozen packages of menthol inhalers, remaining in the original unbroken packages in Denver, Colo., consigned by the Walgreen Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped from Chicago, Ill., on or about June 18, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the package label and in the accompanying display card were false and fraudulent: (Package) "Menthol Inhaler Relieves Instantly Asthma, Hay Fever, Neuralgia \* \* \* Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat, Headache, etc.;" (display cards) "Menthol Inhaler Relieves \* \* \* Influenza, Hay Fever, Sore Throat, Headache, Asthma, Catarrh."

On June 26, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the labels and display cards be destroyed and the product sold by the United States marshal. The decree further provides that if no buyer be found for the product that it be destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17626. Misbranding of No. 1 Tonic Force, No. 5 Tonic Force, Zarpas Tonic Force tablets, Zarpas Ointment No. 1, and Zarpas Ointment No. 2. U. S. v. 3 Jars of No. 1 Tonic Force, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24863 to 24867, incl. I. S. Nos. 033811 to 033815, incl. S. No. 3088.)**

Examination of samples of the herein described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic effects that the article



was unable to produce, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

On June 28, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 jars of No. 1 Tonic Force, 3 jars of No. 5 Tonic Force, 6 packages of Zarpas Tonic Force tablets, 5 jars of Zarpas Ointment No. 1, and 5 jars of Zarpas Ointment No. 2 at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Zarpas Laboratories, Monessen, Pa., on or about March 9, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the No. 1 Tonic Force and the No. 5 Tonic Force consisted essentially of sulphur, ground plant material including aloe, iron oxide, cinchona alkaloids, a trace of arsenic, ground spices including ginger, malt sirup, and water; the Zarpas Tonic Force tablets consisted essentially of sulphur, iron oxide, ground plant material including aloe, rhubarb, cinchona, ginger and podophyllum, and a trace of arsenic; Zarpas Ointment No. 1 consisted essentially of a fatty base containing sulphur, camphor, and ground mustard; and Zarpas Ointment No. 2 consisted essentially of a fatty base containing sulphur, camphor, capsicum oleoresin, and ground mustard.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (No. 1 Tonic Force, label) "Tonic Force \* \* \* tonic for the weak, the anaemic, those suffering from stomach troubles, constipation, headaches, dyspepsia. \* \* \* Cleans and purifies the blood, regulates the functions of the stomach, tones the nervous system;" (circular accompanying No. 1 Tonic Force) "Tonic Force \* \* \* tonic for the weak, anaemic, those suffering from stomach troubles, constipation, headaches, dyspepsia. \* \* \* makes red blood, regulates the functions of the stomach, tones the nervous system. \* \* \* relieves kidney troubles, \* \* \* increases the weight, increases the lactation \* \* \* If you feel tired at knees or have headaches;" (No. 5 Tonic Force, label) "Tonic Force Special for Chronic Constipation \* \* \* tonic for the weak, the anaemic, those suffering from stomach troubles, constipation, headaches, dyspepsia. \* \* \* Cleans and purifies the blood, regulates the functions of the stomach, tones the nervous system;" (circular accompanying No. 5 Tonic Force) "Tonic Force \* \* \* tonic for the weak, anaemic, those suffering from stomach troubles, constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, \* \* \* makes red blood, regulates the functions of the stomach, tones the nervous system. \* \* \* relieves kidney troubles, \* \* \* increases the weight, increases the lactation if taken by Ladies, \* \* \* If you feel tired at knees or have headaches;" (Zarpas Tonic Force tablets, label) "Force \* \* \* Weak, Anaemic, Stomach Troubles, Constipation, Headaches, Dyspepsia, Malaria. Cleans and purifies the blood, regulates the functions of the stomach. Tones the nervous system. \* \* \* cleans the kidneys, and increases the weight \* \* \* Increases lactation \* \* \* If you feel tired at knees;" (circular accompanying Zarpas Tonic Force tablets) "Force \* \* \* Good for Blood. These or they will build you up \* \* \* Anaemic and those suffering from stomach troubles, constipation, headaches and dyspepsia. \* \* \* regulates the functions of the stomach, tones up the nervous system and increases weight; makes red blood; cleans the kidneys \* \* \* Nothing better for those whose constitutions are rundown \* \* \* Excellent for nursing mothers as it improves lactation. A treasure to the woman seeking a healthy \* \* \* complexion. \* \* \* If you feel tired at knees or have headaches \* \* \* Tablets taken too often will reduce your weight;" (carton, Zarpas Tonic Force tablets) "Force \* \* \* Anaemic and those suffering from stomach troubles, constipation, headaches, and dyspepsia. \* \* \* regulates the functions of the stomach, tones up the nervous system and increases weight, makes red blood, cleans the kidneys \* \* \* Nothing better for those whose constitutions are rundown \* \* \* If you feel tired at knees or have headaches \* \* \* Excellent for nursing mothers as it improves lactation. A treasure to the woman seeking a healthy \* \* \* complexion;" (Zarpas Ointment No. 1, label) "Rheumatism, Psoriasis, Tetter, Scald, Milk Blotch, Ringworm, Eczema, Lefcodermia \* \* \* Pimples \* \* \* Piles \* \* \* Rheumatical and Arthritical Swelling, Stiffness, Barber Itch, \* \* \*

Body Lice, Chronic or Simple Coughs;" (circular accompanying Zarpas Ointment No. 1) "For Eczema \* \* \* For Piles \* \* \* In the first case, blood and itching are the symptoms. In the second case, itching with small eruptions;" (Zarpas Ointment No. 2, jar label) "For Rheumatism, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Eczema, Lefcodermia, \* \* \* Pimples, \* \* \* Rheumatical and Arthritical Swelling, Stiffness, Body Lice, Chronic \* \* \* Coughs;" (circular accompanying Zarpas Ointment No. 2) "For Rheumatism \* \* \* Milk Blotch A dangerous disease of the scalp if not attended to promptly. \* \* \* For influenza \* \* \* For Psoriasis \* \* \* For Face Eruptions \* \* \* For Pimples \* \* \* For Rheumatical and Arthritical Swelling \* \* \* For stiffness of Joints and Muscles \* \* \* Lice of the body." Misbranding was alleged with respect to the said No. 1 Tonic Force, No. 5 Tonic Force, and Zarpas Tonic Force tablets for the further reason that the statement "Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drug Act," appearing in the labeling, was false and misleading.

On August 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17627. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 62 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16200. S. No. E-3969.)**

Samples of chloroform from the herein described interstate shipment having been found not to conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On June 21, 1922, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of sixty-two  $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound tins of chloroform at Trenton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 28, 1922, by Samson Rosenblatt, from New York, N. Y., in interstate commerce into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform for Anaesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it was turbid; upon evaporation it left a foreign odor; it contained hydrochloric acid; it contained impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, and contained odorous decomposition products; whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that chloroform is a clear, colorless, mobile liquid, of a characteristic ethereal odor; that upon evaporation it does not leave a foreign odor; that it does not contain hydrochloric acid; that it does not contain impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid; and does not contain odorous decomposition products; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the containers thereof.

On October 1, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17628. Adulteration and misbranding of Mal-A-Tol. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of Mal-A-Tol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24978. I. S. No. 037660. S. No. 3317.)**

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Mal-A-Tol by this department showed that the article contained less than one-half the amount of quinine sulphate declared on the label; that the said labels bore claims of curative properties in certain ailments for which quinine sulphate is customarily prescribed and that it would not cure such ailments when taken in the doses indicated in the directions, or when administered in reliance upon the declared quinine sulphate content. The labels bore further curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by the composition of the article.

On August 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Mal-A-Tol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been



shipped by the First Texas Chemical Manufacturing Co., Dallas, Tex., on or about May 25, 1929, and had been shipped from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of quinine sulphate (3.37 grains per fluid ounce), extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, small amounts of sodium benzoate and arsenic and iron compounds.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (bottle label) "Each fluid ounce represents \* \* \* Quinine Sulphate 8 gr.," whereas the strength of the said article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Each fluid ounce represents \* \* \* Quinine Sulphate 8 gr.," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Mal-A-Tol is a valuable preparation in the treatment of acute and chronic malaria. \* \* \* stimulating the action of the liver, increasing urinary secretions and the elimination of uric acid. Directions.—For Chills, Fever and Malaria, 1 tablespoonful every 4 hours; children from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls or as directed by physician.

On September 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17629. Misbranding of Alertox. U. S. v. 15 Bottles of Alertox. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24771. I. S. No. 038381. S. No. 3130.)**

An examination of a sample of a drug product known as Alertox having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic effects which the article was unable to produce, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina that a quantity of the product was located at Columbia, S. C., from the herein described interstate shipments.

On May 20, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 bottles of Alertox, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Alertox (Inc.), from Atlanta, Ga., in part on February 1, 1930, and in part on May 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, sodium phosphate, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle label and in the accompanying booklet, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Alertox equals Physical Fitness plus Mental Efficiency;" (booklet attached to bottles by means of a rubber band) "Alertox equals Physical Fitness plus Mental Efficiency. [p. 2.] \* \* \* very frequently nature is overtaxed, either through improper diet, overeating, or occasionally from some foreign substance entering the stomach, and it is during such conditions that nature, as hard as it tries, cannot cope with the tremendous amount of overwork necessary to eliminate these excess accumulations of putrid matter. [p. 3] So, you may easily understand that when this condition comes about, these thousands of little folds and crevices cannot help but become clogged with undigested food matter, and, undigested food matter remaining in these folds, soon becomes decayed and throws off violent poisons, which, through the blood stream, find their way into the entire system. These poisons, being disseminated by the various organs of the body, usurp a tremendous amount of nerve, brain and muscle energy; therefore, languidness, which is a sluggish, dull and no-energy feeling, is always a warning that nature needs assistance.



Nature does its best to maintain a germ-free system for you, but a continuous over-taxing will soon break down the most rugged resistance, and, in time, induce serious illness. You can keep your system clear of this dangerous condition by simply aiding nature to sweep away the accumulation of poisons; \* \* \* encourage the liver to become more active. To clear away this clinging refuse matter \* \* \* there is nothing better than a good \* \* \* saline eliminant. [p. 4] Alertox \* \* \* one of the most effective \* \* \* saline eliminants \* \* \* Alertox, by reason of its slight accumulative action, may be used in decreasing doses until a normal condition is restored. The regular use of Alertox before breakfast induces healthy elimination, with a tendency to maintain the liver, kidneys and bowels in their normal working order, insuring good health day in and day out. \* \* \* Alertox as an aid in the treatment of numerous ailments, and as a general health preserver, [p. 5] \* \* \* especially valuable in the treatment of many ailments \* \* \* clearing the stomach and intestinal tract of toxic poisons \* \* \* the regular use of Alertox will insure a proper hygienic condition of the alimentary tract, thus preventing diseases that might otherwise develop from the absorption of accumulated stagnant waste matter. [p. 7] \* \* \* Flushing the system thoroughly with a good liquid saline product is the safest and the most effective method of treating any form of constipation. Take Alertox as follows \* \* \* [p. 8] Biliousness. Biliousness—or toxemia, \* \* \* is simply a condition denoting an abundance of systemic poisons. The liver is supposed to prevent this condition, but where there is actual constipation, wrong eating, drinking or irregular habits, the liver becomes overtaxed, thereby allowing more poison to accumulate in the system than is thrown off. Biliousness if allowed to continue, almost invariably brings on some kind of illness and no time should be lost in coming to the aid of nature with some safe, efficient and reliable eliminant. It is best to treat this condition over a period of two or three days, than to simply take some violent, one-day treatment, for such treatments seldom do more than partially clear up the poisons that have accumulated. Take Alertox as follows: \* \* \* [p. 9] Indigestion \* \* \* Alertox \* \* \* Keep the stomach sweet and the system alkaline. \* \* \* In acute attacks \* \* \* Chronic cases, \* \* \* For the 'Morning After.' When you wake up the morning after the night before, with a sluggish body, cobwebby brain and aching head, take two teaspoonfuls of Alertox in a full glass of water, and in 30 minutes you'll feel a most delightful sensation of returning physical and mental vigor, and that raging headache will be gone. Try it and see! [p. 10] High Blood Pressure. High blood pressure is both functional and organic, often produced by over-eating or mental strain, while constipation and biliousness are both underlying causes. In either case Alertox while not designed to supplant the physician, will, through a process of elimination, thoroughly cleanse the system of its impurities and tends to reduce pressure in the veins and arteries by carrying out through the intestinal tract, excess water in the system which the sweat glands have failed to secrete. Some of the symptoms of high blood pressure are, dizziness, headaches, palpitation, languidness and so on, and if you have noted any of these symptoms with yourself, don't delay starting the Alertox treatment, beginning with two teaspoonfuls in a full glass of water before breakfast. Do this regularly for several days, then reduce the usage or frequency as your condition may warrant. After a few doses you will note a decided improvement in your condition, because Alertox removes, in one action, more poison bile from the system than any known formula, leaving you buoyant, vivacious and alert. [p. 11] \* \* \* Alertox \* \* \* the most fitting laxative for nursing mothers, keeping, as it does, the milk free from toxic poisons and strengthening it by dispelling its watery content, thus allowing baby to get rich, pure and wholesome breast milk, which is so necessary to baby's health and growth. [p. 12] How to Keep in Good Health \* \* \* the human body is nothing more or less than a machine \* \* \* and unless you keep it thoroughly cleansed of stagnant, waste matter you cannot, must not, expect it to run smoothly and function perfectly. How often do you take the time and trouble to flush your bowels and kidneys—unless you feel badly? [p. 13] Never! You wait until you are practically down and out, then you are physically and mentally out of commission for several days—laid up for repairs. If you want to keep well, enjoy life while you are living and actually live longer, simply take the ordinary precautions with your body that you would take with any other piece of machinery—keep a bottle of Alertox in your medicine cabinet, and every

morning or so take from one to two teaspoonfuls \* \* \* You may not feel the need of it right then—it may look foolish for a perfectly well human being to 'dose up'—but it is the only safe, sure road to perfect health that isn't marred by detours. Try it any way, and if you will, you have our guarantee, backed by reliable chemical and medical authority, that a new day of health has dawned for you. [p. 14] Simple Directions for Bewitching Beauty. If you really want a smooth, rosy, velvety complexion, you must begin at the very foundation by eliminating from the system that long accumulation of contamination. \* \* \* Take just one teaspoonful of Alertox, in a full glass of water, drinking as a beverage, before breakfast every morning. \* \* \* you will have a far more beautiful complexion, \* \* \* [p. 15] \* \* \* that is not all Alertox accomplishes—while it is clearing up your complexion it is, at the same time, improving your health by putting your entire system to rights, so—you will not only look better, but you will feel better, too! Try this, for your complexion's sake."

On July 21, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17630. Misbranding of Vapo Ply, Hoyt's cold tablets, and Hoyt's catarrhal jelly. U. S. v. 7 Packages of Vapo Ply, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24857, 24858, 24859. I. S. Nos. 028285, 028286, 028287. S. No. 3189.)

The labels of drug products known as Vapo Ply, Hoyt's cold tablets, and Hoyt's catarrhal jelly having been found to contain claims of curative and therapeutic effects that the articles were unable to accomplish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the herein described interstate shipments of products.

On June 26, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 7 packages of Vapo Ply, 23 packages of Hoyt's cold tablets, and 20 packages of Hoyt's catarrhal jelly, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Hoyt Bros. (Inc.), Newark, N. J., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Newark, N. J., into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Hoyt's Vapo-Ply consisted essentially of an ointment with a petrolatum base containing volatile oils including camphor, menthol, eucalyptol, thymol, and methyl salicylate; Hoyt's cold tablets contained acetanilide, quinine sulphate, aloin, capsicum, and camphor; and Hoyt's catarrhal jelly consisted essentially of petrolatum containing camphor, menthol, and eucalyptus oil.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Vapo Ply, carton) "Relief in Asthma, Influenza, Catarrh \* \* \* Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Muscular Rheumatism \* \* \* Chilblains;" (Vapo-Ply, jar label) "Acute Bronchitis, Influenza, Congestion of the Lungs;" (cold tablets, carton) "Hoyt's Cold Tablets for recent \* \* \* Coughs, Influenza, etc.;" (catarrhal jelly, carton) "Hoyt's Catarrhal Jelly. Keep Your Nose and Throat Antiseptically Clean \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Influenza, La Grippe, and kindred affections;" (catarrhal jelly, tube label) "Hoyt's Catarrhal Jelly for Nasal Catarrh."

On September 16, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17631. Misbranding of Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus dance medicine. U. S. v. 14 Bottles, et al., of Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Medicine. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24919, 24920, 24921. I. S. Nos. 027123, 5651, 5652. S. Nos. 3235, 3257, 3258.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus dance medicine, from the herein described interstate shipments, having shown that the label and circular bore claims of curative and therapeutic effects that the article was unable to accomplish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported



the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On July 22, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 40 bottles of Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus dance medicine at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. C. Wells & Co., from Le Roy, N. Y., in various consignments, on or about February 11, March 20, May 8, May 12, and May 15, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of compounds of arsenic and potassium, extracts of plant drugs, volatile oils including lavender and cassia oils, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, together with certain testimonials in said circular recommending the preparation for St. Vitus dance, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle label) "St. Vitus Dance Medicine;" (circular) "St. Vitus Dance Remedy \* \* \* Chorea, or St. Vitus Dance is a disease that happily is of rare occurrence. It consists of a tendency to involuntary and irregular muscular contractions of the limbs and face, the mind and functions of the brain being generally quite unaffected. The spasms of Chorea differ from those of most other convulsion affections in being unaccompanied either by pain or by rigidity; being in fact momentary jerking movements, indicating a want of control of the will over the muscles rather than any real excess of their contractions. Chorea is a disease more common among children, occurring generally between the ages of five and twenty. It is also more commonly found in girls. The disease is confined generally to Northern latitude. Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Remedy has been exceptionally successful in the treatment of this malady. \* \* \* St. Vitus Dance is an extremely serious ailment so that the most careful attention should be given to the administration of the medicine, following the directions carefully."

On September 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17632. Misbranding of Potaska. U. S. v. 12 Bottles of Potaska. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24779. I. S. No. 027956. S. No. 3144.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Potaska, from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore certain curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York.

On July 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 bottles of Potaska at Albany, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. M. Pease & Son, from Lee, Mass., on or about February 10, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an ammonium compound, guaiac resin, potassium chlorate, volatile oils including lemon and lavender oils, sugar, alcohol, and water.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness \* \* \* Do not rinse the throat after using the Specific;" (carton) "Potaska does not claim to cure All The Ills that flesh is heir to, but Claims Only what it has done and is doing every day \* \* \* Sore Throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis \* \* \* Hoarseness, Quinsy \* \* \* Potaska \* \* \* A specialty for Sore Throats."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.



On August 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17633. Misbranding of Inhaler. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Inhaler. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24528. I. S. No. 015734. S. No. 2828.)

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Inhaler from the herein described interstate shipment, having shown that the article bore labels containing certain curative and therapeutic claims that it was incapable of producing and that the labels bore no statement of the amount of alcohol contained in the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Delaware.

On or about February 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of Inhaler, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Li Roth Research Laboratories (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about November 21, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Delaware, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of formaldehyde (6.5 per cent), volatile oils, including menthol (27.0 per cent), alcohol (38.7 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the package and label did not bear a statement of the alcoholic content. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying folder and leaflet, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "For \* \* \* Throat Affections;" (carton) "Sore Throat, La Grippe, Sinus, Catarrh \* \* \* for \* \* \* Throat Affections \* \* \* Sufferers from LaGrippe, \* \* \* Sinus Catarrh, Sore Throat, Asthma, Rose and Hay Fevers find instantaneous relief in this marvel Inhaler;" (folder) "A \* \* \* Cough No Ills \* \* \* Sinus Catarrh \* \* \* Sore Throat \* \* \* La Grippe \* \* \* Ready relief for sufferers from \* \* \* catarrh, sinus, sore throat, asthma, la grippe \* \* \* and other allied ailments due directly or indirectly to the respiratory organs. Hay and Rose fever sufferers upon application of Inhaler find instantaneous relief. Medical advisors through the country have sponsored and acclaimed Inhaler for its immediate relief effects due to inflammations \* \* \* of the air passages. \* \* \* Direct Methods of Application \* \* \* Obstinate cases of catarrh, sinus, asthma, etc. \* \* \* Age No Criterion Infants \* \* \* croup \* \* \* Children \* \* \* Those suffering from \* \* \* sore throat, coughs \* \* \* etc. \* \* \* Send Your Children to School and Play Accompanied With a Drop of Inhaler and Have An Assured Health Protection. Adults—Place a few drops of Inhaler \* \* \* and inhale immediately in a severe case. \* \* \* A Drop of Inhaler Means Tons of Relief;" (leaflet) "And you have Instant relief from \* \* \* Coughs and even worse. \* \* \* The Ideal \* \* \* Inhalant—Instantly relieves \* \* \* Catarrh, Sinus and Asthma. \* \* \* Instant relief for Sore Throat."

On June 30, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17634. Misbranding of Lung Saver. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Lung Saver. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24531. I. S. No. 015744. S. No. 2809.)

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Lung Saver, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic effects that it was incapable of producing and that the labels failed to bear a correct statement of the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained in the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Delaware.

On or about February 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of Lung Saver, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lung Saver Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about February 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Delaware, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza, chloroform (1.85 minims per fluid ounce), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of chloroform contained in the said article, since the label declared 7 minims of chloroform per fluid ounce, whereas analysis showed that but 1.86 minims per fluid ounce were present. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Lung Saver \* \* \* The Lung Saver Co. \* \* \* Lung Saver for Coughs \* \* \* Bronchitis, Grippe, Tightness and Soreness on the Breast, Asthma. \* \* \* Whooping Cough and Croup. \* \* \* For Asthma and Bronchitis \* \* \* To stop a cough at night \* \* \* Lung Saver;" (individual carton) "Lung Saver, The Good Cough Syrup \* \* \* Lung Saver Cough Syrup for \* \* \* Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Tightness and Soreness on the Breast, Asthma, Bronchitis, Grippe \* \* \* The Lung Saver Co.;" (wholesale carton) "Lung Saver. The Good Cough Syrup, The Lung Saver Co."

On June 30, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17635. Misbranding of Ointrex. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Jars, et al., of Ointrex. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24739, 24743. I. S. Nos. 023684, 023687. S. Nos. 3100, 3102.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Ointrex, having shown that the labels of the article bore certain curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On May 7, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen tins and 16½ dozen jars of Ointrex, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Rex Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from Kansas City, Mo., in various consignments on or about March 7, March 31, and April 15, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it was an ointment with a petrolatum base containing volatile oils including origanum oil, camphor, menthol, and methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Jar label) "A scientifically developed ointment to relieve \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* Respiratory and Surface Inflammation and Congestion. \* \* \* To relieve congestion and inflammation of the respiratory organs \* \* \* Influenza, LaGrippe, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh \* \* \* Hay Fever. \* \* \* Sore Throat \* \* \* Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Asthma and Hay Fever. \* \* \* As A Liniment Or Dressing \* \* \* Headache;" (carton containing jars) "A scientifically developed ointment to relieve colds, to arrest their development and prevent complications and serious consequences \* \* \* to relieve congestion and inflammation of the respiratory organs \* \* \* Influenza, LaGrippe, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh \* \* \* Hay fever;" (circular accompanying jars) "Keep them Healthy. A Scientifically Developed Ointment to Relieve Colds, to Arrest Their Progress and Prevent Complications and Serious Consequences. Use Ointrex to Check



\* \* \* Croup \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Whooping Cough \* \* \* Head-aches \* \* \* Asthma \* \* \* Nasal Catarrh \* \* \* Directions for Using and Applying Ointrex. Congestion or Inflammation of the Air Ducts \* \* \* Ointrex. \* \* \* It lubricates and holds within, inhalants that relieve the nasal passage and prevent the formation of excessive mucus to carry infection to the throat, lungs and stomach. \* \* \* Those susceptible \* \* \* who suffer from nasal catarrh will do well to make this simple test of Ointrex. In no more than five minutes it will demonstrate its healing and protective virtues. \* \* \* Ointrex used in this manner as a preventative and relief \* \* \* for nasal catarrh \* \* \* Neglected colds cause tens of thousands of deaths every year;" (display card accompanying portion of jars) "Colds Neglected Cause Tens of Thousands of Deaths Annually \* \* \* Relieves \* \* \* Bronchial, Sinus and Polypus Troubles;" (label on tins) "Relieves \* \* \* Bronchial Sinus and Polypus Troubles \* \* \* Chilblains \* \* \* Asthma and Nasal Catarrh."

On September 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17636. Misbranding of Vapo-Cresolene. U. S. v. 242 Bottles of Vapo-Cresolene. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24552. I. S. No. 029619. S. No. 2817.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Vapo-Cresolene from one of the herein described interstate shipments having shown that the labels of the article bore certain curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana.

On March 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 242 bottles of Vapo-Cresolene, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vapo-Cresolene Co., New York, N. Y., in part on or about December 14, 1929, and in part on or about February 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of cresylic acid with small amounts of water and coal-tar neutral oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Treatment for whooping cough, spasmodic croup, nasal catarrh \* \* \* sore throat, bronchitis, bronchial complications of measles, bronchial asthma and hay fever;" (carton label) "A vapor treatment for Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Bronchial Asthma, Coughs \* \* \* Bronchitis, Influenza \* \* \* The use of vaporized antiseptics for certain inflammatory diseases of the air passages is a well recognized and valuable method of treatment. \* \* \* The air passages are then penetrated by the restorative vapor with every breath. Cresolene has been used since 1879 for the relief of the diseases for which it is recommended. \* \* \* for the relief of the paroxysms of Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Bronchial Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza. For Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs \* \* \* Bronchitis and the bronchial complications of Measles. Vaporized Cresolene is a protection to those necessarily exposed to communicable diseases. \* \* \* for use about the body as in the washing of \* \* \* boils, \* \* \* etc.;" (circular label) "For Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Bronchial Asthma, \* \* \* Coughs, Bronchitis \* \* \* The liquid is vaporized \* \* \* is carried through every passage, tube and cell of the breathing organs and produces a direct action on the very seat of the disease. \* \* \* is an important means of surely and readily treating many bronchial troubles and of bringing specific antiseptics to act upon and stop the growth of the germs of disease. \* \* \* it has obtained a prominent position in the treatment of Whooping Cough and Spasmodic Croup, it has also been found effective in treating other bronchial and nasal diseases, viz: Bronchitis, Coughs, Bronchial Asthma,



Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever, \* \* \* the bronchial complications accompanying Measles, and as a protection to those necessarily exposed to infectious diseases. \* \* \* for use about the body as in the washing of \* \* \* boils \* \* \* etc. \* \* \* Laboratory tests \* \* \* show that it kills the germs of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and the Pus germ. \* \* \* In diseases of Animals. Vapo-Cresolene is very effective in the treatment of Distemper, Coughs and Colds in horses and dogs and Roup in Chickens; [in German] Whooping Cough, Asthma, Spasmodic Croup, Dyspnoea, Catarrh, Bronchial Inflammation. [Italian, French, and Spanish] Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis; [testimonials] Pertussis (Whooping Cough) \* \* \* An apparatus for vaporizing Vapo-Cresolene was \* \* \* employed, \* \* \* almost immediately the paroxysms were relieved. \* \* \* two cases well established, the paroxysms very frequent, and the children much exhausted. Several other children were coughing with that quick, percussive cough so characteristic of the first stage. The Vaporizers were started, and after forty-eight hours the paroxysms had ceased, no more whooping or vomiting; sleep was obtained. Though children were admitted to the institution who had not had the disease, no new cases broke out, and the epidemic was at an end. \* \* \* unequaled in the treatment of Whooping Cough. \* \* \* It has a beneficial effect in allaying the irritation and desire to cough in Bronchitis. \* \* \* I have found it of such great value in cases of Whooping Cough, Croup and other spasmodic coughs \* \* \* Children suffering from such diseases can oftentimes be relieved by the use of the above apparatus, \* \* \* Our institution has recently passed through an epidemic of whooping cough. You \* \* \* furnished \* \* \* a supply of Cresolene \* \* \* The results have been good, \* \* \* In some instances the whooping stage was aborted, in others the paroxysms were lessened in severity and frequency, in others the duration of attack shortened one or two weeks. \* \* \* I have used it in Croup and Bronchial troubles of different natures. \* \* \* During the past winter we had an outbreak of Whooping Cough at this Institution, having about sixty cases. They were all treated by inhalations of your Vapo-Cresolene without other treatment. In these cases they all made uneventful recoveries without complications. I unhesitatingly recommend your preparation in Whooping Cough. \* \* \* Practical Notes on the Prevention and Treatment of Diphtheria:—'I have used with excellent results Vapo-Cresolene,' \* \* \* I find your remedy to be the best I have ever tried in the treatment of Whooping Cough, Catarrhal Fever, Asthma, also for disinfecting rooms where Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria prevail. The lamp that is known as the Vapo-Cresolene lamp is of great benefit in Whooping Cough and will be found at times to relieve the coughing spells, particularly those that occur at night, of Bronchitis and Bronchopneumonia. \* \* \* I have found it very beneficial for my little ones with Whooping Cough and Influenza, \* \* \* useful assistant whatever treatment may be used in the check and cure of the trying diseases for which it has been especially recommended. \* \* \* I used it for my little fellow when he had whooping cough, and the first night I lit it he slept through without a break. \* \* \* I have found the Vapo-Cresolene Vaporizer invaluable for the treatment of whooping cough and bronchitis. \* \* \* stopped my little son's continuous coughing in one night."

On September 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

**17637. Misbranding of No Fal. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Bottles of No Fal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24877. I. S. No. 023770. S. No. 3219.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product labeled as No Fal from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic effects that the article was unable to produce, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On July 8, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of No Fal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Western Barber Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Tulsa, Okla., on or about

May 17, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of phenolic compounds, rosin, alkali, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "A Scientific preparation for building healthy tissue and destroying wasted tissue. Heals Eczema, Tetter \* \* \* Pyorrhea and all forms of irritation \* \* \* Guaranteed—Will Grow Hair."

On September 23, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

**17638. Misbranding of Ponca Compound. U. S. v. 17 Packages of Ponca Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24766. I. S. No. 027009. S. No. 3123.)

Examination of samples of a drug product labeled as Ponca Compound having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic effects that the article was incapable of producing, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the presence of a quantity of the product at Pittsburgh, from the following described interstate shipment.

On May 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 packages of Ponca Compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mellier Drug Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about May 24, 1930 (29), and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained sulphur, sodium bicarbonate, and extracts of plant drugs.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the tin container, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: "Uterine alterative for Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Metritis, Endometritis, Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia, Irregular Menstruation, Subinvolution, Painful Pregnancy."

On July 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17639. Misbranding of Dr. H. C. Lemke's laxative herb tea and Dr. H. C. Lemke's Blood Drops. U. S. v. 10 Packages of Dr. H. C. Lemke's Laxative Herb Tea, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24860, 24861, 24862. I. S. Nos. 037263, 037264, 037265. S. Nos. 3191, 3192.)

Analyses of samples of drug products known as Dr. H. C. Lemke's laxative herb tea and Dr. H. C. Lemke's Blood Drops having shown that the labels bore certain claims of curative properties which the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin that quantities of the said articles were located in Milwaukee, from the herein described interstate shipments.

On July 7, and August 14, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 20 packages of Dr. H. C. Lemke's laxative herb tea and 4 bottles of Dr. H. C. Lemke's Blood Drops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Dr. H. C. Lemke Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill., in part on or about March 11, 1930, and in part on or about March 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.



Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Dr. H. C. Lemke's laxative herb tea consisted essentially of a mixture of senna, glycyrrhiza, althea, coriander seed, American saffron, buckthorn bark, flaxseed, fennel seed, lavender flowers, uva ursi leaves, elder flowers, and peppermint leaves; and Dr. Lemke's Blood Drops consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the labels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Circular accompanying laxative herb tea) "Used to aid the action of the liver and kidneys. A few conditions in which this tea may be used with good success are constipation, indigestion \* \* \* jaundice \* \* \* coated tongue \* \* \* headache, dizziness, boils, pimples, dry sallow skin, certain eruptions of the skin and face or body, etc., which may be caused from an inactive liver, kidneys, acute infectious diseases, general debility, etc. Good health depends on keeping clean, not only the external body but that which is also important—the internal organs. \* \* \* If the bowels do not carry off the waste matter which nature intends should be thrown off, the stomach fails to work properly, undigested food may remain in the stomach and bowels, the food sours, ferments, starts to decay, poisonous gases may form, which are taken up by the blood. The blood thus poisoned, may cause complications, such as pimples, boils, blotches, rashes, etc. The liver and kidneys may become affected and bring on further complications;" (carton containing laxative herb tea) "These herbs will cure and dispel all attacks of \* \* \* Coughs, Fevers, Catarrh in Head or Stomach. This tea is a valuable remedy to cure Dyspepsia, \* \* \* Sick Stomach, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney Trouble, Headache and Dizziness. This tea will cure Costiveness and regulate the Stomach and Bowels in a short time; it will produce a good \* \* \* digestion. This herb tea is an important blood purifier. It will relieve and certainly cure all diseases which originate from impure blood, such as Scrofula, Jaundice, Yellow Blotches and Pimples on the Face, Itching and Breakouts on the Skin. When this tea is used for a few weeks it will produce a fresh, healthy complexion. This tea is also highly recommended for all Female Diseases;" (circular accompanying Blood Drops) "Have proved a boon to many men and women afflicted with blood impurities, inactive liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels or bilious disorders, such as costiveness, dyspepsia, headache, dizziness, colic, cramps in the stomach or bowels. Taken regularly about the time menstruation is to begin they benefit by lessening the distress of painful or delayed periods;" (carton containing Blood Drops) "Dr. Lemke's Blood Drops \* \* \* A Valuable Stomach Essence. \* \* \* It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, produces a regular evacuation in a few days. These drops expel from the system all bilious disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Hot, Feverish Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, etc. \* \* \* will relieve Headache in a short time; Dyspepsia \* \* \* Weak Stomach can be relieved in 10 days; diseased Kidneys, trouble of the Bladder, retention of the Urine can be relieved in 15 to 20 days. It is \* \* \* an unfailing remedy for female diseases, as Obstruction of the Monthly Courses;" (label on bottle containing Blood Drops) "Dr. Lemke's Blood Drops \* \* \* These drops have a wonderful power for all diseases of the Blood, Stomach and Bowels, such as: Costiveness, Bile in the Stomach, Pain and Dizziness in the Head, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Dropsy, \* \* \* Colic and Cramps, and a thorough Blood Purifier, also for all Female Diseases, Obstruction of Monthly Courses, etc."

On August 6, 1930, and September 8, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17640. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 75 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale.** (F. & D. No. 24750. I. S. Nos. 010920, 010921. S. No. 3109.)

Samples of ether from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain peroxide and excess acid, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.



On May 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 75 cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J., from Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about December 12, 1929, and in part on or about February 5, 1930, in interstate commerce into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Ether Purified U. S. P. X." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Ether Purified for Anesthesia U. S. P. X."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide and excess acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, in that an examination showed the presence of peroxide and excess acidity. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels, to wit, "Ether Purified U. S. P. X." and "Ether Purified for Anesthesia U. S. P. X.," were false and misleading.

On July 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product be relabeled, "Ether for technical purposes only, not U. S. P., Contains peroxide and excess acid," and sold by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17641. Misbranding of cold and la grippe tablets. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Boxes of Cold and La Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24911. I. S. No. 028298. S. No. 3232.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as cold and la grippe tablets from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic effects that the article was incapable of producing, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On July 14, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen boxes of cold and la grippe tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Trenton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hance Bros. & White (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., on or about June 4, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, cinchona alkaloids (principally cinchonine), and aloin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the display carton, retail carton, and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Display carton) "La Grippe Tablets—A quick relief for La Grippe;" (retail carton) "La Grippe Tablets \* \* \* Remedy for La Grippe;" (circular) "It is a quick relief for neuralgia and malarial headache. The Remedy Acts by Removing from the System Causes of All Such Ailments. Directions \* \* \* Take two tablets every 3 or 4 hours, until bowels move freely. \* \* \* It is advisable to take one Tablet two or three times a day after the cold has been broken up in order to prevent a return."

On August 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17642. Misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Bee Brand Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24875. I. S. No. 028290. S. No. 3220.)

Examination of samples of Bee Brand aspirin tablets, from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic effects that the article was incapable of producing, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On July 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen Bee Brand aspirin tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Westchester, Pa., consigned by McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 20, 1929, and had been transported from Baltimore, Md., into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained 4.9 grains of acetylsalicylic acid each.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the box labels and display carton, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Box) "Neuralgia, Neuritis, \* \* \* Muscular and Acute Rheumatism, Influenza, Tonsillitis, Sciatica and Gout;" (display carton) "Neuralgia \* \* \* Rheumatism, Tonsillitis."

On July 28, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17643. Misbranding of Thorson's Soap Lake salts. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Cartons, et al., of Thorson's Soap Lake Salts. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24744. I. S. Nos. 023178, 023179. S. No. 3101.)

An examination of samples of a product from the herein described shipments labeled as Thorson's Soap Lake salts, which was intended for use in the treatment of certain ailments, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic effects that the article was unable to produce, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Montana.

On June 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen 1-pound cartons and 2 dozen 5-pound bags of Thorson's Soap Lake salts at Great Falls, Mont., consigned by Thorson's Soap Lake Products Co., Soap Lake, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 17, 1930, from Soap Lake, Wash., in interstate commerce into the State of Montana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, and sodium sulphate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (1-pound carton) "For bath purposes in treatment of Rheumatism and Skin Diseases;" (5-pound bag) "In treating Rheumatism in all its forms, it is absolutely necessary to use Soap Lake Salts internally, \* \* \* Skin Diseases. Use 2½ lbs. Thorson's Sun-Evaporated Soap Lake Salts to a tub of water. Have the water tepid, and let the water dry on the body. Also drink the salts in water;" (circular accompanying both sizes) "A Short Cut to Health Get Well Easy and Get Well Quick \* \* \* The Indian Tribes of All the Northwest for Ages Past Sent Their sick and ailing on pilgrimages to this great 'Spirit Lake.' The Red Men early knew of the wonderful curative properties of 'Smokiam,' as they most commonly called this great water, the interpretation of which is 'Healing Salts.' \* \* \* the Indian drank for his health of its antiseptic Health Giving Waters. His stiff joints were limbered and his aches and pains were cured while he \* \* \* was



brought back to health and strength. \* \* \* not only had they proved it good for the sick and ailing, but for those of them that were well, to tone up and to keep well. They learned to bring suffering horses, for it healed the animal as well as the human. \* \* \* Soap Lake \* \* \* the thousands that have traveled to its shores and have been successfully treated for Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Stomach Troubles and many other ills common to the human. This Health Giving Water of Soap Lake \* \* \* is evaporated \* \* \* leaving a residue of Natural Soap Lake Minerals, which are used for ailments with the same beneficial results as are obtained from the water itself. \* \* \* the Salt is again exposed to the solar rays, they thereby absorb much of the healing qualities of the sun. For the sick person \* \* \* way of relieving the human system of toxins or poisons, whether these poisons are the result of absorption from a source of infection or degeneration, or lack of proper functioning of the organs of elimination. For the healthy person, there can be nothing better than to have the various organs toned up, and if any of the organs of elimination are below par, to have them assisted and rectified. Pure blood generates electric forces and nerve impulses, builds new tissues, flesh, bone and muscle, and generally tones up the whole system. The Potassium and sulphates in these 'Sun Evaporated Salts' are great blood purifiers, being particularly effective in removing the causes of pimples, blotches, eczema and other unsightly skin troubles and relieves rheumatism and Muscular Troubles. We call your attention to the percentage of chlorides indispensable in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion and any disorder of the stomach and bowels; as a powerful antiseptic, it cleanses as it works; \* \* \* sodium carbonate is \* \* \* very valuable for eliminating uric acid; Silica absorbs poisonous gases in the stomach and bowels. Lime or calcium is ideal for the young and growing, for the anemic and emaciated, for the nervous and run-down—as after an attack of the 'Flu.' \* \* \* Thorson's Soap Lake Salts \* \* \* have a drawing, pulling effect that draws the waste fluids that are ever present under the skin, from the pores, replacing them with the elements contained in the salt, thus supplying a deficiency and acting as an antiseptic. \* \* \* Home Treatment for Rheumatism. Use 2½ pounds Thorson's Soap Lake Salts in as hot a bath as can be borne, remain immersed in the water for about half hour. Wrap in sheet while body is still wet, cover with blankets and sweat for half hour; massage affected parts with Thorson's Soap Lake Oil. Treatment to be continued until relieved. In addition to the baths take ½ teaspoonful of Thorson's Soap Lake Salts dissolved in glass of water half hour before meals. Enemas Important When Treating Rheumatism. We recommend taking a enema in the morning before eating—dissolving tablespoonful of Thorson's Soap Lake Salts in 2 quarts of water, allow to cool to desired temperature, using the colon tube. \* \* \* Use Enemas \* \* \* making the periods longer between times until health is restored. \* \* \* Thorson's Soap Lake Salts for Packs and Compresses \* \* \* These packs and compresses are \* \* \* especially useful in treating rheumatism, neuritis, lumbago, sciatica and all cases of local pains. \* \* \* Thorson's Soap Lake Salts for Catarrh. Nasal Catarrh is not only disagreeable and offensive, but it will lead to serious trouble. \* \* \* Use often in bad cases of catarrh \* \* \* Unequaled Health \* \* \* Giving Water a Short Cut to Health \* \* \* Thorson's Soap Lake Salts for Internal Use. You can do wonders with your appearance. Bright eyes, cheery smile, clean complexion, snappy steps, all indicate vigorous men and women. Your trouble may be Constipation—poisons from waste matter in the intestines circulate in the blood through your system. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Drowsiness, Poor Appetite and sallow complexion generally follow. Is your present laxative, in whatever form, promoting natural bowel regularity—or must you purge and physic every day or two to avoid sick headaches, dizziness, biliousness, colds or sour, gassy stomach? Thorson's Soap Lake Salts helps to establish a natural, regular bowel movement even for these chronically constipated. \* \* \* Thorson's Soap Lake—Sun Evaporated—Salts Benefit Varied Ailments. Blood Pressure \* \* \* Foot Troubles \* \* \* Gout or Swollen Joints and Feet \* \* \* Lumbago \* \* \* Dropsy \* \* \* Eyes—Greatly Benefited—by using Thorson's Soap Lake Salts solution \* \* \* Inflamed, Weak, Watery, \* \* \* Sore, Ulcers of the Eye, Irritated eyes and eyelids, recent or long standing congestion of the eye caused by colds, work or exposure to smoke, wind and dust. Obesity \* \* \* Pleurisy \* \* \* Pyorrhea and Sore Gums \* \* \* What you want is relief and this will give it

to you speedily. In advanced case of Pyorrhea, apply Soap Lake Salts to the gums \* \* \* It will harden soft, sore, spongy gums very quickly. Piles \* \* \* Psoriasis \* \* \* Poor Circulation \* \* \* Relief for Skin Diseases \* \* \* Blood Diseases—In treating deep-seated diseases, Soap Lake Salts should be used internally \* \* \* Female Trouble."

On July 23, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17644. Misbranding of Norma. U. S. v. 35 Bottles of Norma. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22205. S. No. 256.)**

Samples of a drug product known as Norma having been found to bear in the labeling certain curative and therapeutic claims not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois the presence of a quantity of the article at Chicago, Ill.

On November 29, 1927, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 bottles of Norma at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Norma Laboratories, (Inc.), from Albany, N. Y., October 31, 1926, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a soluble phosphate, glycerin, and water, with a small amount of plant extractive material and red coloring matter.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the said article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was in whole or in part composed of, or contained ingredients or medicinal agents or combinations, effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein: (Bottle label) "Medicine containing an ingredient recognized by many leading physicians as helpful in the treatment of High Blood Pressure;" (circular) "The function of Norma is to aid Nature in its efforts to relieve the many sufferers from the distressing and unpleasant symptoms which usually accompany and manifest themselves in high blood pressure. High Blood Pressure is not a disease. It is a symptom of some disorder or abnormal condition. Sometimes it may be a result of mental worry or strain. Then again it may be the consequence of unhygienic living, over and improper feeding, insufficient physical exercise, accumulation of poisons or toxins in the system, change of life or various other causes. To determine the cause an examination by a physician is desirable. As Norma does not remove the cause of high blood pressure, it is advisable to discover the cause and use corrective medical or hygienic measures while taking Norma. Norma, however, usually reduces high blood pressure and thereby relieves dizziness, head pains, nervousness, restlessness, sleeplessness, and other discomforts and pains accompanying it. Those Who Know They Have High Blood Pressure. Thousands of persons have been told by insurance medical examiners and practicing physicians that they have high blood pressure. Such persons usually find great relief with Norma which reduces most forms of high blood pressure promptly and satisfactorily. It thereby tends to bring relief from dizziness, head pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, restlessness, melancholia and other distress and ills due to high blood pressure and usually enables blood pressure sufferers to go about their daily work and pleasures in comfort. One bottle often brings wonderful relief."

On April 16, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17645. Misbranding of Mentho-Squillo. U. S. v. 50 Bottles of Mentho-Squillo. Default decree of condemnation and destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 24783. I. S. No. 037564. S. No. 3148.)

An examination of a drug product known as Mentho-Squillo, having shown that the labels bore certain claims of curative and therapeutic effects that the article was unable to accomplish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas the following interstate shipment involving a quantity of the product.

On May 26, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 bottles of Mentho-Squillo, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mansfield Drug Co., from Baton Rouge, La., March 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetic acid, menthol, ethyl nitrite (0.05 grain per fluid ounce), alcohol (6.9 per cent), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle and carton labels were false and fraudulent: (Bottle label) "Syrup Mentho-Squillo \* \* \* as needed in coughs;" (carton) "The famous cough remedy \* \* \* coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Tonsillitis."

On June 28, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17646. Misbranding of S-T-S Little Wonder suppositories. U. S. v. 8 Dozen Packages of S-T-S Little Wonder Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24946. I. S. No. 374. S. No. 3305.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as S-T-S Little Wonder suppositories, from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On August 7, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 dozen packages of S-T-S-Little Wonder suppositories, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Esbencott Laboratories, East Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped from Portland, Oreg., on or about May 13, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of theobroma oil as a base, boric acid, tannin, zinc phenolsulphonate, and a trace of methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the box label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Treatment for Leucorrhoea (Whites) and Vaginal Infections."

On September 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17647. Adulteration and misbranding of vaginal antiseptic capsules. U. S. v. 20 Boxes of Vaginal Antiseptic Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24976. I. S. No. 2427. S. No. 3304.)

An examination of samples of a drug product known as vaginal antiseptic capsules, having shown that the article was not antiseptic, and that the labels bore claims of curative properties that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York the herein described interstate shipment of a quantity of the product located at New York, N. Y.

On August 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 boxes of vaginal antiseptic capsules, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Grape Capsule Co. (Inc.), from Allentown, Pa., on or about May 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the capsules contained eucalyptol and guaiacol dissolved in castor oil. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Antiseptic, \* \* \* A Destroyer of Germs," whereas the said article fell below such professed standard, since it was not antiseptic and was not a destroyer of germs.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Antiseptic \* \* \* a destroyer of germs," were false and misleading when applied to an article which was not antiseptic and was not a destroyer of germs. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, "For Diseases and Inflammation of the Vaginal Canal," were false and fraudulent, in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 4, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17648. Adulteration and misbranding of Vogue antiseptic powder. U. S. v. 24 Boxes of Vogue Antiseptic Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24868. I. S. No. 033876. S. No. 3203.)**

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Vogue antiseptic powder from the herein described interstate shipment, having shown that the article was not antiseptic in the dilutions recommended, and that it did not conform to the National Formulary, and that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On July 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 boxes of Vogue antiseptic powder at Columbus, Ohio, consigned by the Muir Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped from Grand Rapids, Mich., on or about May 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium alum, sodium borate, zinc sulphate, salicylic acid, and small amounts of phenol, thymol, and eucalyptol. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic in the dilutions recommended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary, to wit, antiseptic powder, and differed from the official standard of strength, quality, or purity set up therein. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was sold under the following standard of strength, "Antiseptic \* \* \* Germicide \* \* \* two to three teaspoonfuls in a pint of water \* \* \* one teaspoonful to a pint of water," whereas the strength of the said article fell below such professed standard in that it was not antiseptic or germicidal in the dilutions recommended.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements borne on the label, "Antiseptic \* \* \* Germicide \* \* \* It is powerful and trustworthy \* \* \* two or three teaspoonfuls in a pint of water \* \* \* one teaspoon to a pint of water," were false and misleading when applied to an article which was not germicidal or antiseptic in the dilutions thus recommended for use. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the



article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Valuable aid in the treatment of sores, cuts, wounds, abscesses and catarrhal condition of the vaginal mucous membrane. It is a healing \* \* \* Germicide \* \* \* It is recommended for douching in the treatment of nasal catarrh, \* \* \* and hay fever. As a gargle in tonsillitis, diphtheria and other forms of sore throat. It is especially efficient for injection in the treatment of genito-urinary affections in men and for leucorrhoea and uterine affections in women. Used also effectively as a lotion for skin affections, \* \* \* For \* \* \* excessive leucorrhoeal discharge, itching, \* \* \* and inflammation, \* \* \* In severe cases, use freely several times a day. For ulcers, cuts, sores and wounds, bathe freely with solution, \* \* \* For Piles, either itching or protruding \* \* \* For Sore Throat."

On September 26, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17649. Adulteration and misbranding of cramp bark. U. S. v. 4 Bales of Cramp Bark. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24926. I. S. No. 2256. S. No. 3270.)

Samples of a product invoiced as true cramp bark having been found to be a bark other than cramp bark, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

On July 28, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 bales of alleged true cramp bark, remaining in the original packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. A. Dobbin & Co., from Lenoir, N. C., on or about June 17, 1930, and had been transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in said formulary official at the time of investigation.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the name of another article.

On September 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17650. Misbranding of Germozone. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Germozone. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24789, 24790. I. S. Nos. 023762, 023780. S. Nos. 3156, 3157.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Germozone from one of the herein described interstate shipments having shown that the labels and accompanying circular bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On June 10, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen 4-ounce bottles, 3 dozen 12-ounce bottles, 4 dozen 32-ounce bottles, 1 dozen half-gallon jugs, and 10 gallon jugs of Germozone, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Denver, Colo., and in part at Brush, Colo., consigned by the Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped from Omaha, Nebr., in two consignments, on or about May 10, 1930, and May 14, 1930, respectively, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium permanganate, aluminum sulphate, and sodium chloride.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, borne on the labels and appearing in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no in-

redient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton containing bottles) "Germozone \* \* \* For Fowls, Roup, Bowel Complaint, Canker, Swelled Head, Chicken Pox, Soft Crop, Etc. \* \* \* Also for Swine, Necrotic Enteritis (Necro) and other intestinal disorders. Horses and Cattle Forage and Mould Poisoning Sores \* \* \* Sheep Fungus Poisoning and Scours \* \* \* For Stock Use Germozone for Sore Mouth, Sore Eyes, \* \* \* Sores \* \* \* Canker, Thrush;" (additional statement on portion of cartons) "One Teaspoonful in each quart of drinking water for Roup, Cholera, and as a general bowel regulator;" (bottle label of portion of product) "Germozone 'A Remedy for certain Disorders of the Skin and Semi-Exterior Mucous Membrane of the Animal Body; a Healing \* \* \* Lotion.' \* \* \* Most diseases of poultry are of the mucous membrane—of eyes, nasal passages, mouth, throat and bowels, caused principally by colds and by eating musty, spoiled or infected food; also exterior affections of the skin, face, comb, wattles, etc. In all such cases use Germozone as directed on the sides of this label. It is peculiarly and especially adapted to diseases of poultry. \* \* \* Germozone is a ready remedy in case of \* \* \* sores and certain forms of skin disease; also for soreness or inflammation of eyes, mouth and throat. Apply diluted, one teaspoonful to a glass of water, except in severe cases of sores and skin diseases, apply full strength or diluted one-half. For disorders caused by fungus poison or impure water, musty or spoiled food, etc., give daily in the drinking water, two tablespoonfuls (one ounce) to each gallon of water. \* \* \* For Poultry For Roup, Cold in the Head, eyes swelled or watery, one teaspoonful Germozone to a half glass of water. Inject into passages of head through nostrils, using small syringe or squirt oil can. Also bathe eyes and head and under the wings with same solution. Give Germozone in drinking water, two teaspoonfuls to a quart of water, or two tablespoonfuls to a gallon. See Direction Book. For Bowel Trouble, give in drinking water as above. Fowls are especially subject to bowel disorders caused by eating musty, spoiled or infected food. Germozone, given three times a week in drinking water, is a desirable preventive. For Canker, Chicken Pox, Frosted Comb, Sorehead, etc., apply full strength twice daily. \* \* \* For Baby Chicks \* \* \* Most of the losses during the first ten weeks are due to diarrhoea and bowel disorders caused by musty, spoiled, or infected food. \* \* \* Germozone will minimize the danger of intestinal infections which are so common the first few weeks of a chick's life, resulting in diarrhoeas and digestive disorders. \* \* \* Germozone has a beneficial action in purifying \* \* \* and crop contents; also in cleansing and healing the mucous membrane of crop, gullet, glandular stomach and intestines—an intestinal antiseptic. Only Healthy Flocks Are Profitable. Keep right on using Germozone. Give it regularly to your growing birds. Give it the year around to your adult fowls. It is just as important to control intestinal infections in adult fowls as in baby chicks. \* \* \* Certain Forms Of Skin Disease, Etc. \* \* \* Give Germozone \* \* \* to keep the throat in order. If sick, give daily to dogs, cats and other pet stock in all drinking water until well; also in bath water to strong purple for skin disorder. For sore eyes or mouth [substantially the same statements on the remainder of the bottle labels];" (jug label) "Germozone 'A Remedy for Certain Disorders of the skin and Semi-Exterior Mucous Membrane of the Animal Body; a Healing \* \* \* Lotion.' \* \* \* See directions in Germozone booklet sent with each package or obtainable from any of our dealers. \* \* \* Most diseases of poultry are of the mucous membrane—of eyes, nasal passages, mouth, throat and bowels, caused principally by colds and by eating musty, spoiled or infected food, also exterior affections of the skin, face, comb, wattles, etc. In all such cases, use Germozone as directed. It is peculiarly and especially adapted to diseases of poultry. See also direction sheet enclosed with each bottle. For Roup, Cold in the Head, eyes swelled or watery, \* \* \* For Bowel Trouble, caused by food infection, \* \* \* For Canker, Chicken Pox, Frosted Comb, Sore Head, etc., apply full strength \* \* \* Fowls are especially subject to bowel disorders caused by eating musty, spoiled or infected food. Germozone, given twice a week in drinking water, is a desirable preventive. \* \* \* Germozone is a ready remedy in case of \* \* \* sores and certain forms of skin diseases; also for soreness or inflammation of eyes, mouth and throat \* \* \* in severe cases or sores and skin diseases, apply full strength or diluted one-half. Give daily in drinking water to light purple color, \* \* \* purifies the water, cleanses the mouth, throat and stomach, and assists in preventing bowel trouble and many diseases caused by fungus



and bacteria in food or drink. \* \* \* Certain Forms of Skin Diseases, etc. Germozone is equally effective on Man and Beast \* \* \* for singing birds to keep the throat in order. If sick, give daily to dogs, cats and other pet stock in all drinking water until well; also in bath water to strong purple for skin disorder. For sore eyes or mouth, bathe with dilute solution of Germozone. \* \* \* For Swine Germozone is an excellent bowel antiseptic and healing agent, corrective of diarrhoea or excessive looseness of the bowels. For such purpose it is given only in clear drinking water one ounce to a gallon of water, as a first drink in morning before feeding. For 'Necro,' Necrotic Enteritis and similar intestinal infections of pigs and hogs, use as follows: \* \* \* In severe cases \* \* \* Then follow with preventive treatment \* \* \* during treatment for acute Necrotic Enteritis \* \* \* Do not attempt to 'worm' acute cases \* \* \* As a preventive measure, give Germozone in water, as above described, three times a week. \* \* \* during preventive treatment. Give brood sows the preventive treatment for 30 days before farrowing to eliminate the infection from their intestines and prevent the litter from becoming infected;" (blue booklet accompanying all) "Germozone \* \* \* the treatment of disorders affecting skin, scalp and semi-external mucous surfaces. \* \* \* For twenty-five years Germozone has been known as 'Germozone.' Many years before that it lived, as a prescription in the practice of an old-time doctor, famous for his successful treatment of diseases of the skin, and of the mucous membrane of the body cavities. \* \* \* For years it was the dependable medicine in our family and gained such a neighborhood reputation that dozens of people begged or borrowed it for their own home use. \* \* \* after a strenuous battle with Roup, Canker, and Bowel Complaint in my poultry yards. I had tried most everything when all at once the thought came to me that what would prove successful for a human being would surely do the same for a chicken. Putting the thought to actual test proved its correctness, and today Germozone is without a doubt the most effective and popular preventive and remedy of poultry ailments in general use. \* \* \* Germozone is now most used as an internal remedy for Poultry, Domestic Animals, Birds, and Live Stock. Its peculiar properties render it an invaluable intestinal antiseptic, purifying, cleansing and healing the mucous membrane, the irritation, inflammation, or coating of which causes fully 80 per cent of Poultry diseases and very many of the diseases of other Birds and Domestic Animals. Further, in case of Poultry, there must be included the mucous membrane of throat, crop, gullet, glandular stomach and gizzard. \* \* \* Common Disorders. Most of the disorders and diseases of chickens and turkeys are surprisingly similar to those affecting the human body. 'Roup' is simply a catarrh or bad cold in the head. 'Swelled Head' is simply the last stage of roup. A chicken cannot blow its nose and clear its head. The nasal passages fill up, become rotten or putrid, and the face and eyes puff out from the accumulation of matter. Bowel trouble starts generally from eating spoiled, musty or rotten food. Grain or meal in damp hoppers, surplus grain left lying for days in litter, bad eggs thrown out, dead animals, etc., all cause trouble. Then, too, there is danger from poisons—salt carelessly thrown out from ice cream freezers, salt fish or pork, rat poison or poisoned rats or mice. Germozone is peculiarly adapted to all of these troubles because it may be administered either externally or internally for poultry, according as the case may require. The Germozone is antiseptic and healing and has the important property of counteracting, in the chicken's crop, much or all of the musty or poisonous matter which would cause trouble later. It also has a regulating effect upon the bowels, and a remarkable cleansing and healing action on torn, irritated, or inflamed mucous membrane of throat, crop, gullet, glandular stomach, and intestines. Many, and in fact, most diseases, including the dreaded Coccidiosis and Tuberculosis, find a more ready lodging or entrance if the passage leading through the body is not in good, healthy condition. This is the reason why we recommend the giving of Germozone in the drinking water of chickens, young or old, three times a week with regularity: \* \* \* It should not be given in all drinking water all the time, except in case of sickness, or after worming, when it may be given in all drink for a week or two. First Signs of Disease. \* \* \* If droppings are soft or fluid, green, very pale or yellowish in color, or if the white tip is absent, then look out for trouble. Give Germozone to all in the drinking water all day for two or three days and then give as directed above—two tablets or two teaspoonsful of liquid Germozone to each quart of water, an ounce (two tablespoonsful) to each gallon of water for half grown or adult

fowls. Half as strong for baby chicks. Comb and wattles should be bright red in color. If dark red, black, purple, or pale in color, or if white spots or scurf, the chicken is sick or out of condition and needs attention. Generally Germozone is all sufficient, given in the drinking water. \* \* \* Colds. Colds often, and in fact generally, result as an aftermath of bowel trouble. If the bowels are in good order, a chick is not nearly so likely to take cold, even under very adverse conditions. One of the first things to do, therefore, is to give Germozone in the drinking water every day for a week or until this condition is corrected. \* \* \* Roup. Roup is simply a cold in the head that has not been given attention. The watery discharge has become thick matter and this, accumulating for days and perhaps weeks in the nasal passages, becomes foul and putrid and leads up to the condition known as 'swelled head.' It requires the same treatment as for 'colds' given in previous sections, except that it requires much more thorough and extended treatment, and especially in washing out the nasal passages with Germozone solution, one teaspoonful or one tablet to a glass of warm water. These must be thoroughly cleaned out, also the cleft in the roof of the mouth and the diseased mucous membrane healed. Repeated applications may be necessary, but it must be done or a cure can not be expected. \* \* \* No use to try to cure roup and then let the chicken sleep every night with its head in a mass of putrid matter. \* \* \* Canker. Canker is a yellowish coating that appears in the mouth, at the corners of the mouth, on the tongue, or at the opening of the windpipe or trachea. It is very similar to croup or diphtheria and is very contagious. This coating often covers entirely the opening of the windpipe, shutting off the breath and suffocating the chicken. The coating should all be scraped or picked off and Germozone applied full strength, using a small brush or feather. Where tablets are used, crush a tablet and dissolve in a teaspoonful of warm water and apply. If thoroughly done, one treatment is usually sufficient. Throat Inflammation. This is generally accompanied by a fiery redness of the throat membrane and often by a frothy accumulation of mucous in the throat, together with a shortness of breath. Chickens that get Germozone regularly seldom have this trouble. \* \* \* Frosted Comb. Frosted or frozen comb, wattles or feet, if discovered at once and before the parts thaw out, should be painted with full strength Germozone and the chicken transferred to a room, not warm but just above freezing. This will often prevent the loss of these parts. Even if the trouble has progressed further, it is well to apply Germozone daily. Limber Neck. Limber neck is really ptomaine poisoning and is the result of eating rotten or spoiled food of some kind, generally dead animals, etc. The chicken twists its neck, either with the head held high or at one side against or near the body, or hanging limp. There is not much chance of a cure in the last stages, but Germozone should be given in the drinking water at once for all the chickens in the same flock, and those that cannot drink should be given two or three teaspoonsful every hour of a stronger solution, a tablet or a teaspoonful to a half glass of water. \* \* \* Bowel Complaint. Diarrhoea or bowel complaint is caused generally by poor food, damp or foul quarters, \* \* \* The cause should always be located and removed, at the same time giving Germozone in the drinking water. White Diarrhoea. White diarrhoea is a contagious germ disease and is often transmitted by dirty or contaminated eggs to chicks on hatching. Much so-called white diarrhoea in case of young chicks, is not that disease at all, but is simply the result of overheating, or chilling, or too much water, or too much grain food and not enough vegetables. Generally a little Germozone in the drinking water is all sufficient to correct the trouble. \* \* \* Chicken Pox. Chicken pox appears as pimples or little sore spots, generally on the face, comb and wattles of chickens. Later they become like scabby warts. The best time to take this in hand is right at the start and paint with full strength Germozone. Separate the sick fowls. Keep separate, and all sore spots well annointed with the Germozone until scabs drop off. Give Germozone in all drinking water. Other Diseases. \* \* \* Blackhead in turkeys is a very contagious and fatal disease and generally attacks the young birds. While it is called blackhead, from the heads turning dark yellow or black, it is really a disease of the bowels and liver. Blackhead is much the same as coccidiosis in chickens. Germozone should be given regularly to young turkeys the same as to young chicks as an aid in preventing this disease. \* \* \* There is not much chance of cure except in the early stages. \* \* \* Prevention is the thing. \* \* \* Give Germozone in the drinking water all the time to sick birds, three times a week to others. Germozone An Aid To Egg Production. A hen with rosy red comb,



bowels in perfect order, free from the common diseases of roup, colds, etc. \* \* \* Poultry troubles generally start from the bowels, a broken, irritated inflamed mucous membrane. \* \* \* Bowel trouble results most often from eating musty or spoiled food. Excess grain in damp litter, feed boxes, etc., soon gets musty or moldy, and that is poison for chickens. A little Germozone in the drinking water at regular intervals is not a medicine in such case, but is a preventive and corrective of such conditions that later cause trouble. We recommend two tablets or two teaspoonsful liquid Germozone to a quart of water, in the drinking water all day two or three times a week, or every day as a last drink at night. (Or an ounce, or two tablespoonsful, to each gallon.) 'Necro' or Necrotic Enteritis in Hogs. Being strictly a disease of the mucous membrane of the intestine, responds readily to treatment with liquid Germozone. \* \* \* Demonstrations on hundreds of farms during the last year have proven very successful. We have special literature fully covering this disease. Send your name for details and method of treatment. Gastritis or Acute Indigestion in hogs yields readily to Germozone treatment. Administer as a drink one-half hour before feeding in the morning, after the animals have been held off feed all night. Use 1 ounce Germozone to each gallon of water. \* \* \* Singing birds are greatly troubled with sore mouth and throat and a teaspoonful of Germozone to a pint of drinking water two or three times a week relieves this trouble. For Rabbits and Pet Animals. For snuffles, nasal catarrh, etc., spray the passage of the head, through the nostrils, with dilute Germozone, two or three tablets or a teaspoonful of liquid Germozone to a glass of warm water. \* \* \* For Diarrhoea or bowel trouble from musty or spoiled food, use in the drink same as for 'Live Stock.' \* \* \* For Live Stock. \* \* \* Germozone is the handiest of handy things to have around for use on stock—horse, cow, sheep, pig, or any other animal—in case of cut, \* \* \* skin disease, loss of hair, canker, sore mouth or eyes, \* \* \* swellings, etc. \* \* \* Give daily in drinking water, to strong pink or light purple color, for bowel trouble or illness from fungus poison in grass or hay, or from impure water, musty or spoiled food. \* \* \* Treatment \* \* \* sore scalp \* \* \* Sores, Etc. \* \* \* Hives, Itching, Etc. Most any sort of skin eruption or irritation is relieved \* \* \* This treatment is also valuable in case of chilblains \* \* \* Sore Feet. For Sore, \* \* \* chafed feet, chilblains, blistered toes, etc. \* \* \* Skin Disease. Germozone is a good 'first try' in most any case of skin disease."

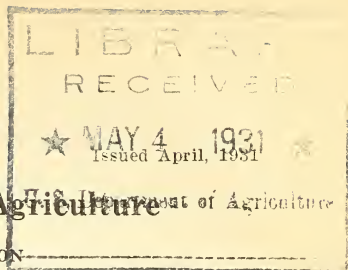
On September 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17601-17650

Alertox:	N. J. No.	
Alertox (Inc.)-----	17629	
Alvita tablets:		
California Alfalfa Products Co-----	17620	
Aspirin tablets:		
McCormick & Co-----	17642	
Hoyt's:		
Hoyt Bros. (Inc.)-----	17611	
Belladonna root, extract:		
Stearns, F., & Co-----	17603	
Black powder, Dr. Ware's:		
Kirby, W. S., Co-----	17608	
tablets:		
Kirby, W. S., Co-----	17608	
Blood Drops, Dr. H. C. Lemke's:		
Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medicine Co-----	17639	
Bronchuline:		
International Laboratories ---	17624	
Chloroform:		
Rosenblatt, Samson -----	17627	
Cinchona, powdered extract:		
Stearns, F., & Co-----	17603	
tincture:		
Stearns, F., & Co-----	17603	
Colchicum seed, fluid extract:		
Stearns, F., & Co-----	17603	
Cold tablets:		
Hoyt Bros-----	17630	
and la grippe tablets:		
Hance Bros. & White (Inc.)--	17641	
Compound sirup of white pine and tar mentholated:		
Hoyt Bros. (Inc.)-----	17618	
Cramp bark:		
Dobbin, E. A., & Co-----	17649	
Epsom salt tablets, Merle's brand:		
Devore Manufacturing Co-----	17623	
Ergot, fluid extract:		
Burrough Bros., Manufactur- ing Co-----	17610	
Ether:		
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co-----	17640	
Merck & Co-----	17609	
Ohio Chemical & Manufactur- ing Co-----	17621	
Fansler's, Dr., kidney, bladder, and rheumatism medicine:		
Fansler Manufacturing Co-----	17612	
Fenner's, Dr., St. Vitus dance medi- cine:		
Wells, S. C., & Co-----	17631	
Flu medicine for hogs:		
General Veterinary Labora- tory-----	17607	
Germozone:		
Lee, G. H., Co-----	17650	
Ginger, fluid extract:		
American Products Co-----	17606	
Land Drug Co-----	17605	
Queen City Distributing Co-----	17604	
Hog Health, liquid:		
General Veterinary Labora- tory-----	17607	
Hoyt's aspirin tablets:		
Hoyt Bros. (Inc.)-----	17611	
catarrhal jelly:		
Hoyt Bros. (Inc.)-----	17630	
cold tablets:		
Hoyt Bros. (Inc.)-----	17630	
Inhalex:		
Li Roth Research Laboratories (Inc.)-----	17633	
Johnson's chill and fever tonic:		
Ballard, J. F., Co-----	17622	
Laxative herb tea:		
Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medicine Co-----	17639	
Lemke's, Dr. H. C., Blood Drops:	N. J. No.	
Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medicine Co-----	17639	
laxative herb tea:		
Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medicine Co-----	17639	
Liquid Hog Health:		
General Veterinary Labora- tory-----	17607	
Lung Saver:		
Lung Saver Co-----	17634	
Mal-A-Tol:		
First Texas Chemical Manu- facturing Co-----	17628	
Menthol inhalers:		
Cushman Drug Co-----	17601	
Walgreen Co-----	17625	
Ware, W. F., Co-----	17613	
Mentho-Squillo:		
Mansfield Drug Co-----	17645	
Merle's brand Epsom salt tablets:		
Devore Manufacturing Co-----	17623	
Musterole:		
Huisking, C. L., & Co-----	17616	
Fajardo, G. J-----	17614	
Yglesias & Co-----	17615	
Nau's Dyspeptic Relief:		
Nau, F-----	17617	
No Fal:		
Western Barber Supply Co--	17637	
Norma:		
Norma Laboratories (Inc.)---	17644	
Ointrex:		
Rex Co-----	17635	
Opium, tincture:		
Stearns, F., & Co-----	17603	
Ponca compound:		
Mellier Drug Co-----	17638	
Potaska:		
Pease, F. M., & Son-----	17632	
Pyo-Rem:		
Pyo-Rem Chemical Co-----	17602	
dental cream:		
Pyo-Rem Chemical Co-----	17602	
Strychnine nitrate tablets:		
Stearns, F., & Co-----	17603	
sulphate tablets:		
Stearns, F., & Co-----	17603	
S-T-S Little Wonder suppositories:		
Esbencott Laboratories-----	17646	
St. Vitus dance medicine, Dr. Fen- ner's:		
Wells, S. C., & Co-----	17631	
Thorson's Soap Lake salts:		
Thorson's Soap Lake Products Co-----	17643	
Tonic Force, No. 1:		
Zarpas Laboratories-----	17626	
No. 5:		
Zarpas Laboratories-----	17626	
Vaginal antiseptic capsules:		
Grape Capsule Co-----	17647	
Vapo-Cresolene:		
Vapo-Cresolene Co-----	17636	
Vapo Ply:		
Hoyt Bros-----	17630	
Vogue antiseptic powder:		
Muir Co-----	17648	
Ware's, Dr., Black powder:		
Kirby, W. S., Co-----	17608	
tablets:		
Kirby, W. S., Co-----	17608	
White pine and tar mentholated compound sirup:		
Hoyt Bros. (Inc.)-----	17618	
Zarpas Ointment No. 1:		
Zarpas Laboratories-----	17626	
No. 2:		
Zarpas Laboratories-----	17626	
Tonic Force tablets:		
Zarpas Laboratories-----	17626	





# United States Department of Agriculture

## FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17651-17700

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1931]

**17651. Adulteration and misbranding of chocolate dressing. U. S. v. 14 Dozen Cartons of Chocolate Dressing. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18853. I. S. No. 12711-v. S. No. E-4891.)**

Samples of a sirup labeled as chocolate dressing having been found to contain glucose and to be short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On July 24, 1924, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 dozen cartons of chocolate dressing at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was being sold or offered for sale in the original unbroken packages by Edward Zupnik, Washington, D. C., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Standard Chocolate Dressing Standard Chocolate Co., Baltimore Md., \* \* \* Net Weight Twelve Ounces."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that glucose had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Chocolate Dressing Net Weight Twelve Ounces," borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, and in that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On September 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17652. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 28 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25055. I. S. No. 5861. S. No. 3309.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. On July 28, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Buckman Cooperative Creamery Association, Buckman, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped from Buckman, Minn., on or about July 25, 1930, and had been transported from the

State of Minnesota into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat as provided for by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 5, 1930, Wm. M. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17653. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 8 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24998. I. S. No. 2330. S. No. 3278.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On or about July 19, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. A. Long Co., Union City, Ind., on or about July 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Indiana into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 8, 1930, the J. A. Long Co., Union City, Ind., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, and having agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, or the deposit of cash collateral in like amount, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act. On January 6, 1931, one tub of the product having been reconditioned to comply with the terms of the bond and ordered released, an amended decree was entered permitting the shipment of the remaining seven tubs to Middletown, Md., to be manufactured into renovated or process butter, under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17654. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 9 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25052. I. S. No. 2358. S. No. 3279.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

On July 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Garden City, L. I., N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Buck Grove Creamery, Parkersburg, Iowa, on or about July 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce



or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 18, 1930, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Garden City, L. I., N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, and having agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17655. Adulteration and misbranding of canned frozen mixed eggs. U. S. v. 714 Cans of Frozen Eggs, Mixed. Product ordered released under bond to be salvaged. (F. & D. No. 24907. I. S. No. 028461. S. No. 3233.)**

Samples of canned frozen mixed eggs from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be decomposed and to bear no statement of the quantity of the contents on the cans, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On or about July 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 714 cans of frozen mixed eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Marshall Kirby Co., from Indianapolis, Ind., on or about June 22, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Indiana into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On August 25, 1930, Marshall Kirby & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented that a decree be entered condemning and forfeiting the product, judgment was entered ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned in part that the good portion be separated from the bad, the rejects denatured for nonfood use, and the passable cans marked with a statement of the net weight.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17656. Adulteration and misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 74 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24430. I. S. No. 019354. S. No. 2690.)**

Samples of canned cherries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed fruit and worms, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Idaho.

On January 9, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 74 cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original packages at Wallace, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific Northwest Canning Co., from Puyallup, Wash., on or about September 4, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cases) "Puyallup Brand \* \* \* Black Cherries, \* \* \* Packed by Pacific Northwest Canning Company, Puyallup, Washington;" (cans) "Famous Puyallup Brand Unsweetened Black Cherries, Packed by Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers Canning Co., Canneries at Sumner, Puyallup and Spokane, Wash."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the cases, "Packed by Pacific Northwest Canning Company, Puyallup, Washington," and on the cans, "Packed by Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers Canning Company, Canneries at Sumner, Puyallup and Spokane, Washington," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the product was neither produced nor packed in the state of Washington.

On June 4, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17657. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tuna. U. S. v. 17 Cases, et al., of Canned Tuna Fish. Products ordered released under bond to be reconditioned.** (F. & D. Nos. 24470, 24473. I. S. No. 025377. S. No. 2707.)

Samples of canned tuna fish from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed fish and to be short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

On January 21, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 22 cases of canned tuna fish at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cohn-Hopkins Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about October 26, 1929, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. On April 23, 1930, amendments were filed to the said libels charging that the product was also adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "White Seal Brand California Tuna Light Meat Contents 7 oz. Packed by Cohn-Hopkins, Inc. Quality Packers, San Diego, Calif."

It was alleged in the libels, as amended, that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid fish.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "7 oz.," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, in that the said statement represented that the cans contained 7 ounces of the article, whereas the contents of each can weighed less than 7 ounces. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 1, 1930, Cohn-Hopkins (Inc.), Los Angeles, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having filed bonds in the sum of \$200, binding themselves to recondition the product, decrees were entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant for reconditioning under the supervision of this department, and that the claimant pay costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17658. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 27 Boxes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24663. I. S. No. 025584. S. No. 2940.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On February 28, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Fosse Produce Co., La Porte City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped from La Porte City, Iowa, February 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Admiral Creamery Butter—Pasteurized \* \* \* C. A. Fosse, La Porte City, Iowa."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent of milk fat had been substituted for butter.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled as butter, which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.



On March 20, 1930, C. A. Fosse and Ogden Fosse, copartners, trading as the Fosse Produce Co., La Porte City, Iowa, having appeared as claimants for the product, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17659. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 17 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24989. I. S. No. 036645. S. No. 3255.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Stroud Cooperative Creamery, Stroud, Okla., May 1, 1930, and transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading in that it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On August 19, 1930, C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17660. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24991. I. S. No. 6697. S. No. 3335.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about August 1, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Warren Creamery Co., from Warren, Wis., July 23, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading in that it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On August 22, 1930, the National Tea Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was

ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17661. Adulteration and misbranding of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 42 Cases of Evaporated Apples. Decree entered ordering the product reconditioned and the unfit portion destroyed. (F. & D. No. 24350. I. S. No. 016917. S. No. 2612.)**

Samples of evaporated apples from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain excessive moisture, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina.

On December 12, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 boxes of said evaporated apples at Greenville, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rogers & Prater Warehouse from Atlanta, Ga., on or about September 23, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. On April 3, 1930, the libel was amended to charge adulteration and misbranding of the product. The article was labeled in part: "Sulphur bleach evaporated apples, packed by J. W. Blocher, Bentonville, Arkansas."

It was alleged in the libel, as amended, that the article was adulterated in that a substance containing excessive moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for evaporated apples.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Evaporated apples," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to apples that were insufficiently evaporated.

On May 13, 1930, a hearing was had before the court, at which, after the introduction of evidence, the court decided that the product contained excessive water and ordered that the claimant, Livingston & Co., Greenville, S. C., reduce the excessive water and bring the product into conformity with the Federal food and drugs act. On June 7, 1930, the court entered an order that after claimant had reduced the excessive water, so much of the product as could be salvaged might be sold, and that any portion thereof that could not be made to conform with the provisions of the food and drugs act be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17662. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 10 Boxes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25268. I. S. No. 897. S. No. 3385.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On August 28, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, Big Timber, Mont., about August 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Montana into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On August 30, 1930, the Sweet Grass County Creamery, Big Timber, Mont., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the Federal food and drugs act, under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17663. Adulteration and misbranding of cheese. U. S. v. 225 Boxes of Cheese. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23881. I. S. Nos. 010512, 010513. S. No. 2079.)**

Samples of cheese from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be deficient in fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On July 17, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 225 boxes of cheese, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cuba, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. L. Buiswite (Guiswite) from Lockhaven, Pa., in part on March 25, 1929, and in part on April 9, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was deficient in fat and contained excessive moisture.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 5, 1929, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Cuba, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be used as an ingredient in the manufacture of process cheese, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17664. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 22 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24905. I. S. No. 023796. S. No. 3236.)**

Samples of canned shrimp from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On July 9, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 cases of canned shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the J. F. Conrad Grocery Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about June 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cases and cans) "Texas Star Brand Shrimp Packed By Lone Star Fish & Oyster Co. Corpus Christi, Texas;" (cases further labeled) "J. F. Conrad Grocery Co., \* \* \* St. Louis, Mo."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On August 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17665. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 21 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24992. I. S. No. 6688. S. 3334.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about August 1, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Creamery Co., Bangor, Wis., July 23, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. Twenty-one tubs of the product were seized.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for

the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading in that it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On August 19, 1930, Chas. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reworked under the supervision of this department upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17666. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 20 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24993. I. S. No. 7200. S. No. 3333.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On August 4, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Meriden Creamery Co., Meriden, Wis., July 15, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. Twenty tubs of the product were seized.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading in that it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On August 19, 1930, Hunter, Walton & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17667. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 6 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24999. I. S. No. 2341. S. No. 3297.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 24, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. C. Capper, from Brighton, Iowa, on or before July 17, 1930, arriving at New York on or about July 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.



Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Courtney L. Poole, New York, N. Y., entered an appearance and claim for the property as agent for E. C. Capper, Brighton, Iowa, and admitted the allegations of the libel, consented to the entry of a decree, and agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat. On August 15, 1930, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, or the deposit of cash collateral in like amount, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act and all laws relating thereto.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17668. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25050. I. S. No. 6308. S. No. 3302.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about July 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cases, each containing 32 cartons of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by Swift & Co., West Point, Miss., on or about July 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cartons) "Swift's Premium Quality Brookfield Pasteurized Creamery Butter Quarters, 1 lb. Net Weight Distributed by Swift & Company \* \* \* Chicago."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "1 lb. Net Weight," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated on the package was not correct.

On August 22, 1930, Swift & Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$130, conditioned in part that it be made to comply with the Federal food and drugs act, under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17669. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 16 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25049. I. S. No. 6315. S. No. 3301.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about July 18, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by Swift & Co., from Enid, Okla., on or about June 25, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Brookfield Creamery Butter."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 22, 1930, Swift & Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17670. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 8 Tubs of Butter. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22896. I. S. No. 25697-x. S. No. 939.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On June 25, 1928, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bryant Creamery Co., from Bryant, S. Dak., on June 9, 1928, and had been transported from the State of South Dakota into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On July 9, 1928, the Minnesota Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the product, judgment was entered ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17671. Misbranding of wheat bran and wheat middlings. U. S. v. 100 Bags of Wheat Bran, et al. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24236. I. S. Nos. 024931, 024932. S. No. 2477.)**

Sample sacks of wheat bran and wheat middlings from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than 100 pounds, the weight declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On November 14, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 bags of wheat bran and 300 bags of wheat middlings at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Rugby Milling Co., from Rugby, N. Dak., on October 23, 1929, and had been transported from the State of North Dakota into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: "100 Pounds Net when Packed Pure Wheat Bran, Rugby Milling Co. Rugby, North Dakota;" and "100 Pounds Net when Packed Rich Standard Middlings with Mill Scourings, Rugby Milling Co. Rugby, North Dakota."

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the statement on the label, "100 Pounds Net," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the statement made was not correct.

On July 11, 1930, the Rugby Milling Co., Rugby, N. Dak., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned in part that it be resacked, under the supervision of this department, to bring it up to the proper weight.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17672. Misbranding of feeding bone meal. U. S. v. 250 Sacks of Feeding Bone Meal. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24778. I. S. No. 027026. S. No. 3127.)**

Samples of feeding bone meal from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less protein than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On May 22, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 250 sacks of feeding bone meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Independent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., on April 18, 1930, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "100 lbs. Independent's Sterilized Steamed Feeding Bone Meal Analysis Protein 12.00% \* \* \* Independent Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Protein 12.00%," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 8, 1930, the Independent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17673. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 15 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24891. I. S. No. 030652. S. No. 3117.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On April 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. E. Cobb, from St. Paul, Minn., April 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On August 19, 1930, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17674. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 12 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25044. I. S. No. 2464. S. No. 3328.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk and fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On August 4, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Jeffers Cooperative Creamery, Jeffers, Minn., on or about August 1, 1930, and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in large part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 11, 1930, S. & W. Waldbaum, New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, and having agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400, or the deposit of cash collateral in like amount, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act and all laws relating thereto.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17675. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 30 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25059. I. S. No. 2535. S. No. 3324.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Iowa Falls Creamery Co., Iowa Falls, Iowa, July 25, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 7, 1930, the Iowa Falls Creamery Co., Iowa Falls, Iowa, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree and having agreed to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$900, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act and all laws relating thereto.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17676. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 400 Cartons of Creamery Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25256. I. S. No. 2468. S. No. 3341.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On August 14, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 cartons of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by an agent of the J. A. Long Co., Portland, Ind., from Jersey City, N. J., on or about July 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act



as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Retail package) "Creamery Butter \* \* \* One Pound Net \* \* \* J. A. Long Co. \* \* \* Portland, Indiana."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the packages were labeled so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser by a false and misleading statement, namely, "One Pound Net." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On August 28, 1930, J. A. Long Co., Portland, Ind., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$6,500. or the deposit of cash bond in like amount, conditioned that it be repacked in tubs and labeled with a correct statement of the quantity of the contents.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17677. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 12 Crates, et al., of Blueberries. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25262, 25263. I. S. Nos. 3001, 5573. S. Nos. 3327, 3329.)

Samples of blueberries from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain maggots, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On August 1 and August 4, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 28 crates of blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Henry Kontio, from Rockland, Me., in part on August 1, 1930, and in part on August 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On August 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17678. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 15 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 24988. I. S. No. 036705. S. No. 3250.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about July 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bagley Creamery Co., from Bagley, Wis., June 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading, since the article contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On September 24, 1930, the Lambrecht Creamery Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be

reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17679. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of sirup. U. S. v. 418 Cases of Sirup. Product adjudged misbranded and ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24983. I. S. Nos. 6801, 6802, 6803. S. No. 3339.)**

Samples of a product labeled "Pure Cane Syrup," from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain sugar sirup, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas.

On August 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 418 cases of sirup, remaining in the original packages at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mayer Sugar & Molasses Co. (Inc.), from New Orleans, La., in part on or about April 18, 1930, and in part on or about June 27, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Cane Syrup Made in the Old Way on the Louisiana Plantation. Packed by Mayer Sugar & Molasses Company, Inc., New Orleans, La."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that sugar sirup had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure cane sirup which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels of the cans, "100 per cent Pure Cane Syrup Made in the Old Way on the Louisiana Plantation," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure cane sirup.

On September 12, 1930, Crausbay-Alexander & Co., having appeared as claimants for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimants upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled so that it comply with the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17680. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 474 Cartons, et al., of Salad Oil. Consent decree of forfeiture entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23909. I. S. Nos. 03883, 03884, 03885. S. No. 2127.)**

Sample cans of salad oil from the herein described shipment having been found to contain less than the declared volume, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut.

On August 2, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 474 cartons (each containing 6 gallon cans) and 3 gallon cans; 74 cartons (each containing 12 half-gallon cans) and 9 half-gallon cans; and 49 cartons (each containing 24 quarter-gallon cans) and 21 quarter-gallon cans of salad oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Van Camp Packing Co., from Louisville, Ky., on or about July 3, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Contadina Brand Oil Pure Vegetable Salad Oil Contadina Oil Co. One Gallon Net [or "One Half Gallon Net" or "One Quarter Gallon Net"]".

It was alleged in the libel, among other allegations, that the article was misbranded in that the statements "One Gallon Net," "One Half Gallon Net," and "One Quarter Gallon Net," borne on the labels of the cans, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the quantities stated were not correct.



On September 16, 1930, the Van Camp Packing Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations as to underweight appearing in the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that the cans found to be short weight be refilled so that they comply with the requirements of the food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17681. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 8 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25063. I. S. No. 2508. S. No. 3350.)**

Samples of blueberries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain worms, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On August 20, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 crates of blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by George A. Greenrose, West Rockport, Me., on or about August 18, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or partly of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On September 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17682. Adulteration and misbranding of canned sweetpotatoes. U. S. v. 37 Cases of Canned Sweetpotatoes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24773. I. S. No. 038372. S. No. 3138.)**

Samples of canned sweetpotatoes from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed matter, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On May 21, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 37 cases of canned sweetpotatoes, remaining in the original packages at Raleigh, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md., on or about December 2, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Dulany Sweet Potatoes Extra Standard \* \* \* Packed by John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Maryland."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Dulany Sweet Potatoes Extra Standard" were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On September 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17683. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 460 Cases, et al., of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25258. I. S. Nos. 6322, 6323, 6331, 6332, 6333. S. No. 3356.)**

Samples of print and tub butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about July 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 460 cases and 105 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Aberdeen Creamery Co., Aberdeen, Miss., on or about

July 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the print butter was labeled in part: (Retail carton) "Bossie's Best 4 B's Brand Butter \* \* \* Aberdeen Creamery Co., Pasteurized Butter."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 6, 1930, the Kent Dairy Products Corp. (Inc.), Kentwood, La., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$7,600, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17684. Adulteration of canned peas. U. S. v. 754 Cases of Canned Peas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24943. I. S. No. 431. S. No. 3315.)**

Samples of canned peas from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain thistle buds, flower buds, pods and stems, weed seed, stones, and other trash, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On August 8, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 754 cases of canned peas, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Oostburg Canning Co., Oostburg, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped from Oostburg, Wis., on or about July 14, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a mixture of trash and peas had been substituted for canned peas. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On September 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17685. Adulteration of canned peaches. U. S. v. 400 Cases, et al., of Canned Peaches. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for use as moth bait. (F. & D. No. 24752. I. S. Nos. 033906, 033907. S. No. 3096.)**

Samples of canned peaches from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed fruit, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

On May 9, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 567 cases of canned peaches at Memphis, Tenn., consigned about January 4, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the A. J. Evans Marketing Agency, from Fort Valley, Ga., and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Blue Seal Brand [or "Setter Brand"] \* \* \* Packed By Evans Canning Company Fort Valley, Ga.;" and "Sunny South Brand \* \* \* Packed By Elberta Canning Co. Fort Valley, Georgia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted partly of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On July 21, 1930, the Evans Canning Co., Fort Valley, Ga., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by



the court that the product be delivered to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,291, conditioned in part that it be used for moth bait.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17686. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 1000 Cases, et al., of Canned Sardines. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 24258, 24322. I. S. Nos. 016822, 021663. S. Nos. 2491, 2570.)**

Samples of canned sardines from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia.

On November 16 and December 18, 1929, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,068 cases of canned sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Savannah, Ga., and in part at Dublin, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gurnet Fisheries Co., in two consignments, from Boston, Mass., and Plymouth, Mass., respectively, between the approximate dates of September 25 and October 3, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Gurnet Brand American Sardines \* \* \* Packed by The Gurnet Fisheries Co., Plymouth, Mass."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On September 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the Gurnet Fisheries Co., Plymouth, Mass., pay all costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17687. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24985. I. S. No. 027443. S. No. 3221.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On June 23, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned about June 11, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gulf Road Cooperative Creamery Co., East Randolph, Vt., and had been transported from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Fancy Creamery Butter \* \* \* Packed for S. S. Pierce Co."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter which the said article purported to be, the act of Congress approved March 4, 1923, providing that butter contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled as butter, which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On August 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17688. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 5424 Cartons, et al., of Salmon. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25139. I. S. Nos. 1176, 1177. S. No. 3391.)**

Samples of canned salmon from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On September 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5,575 cartons, each containing 48 cans of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wrangell Narrows Packing Co., from Doyhof, Alaska, in various consignments, on or about August 11 and August 16, 1930, and had been transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Eat More Salmon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On September 30, 1930, the West Sales (Inc.), Seattle, Wash., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegation of the libel, paid costs and filed a bond in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned that the product should not be sold contrary to law, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant and reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17689. Misbranding of vegetable oil. U. S. v. 45 Cases (Cans) of Vegetable Oil. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed or delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. No. 24980. I. S. No. 962. S. No. 3330.)**

Samples of vegetable oil, alleged to be flavored with olive oil, from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain no flavor of olive oil, and certain cans having been found to contain less than the declared volume, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Oregon.

On August 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 cases (cans) of vegetable oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Monteverde, Rolandelli and Parodi (Inc.), from San Francisco, Calif., on or about May 22, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Net Contents One Gallon Pure Vegetable Oil Flavored with Olive Oil \* \* \* Montola Superfine Full Measure. This oil is packed and guaranteed by Monteverde, Rolandelli and Parodi, Inc., San Francisco, California."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements, "Flavored with Olive Oil," "Full Measure," and "Net Contents One Gallon," borne on the can labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an article which had no flavor of olive oil, and which was short of the declared volume. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On September 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal or distributed to some hospital or charitable institution.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17690. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 76 Tubs of Butter. Product ordered released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. No. 25266. I. S. No. 035013. S. No. 3358.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirements of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On July 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 76 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Producers Creamery Co., from Clinton, Mo., on June 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.



It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 14, 1930, the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the product, a decree was entered ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17691. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 190 Tubs of Butter. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. & D. No. 24046. I. S. No. 09143. S. No. 2143.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On July 25, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 190 tubs of butter at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Paden Thompson Produce Co., Dodge City, Kans., July 15, 1929, and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 2, 1929, the Paden Thompson Produce Co., a Kansas corporation, having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,500, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17692. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 20 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25267. I. S. No. 3010. S. No. 3360.)**

Samples of blueberries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain maggots, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On August 19, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 crates of blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Charles A. Helin, from Rockland, Me., August 18, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On September 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17693. Adulteration of apple flour. U. S. v. Ten 100-Pound Sacks, et al., of Apple Flour. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24932. I. S. No. 385. S. No. 3277.)**

Samples of apple flour from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain arsenic and lead, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On July 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of ten 100-pound sacks and 5 boxes of apple flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Keller Lorenz, Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped from Spokane, Wash., on or about July 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Apple Flour \* \* \* Manufactured by Campbell's Fruit Cereal Co., Spokane, Washington."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, namely, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 23, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17694. Adulteration of canned pie peaches. U. S. v. 245 Cases, et al., of Miona Brand Pie Peaches. Default decree of destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 24089. I. S. Nos. 010433, 010434. S. No. 2341.)

Samples of canned pie peaches from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed, worm eaten, low-grade, and green peaches, also some worms, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

On September 28, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 245 cases of No. 2 cans and 131 cases of No. 2½ cans of pie peaches, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Meridian, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. L. Houser Canning Co., from Fort Valley, Ga., on or about June 26, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Miona Brand Pie Peaches \* \* \* Packed by W. L. Houser Canning Co., Fort Valley, Ga."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On September 23, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17695. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 7 Crates of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25261. I. S. No. 3002. S. No. 3331.)

Samples of blueberries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain maggots, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On August 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 crates of blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by L. E. French, from Center Barnstead, N. H., August 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On August 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17696. Adulteration of canned red raspberries. U. S. v. 87 Cases of Canned Red Raspberries. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24277. I. S. No. 024046. S. No. 2485.)

Samples of canned red raspberries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain worms and insects, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.



On November 22, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 87 cases of canned red raspberries remaining in the original unbroken packages at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. B. Huxley & Son from Ontario, N. Y., on or about October 9, 1929, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Huxson Brand Columbian Red Raspberries \* \* \* Packed by F. B. Huxley & Son, Ontario, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On September 17, 1930, by the consent of F. B. Huxley & Son, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17697. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen whole eggs and frozen egg yolks.** U. S. v. 339 Cans of Frozen Whole Eggs, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 24915, 24916, 24948. I. S. Nos. 2347, 2348, 2349, 028458, 028459. S. Nos. 3190, 3307.)

Samples of canned frozen whole eggs and frozen egg yolks from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain added sugar, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On July 17, 1930, and August 9, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels, and on August 28, 1930, an order amending the latter libel, praying seizure and condemnation of 636 cans of frozen whole eggs, and 798 cans of frozen egg yolks, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), in various lots, in part from Minneapolis, Minn., on or about May 29, 1930, and in part from Minnesota Transfer, Minn., on or about December 20, 1929, and June 9, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: "Mixed Whole Eggs [or "Whole Eggs" or "Yolks"] Guaranteed to comply with all pure food laws \* \* \* Land O'Lakes Frozen Eggs. Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn."

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were adulterated in that a substance, sugar, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect their quality or strength, and had been substituted in part for the said articles.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Mixed Whole Eggs," "Whole Eggs," or "Yolks," as the case might be, appearing on the labels of respective portions of the articles and the further statements "Frozen eggs, \* \* \* these eggs \* \* \* guaranteed to comply with all pure food laws," borne on the labels of all lots of the said articles were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were sold under the distinctive names of other articles.

On September 2, 1930, the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$10,000, conditioned in part that they be relabeled to show that the whole eggs contained 1 per cent of sugar and the yolks contained 9 per cent of sugar.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17698. Adulteration and misbranding of butter.** U. S. v. 33 Tabs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25264. I. S. No. 2543. S. No. 3323.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On August 4, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the F. H. Hatch Co., Edgewood, Iowa, on or about July 28, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 14, 1930, the F. H. Hatch Co., Edgewood, Iowa, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, or the deposit of cash bond in like amount, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17699. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 7 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25047. I. S. No. 6303. S. No. 3287.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about July 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Morning Glory Creameries, Houston, Tex., on or about July 9, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be, and for the further reason that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On September 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17700. Adulteration of blueberries. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25062. I. S. No. 2562. S. No. 3349.)**

Samples of blueberries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain maggots, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On August 20, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been recently shipped by K. Salminen, from West Rockport, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and putrid vegetable substance.

On September 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

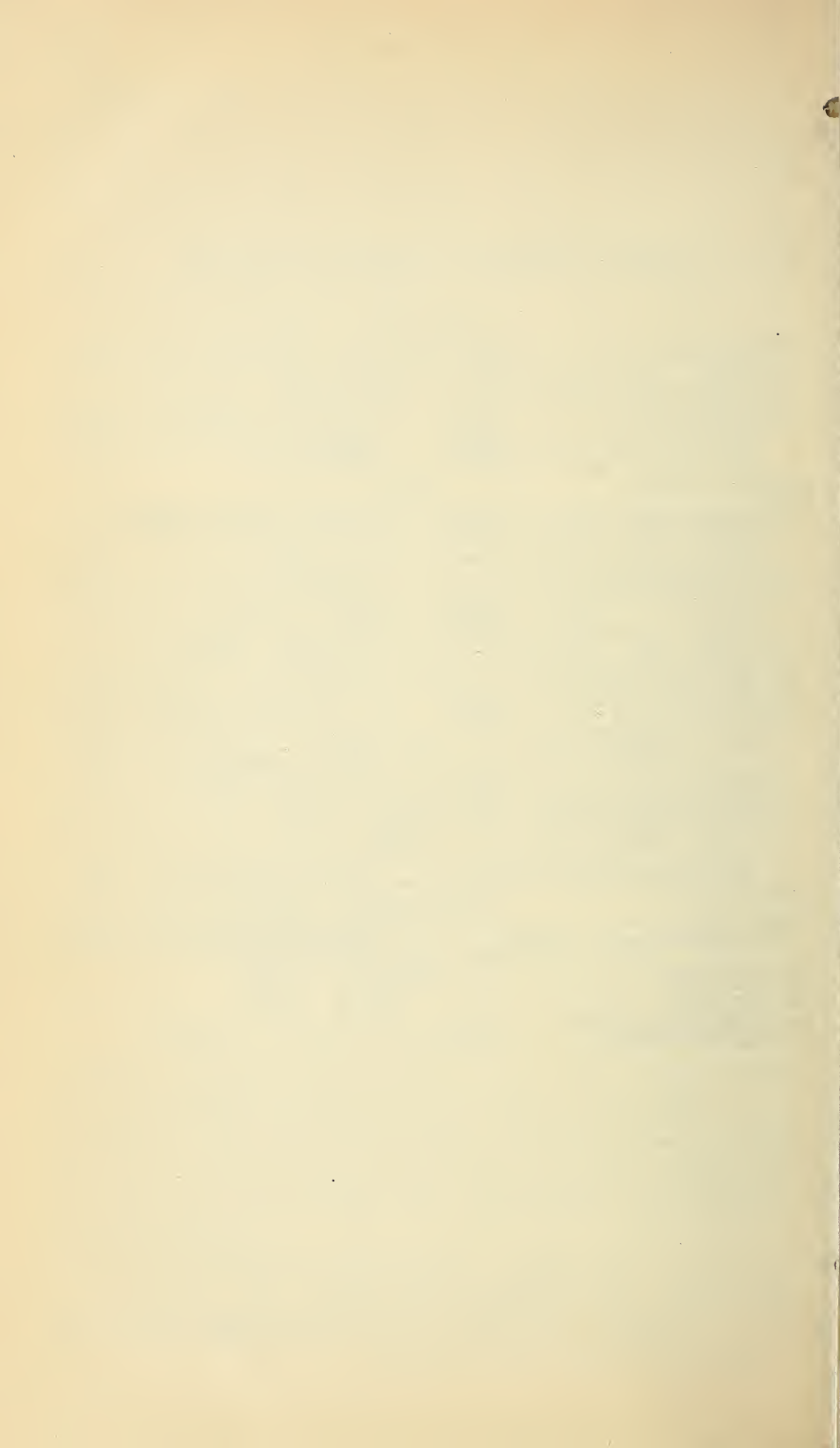


439

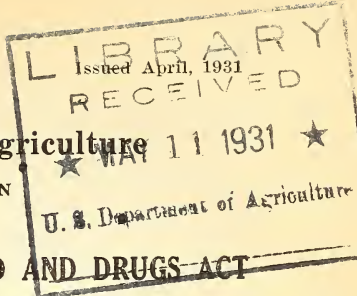
# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17651-17700

	N. J. No.
Apple flour :	
Lorenz, Keller-----	17693
evaporated :	
Rogers & Prater Warehouse--	17661
Blueberries :	
French, L. E.-----	17695
Greenrose, G. A.-----	17681
Helin, C. A.-----	17692
Kontio, H.-----	17677
Salminen, K.-----	17700
Bone meal. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Butter :	
Aberdeen Creamery Co.-----	17683
Bagley Creamery Co.-----	17678
Bryant Creamery Co.-----	17670
Buck Grove Creamery-----	17654
Buckman Cooperative Cream-	
ery Association-----	17652
Capper, E. C.-----	17667
Cobb, R. E.-----	17673
Farmers Creamery Co.-----	17665
Farmers Union Cooperative	
Creamery-----	17662
Fosse Produce Co.-----	17658
Gulf Road Cooperative Cream-	
ery Co.-----	17687
Hatch, F. H., Co.-----	17698
Iowa Falls Creamery Co.-----	17675
Jeffers Cooperative Cream-	
ery-----	17474
Long, J. A., Co.-----	17653, 17676
Meriden Creamery Co.-----	17666
Morning Glory Creameries-----	17699
Paden Thompson Produce Co.-----	17691
Producers Creamery Co.-----	17690
Stroud Cooperative Cream-	
ery-----	17659
Swift & Co.-----	17668, 17669
Warren Creamery Co.-----	17660
Cheese :	
Guiswite, J. L.-----	17663
Cherries, canned :	
Pacific Northwest Canning	
Co.-----	17656
Chocolate dressing :	
Zupnik, E.-----	17651
Egg yolks, frozen :	
Land O'Lake Creameries-----	17697
Eggs, canned frozen, mixed :	
Marshall Kirby Co.-----	17655

Eggs, whole, frozen :	N. J. No.
Land O'Lakes Creameries----	17697
Feed-----	
feeding bone meal :	
Independent      Manufacturing	
Co.-----	17672
wheat bran :	
Rugby Milling Co.-----	17671
middlings :	
Rugby Milling Co.-----	17671
Fish-----	
salmon, canned :	
Wrangell Narrows Packing	
Co.-----	17688
sardines, canned :	
Gurnet Fisheries Co.-----	17686
tuna, canned :	
Cohn-Hopkins Co.-----	17657
Oil, salad :	
Van Camp Packing Co.-----	17680
vegetable :	
Monteverde,      Polandelli      &	
Parodi-----	17689
Peaches, canned :	
Evans, A. J.,      Marketing	
Agency-----	17685
pie :	
Houser, W. L.,      Canning Co.---	17694
Peas, canned :	
Oostburg Canning Co.-----	17684
Raspberries, canned, red :	
Huxley, F. B., & Son-----	17696
Salad oil. <i>See</i> Oil.	
Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Sardines. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Shellfish-----	
shrimp, canned :	
Conrad, J. F.,      Grocery Co.---	17664
Shrimp. <i>See</i> Shellfish.	
Sirup :	
Mayer Sugar & Molasses Co.---	17679
Sweetpotatoes, canned :	
Dulany, J. H., & Son-----	17682
Tuna fish. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Vegetable oil. <i>See</i> Oil.	
Wheat bran. <i>See</i> Feed.	
middlings. <i>See</i> Feed.	







# United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17701-17750

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1931]

**17701. Adulteration and misbranding of grape and raspberry jellies. U. S. v. Kansas City Syrup & Preserving Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. F. & D. No. 23745. I. S. No. 01009.)**

Examination of samples of jellies from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that the articles consisted of artificially colored and flavored products containing little if any fruit juice, and that the jars contained less than the weight declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

On February 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Kansas City Syrup & Preserving Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about September 8, 1928, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, of quantities of grape and raspberry jellies which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Jars) "Gold Medal Brand Net Wt. 1 Lb. Apple Pectin Grape [or "Raspberry"] Jelly Fruit Acid and Color added Packed By Kansas City Syrup & Preserving Co. Kansas City, Mo."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that artificially colored and artificially flavored acidified imitation jellies which contained little, if any fruit juice, had been substituted for apple pectin grape jelly, and apple pectin raspberry jelly, which the said articles purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the articles were products inferior to apple pectin grape and raspberry jellies and had been colored with a coal-tar dye, namely, Amaranth, so as to simulate the appearance of apple pectin grape and raspberry jellies, and in a manner whereby their inferiority to said jellies was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Apple Pectin Grape Jelly," "Apple Pectin Raspberry Jelly," and "Net Wt. 1 Lb.," borne on the labels, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the articles were apple pectin grape and raspberry jellies, and that each of the jars contained 1 pound net thereof; and for the further reason that they were labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that they were apple pectin grape and raspberry jellies, and that each of the jars contained 1 pound net thereof; whereas they were artificially colored and artificially flavored acidified imitation jellies which contained little, if any, fruit juice, and each of said jars did not contain 1 pound net of the articles but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the said apple pectin grape jelly for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On November 3, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17702. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 9 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25282. I. S. No. 9608. S. No. 3534.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found below the standard provided by Congress, namely, containing less

than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 20, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Prentice Cooperative Creamery Co., Prentice, Wis., on or about October 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been submitted (substituted) wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinct (distinctive) name of another article.

On October 23, 1930, Hunter, Walton & Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17703. Adulteration of canned fried fish cakes. U. S. v. 30 Cases of Fried Fish Cakes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25154. I. S. No. 4406. S. No. 3414.)**

Samples of fried fish cakes from the herein described import shipment having been found to contain decomposed material, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

On September 18, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 cases of canned fried fish cakes, remaining unsold in the original packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Orkla Preserving Co., from Orkanger, Norway, having been imported into the United States March 13, 1930, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Fried Fish Cakes \* \* \* Orkla Preserving Orkanger Norge, Norway."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17704. Misbranding of grape juice. U. S. v. 6½ Cases of Grape Juice. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25205. I. S. No. 3183. S. No. 3486.)**

Sample bottles of grape juice from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than 1 pint, the volume declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On October 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6½ cases of grape juice, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Burdett Fruit Products Corporation, from Burdett, N. Y., on or about June 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Hunter Brand Unfermented Grape Juice Net Measure 1 Pint Burdett Fruit Products Corporation, Burdett, New York."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Net Measure 1 Pint," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.



On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17705. Misbranding of canned pimientoes. U. S. v. 63 Cases of Pimientoes. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25202. I. S. No. 5174. -S. No. 3479.)

Samples of canned pimientoes from the herein described interstate shipment having been found short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On October 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 cases, each containing 100 cans of pimientoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Citizens Bank of Forsyth, Forsyth, Ga., on or about December 10, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Park-Allen Brand Pimientoes Sweet Red Peppers Southern Cannery, Incorporated, Wayside, Georgia. Contents 4 Oz."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Contents 4 Oz.," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On November 1, 1930, the Citizen's Bank of Forsyth, Forsyth, Ga., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17706. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal and cake. U. S. v. Tulsa Cotton Oil Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$160.** (F. & D. No. 25002. I. S. Nos. 09601, 09613, 09646, 09647, 09648, 09649.)

Samples of cottonseed meal and cake from the 6 interstate shipments herein described were examined and found to fall below the declared protein content. Four of the 6 shipments were found to contain a large proportion of sacks containing less than 100 pounds of the products, the weight declared on the labels.

On April 11, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Tulsa Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Tulsa, Okla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in various consignments, on or about July 29, August 3, and October 7, 1929, respectively, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, of quantities of cottonseed meal and cake which was adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Tags) "100 Pounds Net Weight Guaranteed Analysis Protein not less than 41 per cent [or "Protein not less than 43 per cent"] \* \* \* Manufactured by and for Tulsa Cotton Oil Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma;" "100 Pounds Net Weight Guaranteed Analysis Protein not less than 43% \* \* \* Red Seal Brand Manufactured for and by Eufaula Cotton Oil Company, Eufaula, Oklahoma."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that substances containing less than 41 per cent of protein, or 43 per cent of protein, as the case might be, had been substituted for the said articles.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Protein not less than 41 per cent," and "Protein not less than 43%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the articles, and the statement "100 Pounds Net Weight" with respect to portions thereof, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the articles contained not less than 41 per cent, or 43 per cent, as the case might be, of protein, and that the sacks each contained 100 pounds, and for the further reason that the articles were

labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that they contained 41 per cent, or 43 per cent, as the case might be, of protein, and that the sacks each contained 100 pounds, whereas the articles contained less protein than so declared, and the sacks containing portions of the articles contained less than 100 pounds thereof. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the said portions of the products for the further reason that they were foods in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the sacks contained less than declared.

On October 31, 1930, a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$160.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17707. Misbranding of grape juice. U. S. v. 4½ Cases of Grape Juice. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24941. I. S. No. 2361. S. No. 3292.)**

Sample bottles of grape juice from the herein described interstate shipment having been found short of the volume declared on the labels, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut.

On August 5, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4½ cases of grape juice, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Hartford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Burdett Fruit Products Corporation from Burdett, N. Y., on or about June 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Seneca Lake Brand—Unfermented Grape Juice—Contents 1 pint—Distributed by Burdett Fruit Products Corp. Burdett, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the labeling, "Contents 1 pint," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On October 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17708. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 9 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25444. I. S. No. 3550. S. No. 3545.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On October 27, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Elbow Lake Cooperative Creamery Association, Elbow Lake, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped from Elbow Lake, Minn., on or about October 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On November 6, 1930, William Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it be made to comply with the law under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17709. Misbranding of pears. U. S. v. Clayton A. Bullock. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.** (F. & D. No. 25022. I. S. No. 026851.)

Examination of samples of pears from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that a large proportion consisted of wormy and low-grade fruit, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington.

On June 25, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Clayton A. Bullock, Yakima, Wash., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about December 16, 1929, from the State of Washington into the State of Wisconsin, of quantities of pears which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Winter Nellis Fancy Northwest Pears."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statement, to wit, "Fancy Pears," borne on the boxes containing the said article, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article consisted wholly of fancy pears, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of fancy pears, whereas it did not, but did consist in large part of wormy, badly scarred, cut, dirty, bruised, and misshapen pears.

On October 8, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17710. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25283. I. S. No. 13414. S. No. 3514.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found deficient in milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On October 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Almena Creamery, Almena, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped from Almena, Wis., on or about October 14, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 29, 1930, the Almena Creamery, Almena, Wis., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17711. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Robert W. Howeth and Charles W. Howeth, jr. (Chas. W. Howeth & Bro.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 25036. I. S. Nos. 015219, 015220.)

Samples of oysters from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain excessive water, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On September 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Robert W. Howeth and Charles W. Howeth, jr., copartners, trading as Chas. W. Howeth & Bro., Crisfield, Md., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about December 18, 1929, from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of oysters which were adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that an added substance, to wit, excessive water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article.

On November 7, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered by a representative of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17712. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 300 Cases, et al., of Sardines. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25159, 25160, 25161, 25162. I. S. Nos. 963, 964, 965, 966. S. No. 3425.)

Samples of canned sardines from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain decomposed and diseased fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Oregon.

On September 22, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 571 cases, each containing 100 cans of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brawn Co., from Portland, Me., in part on or about May 19, 1930, and in part on or about June 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Casco Brand American Sardines \* \* \* The Brawn Company, Portland, Maine."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance and was the product of a diseased fish.

On November 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17713. Misbranding of hominy feed. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Hominy Feed. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25445. I. S. No. 18306. S. No. 3436.)

Examination of the herein described interstate shipment of hominy feed having shown that the sacks bore no statement of the net weight of the contents, the matter was reported to the United States attorney for the District of Kansas by an official of the State of Kansas, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

On or about September 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of hominy feed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Garnett, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Feeders Supply & Manufacturing Co., from Kansas City, Mo., on or about August 28, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On September 16, 1930, the Quaker Oats Co., St. Joe, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be labeled to show the true quantity of the contents.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17714. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 1 Tub of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25276. I. S. No. 5209. S. No. 3515.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found below the standard provided by Congress, namely, containing less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.



On October 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 tub of butter, remaining in the original unbroken package at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Prairie Farm Cooperative Creamery, Almena, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped from Almena, Wis., on or about October 14, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should not contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 29, 1930, the Prairie Farm Cooperative Creamery, Almena, Wis., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$50, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17715. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25279. I. S. No. 4473. S. No. 3520.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 18, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sioux Valley Creamery, Lake Park, Iowa, on or about October 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 22, 1930, the Sioux Valley Cooperative Creamery Co., Lake Park, Iowa, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17716. Misbranding of dairy feed. U. S. v. 100 Sacks of Dairy Feed. Default decree of forfeiture and sale. (F. & D. No. 24404. I. S. No. 015989. S. No. 2670.)**

Samples of dairy feed from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less protein than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On January 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 sacks of dairy feed, remaining unsold in the original packages at Grove City, Ohio, consigned by the Greendale Mills (Inc.), Lawrenceburg, Ind., October 21, 1929, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Lawrenceburg, Ind., into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Greendale \* \* \* Dairy Feed Manufactured by Greendale Mills Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind. Guaranteed Analysis, Protein 24%."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement borne on the label, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 24%," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a product containing less than 24 per cent of protein.

On November 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be relabeled by obliterating the figures "24.00%" on the label and substituting therefor "20.00%," and sold by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17717. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 48 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25443. I. S. No. 13712. S. No. 3636.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the standard prescribed by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about October 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Prairie River Creamery Co., from Gleason, Wis., October 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading in that it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On November 21, 1930, C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17718. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 30 Boxes, et al., of Cheese. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 24640, 24699. I. S. Nos. 030805, 030806, 030811, 033550. S. Nos. 3002, 3031.)**

Samples of cheese from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain excessive moisture, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about April 1 and April 4, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 268 boxes of cheese, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sogen Cooperative Dairy Association, from Cannon Falls, Minn., in various consignments, on February 18, February 25, and March 4, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance containing excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength; in that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the article; and in that excessive moisture had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

On December 5, 1930, A. H. Barber & Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be



reprocessed and reconditioned under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$2,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17719. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 16 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25284. I. S. No. 4622. S. No. 3538.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 22, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Creamery Co., from Buffalo Lake, Minn., in two consignments, on or before October 10, and October 13, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 28, 1930, the Farmers Creamery Co., Buffalo Lake, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17720. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 294 Cases of Canned Cherries. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 23139. I. S. No. 04501. S. No. 1235.)

Samples of canned cherries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain maggots and decayed fruit, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On October 10, 1928, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 294 cases of the said canned cherries, remaining unsold in the original cases at Lansing, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gervas Canning Co., from Fredonia, N. Y., August 1, 1928, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Gervas Brand \* \* \* Red Sour Pitted Cherries Packed by Gervas Canning Co. Fredonia, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 5, 1928, the Gervas Canning Co. (Inc.), Fredonia, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law. On November 8, 1928, an amended decree was entered permitting the shipment of the product to the factory of the claimant at Fredonia, N. Y., for reconditioning and reprocessing under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17721. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 8 Cubes, et al., of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25442. I. S. No. 1337. S. No. 3594.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less

than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On or about November 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cubes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Craigmont Creamery Co., Craigmont, Idaho, about October 30, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Idaho into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent of milk fat had been substituted for butter.

On November 10, 1930, Loren F. Lee, Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the deposit of certified check in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be made to comply with the Federal food and drugs act under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17722. Misbranding of white pepper. U. S. v. 7 Gross, et al., Packages of White Pepper. Product ordered released under bond to be re-labeled.** (F. & D. No. 25301. I. S. No. 4623. S. No. 3559.)

Sample packages of white pepper from the herein described interstate shipment having been found short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On November 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 gross and 8 dozen packages of white pepper, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Perth Amboy, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the B. Fischer Co. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., in part on or about September 23, 1930, and in part on or about October 14, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Astor Pure White Pepper B. Fisher Co., Inc., New York & Buffalo Contents 1¼ ounces."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the packages, "Contents 1¼ ounces," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On November 26, 1930, B. Fischer & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree condemning the product, judgment was entered ordering that the article be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$150, conditioned in part that it be relabeled so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17723. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Sunlight Creameries. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.** (F. & D. No. 25038. I. S. Nos. 030449, 030592.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On November 20, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Sunlight Creameries, a corporation, trading at Washington Court House, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about March 18, 1930, from the State of Ohio into the State of Florida, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Sunlight Creamery Butter."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a substance containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent



by weight of milk fat, as required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

On November 29, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17724. Adulteration of canned blueberries. U. S. v. 34½ Cases of Canned Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25246. I. S. No. 3189. S. No. 3537.)**

Samples of canned blueberries from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain maggot-infested fruit, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On October 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34½ cases of canned blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by G. M. Allen & Sons (Inc.), from Sargentville, Me., on or about September 25, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Matchless Brand Blueberries, Webster-Thomas Co., Boston and Gardner, Mass., Distributors."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17725. Adulteration and misbranding of dairy feed. U. S. v. 300 Sacks of Dairy Feed. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25194. I. S. No. 18553. S. No. 3461.)**

Samples of dairy feed from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain undeclared calcium carbonate (ground limestone) and less protein than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On October 8, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 sacks of dairy feed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cumberland, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kentucky Feed & Grain Co. (Inc.), from Louisville, Ky., on or about September 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Marshall's 24% Dairy Feed, Made by Kentucky Feed & Grain Co., Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky. Guaranteed Analysis: Protein 24.00 Per Cent \* \* \* Made from: Corn Gluten Meal, Linseed Meal, Cottonseed Meal, Corn Gluten Feed, Alfalfa Meal, Wheat Bran, Corn Feed Meal, Wheat Middlings, Rice Bran 10%, Cane Molasses, Salt ½%."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in protein and containing calcium carbonate had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "24% Dairy Feed, Guaranteed Analysis: Protein 24.00 Per Cent, Made from Corn Gluten Meal, Linseed Meal, Cottonseed Meal, Corn Gluten Feed, Alfalfa Meal, Wheat Bran, Corn Feed Meal, Wheat Middlings, Rice Bran 10%, Cane Molasses, Salt ½%," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On November 20, 1930, the Kentucky Feed & Grain Co. (Inc.), Louisville, Ky., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,200, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17726. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 7 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23278. I. S. No. 7595. S. No. 3525.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about October 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alberta Cooperative Creamery Association, from Alberta, Minn., September 30, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article; and for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On October 24, 1930, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be reworked under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17727. Adulteration of canned sweetpotatoes. U. S. v. 85 Cases, et al., of Canned Sweetpotatoes. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24604, 24605, 24606, 24609. I. S. Nos. 04312, 017155, 017156, 017157. S. No. 2954.)**

Samples of canned sweetpotatoes from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

On March 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 246 cases of canned sweetpotatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by Insley & Mitchell, Salisbury, Md., on or about November 6, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Can) "I. & M. Brand \* \* \* Sweet Potatoes Packed by Insley & Mitchell, Salisbury, Md." The remaining lots of the article were labeled in part, respectively: "Pine Cone Sweet Potatoes \* \* \* Albert W. Sisk & Sons, Distributors, Preston, Md.;" and "Bellwood Sweet Potatoes \* \* \* Williams-Woodson Company, Inc., Distributors, Richmond, Va."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 7, 1930, the answer filed by Insley & Mitchell having been withdrawn, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17728. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 12 Tubs, et al., of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24686. I. S. Nos. 025665, 025669. S. No. 2855.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On February 13, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and



condemnation of 21 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the J. A. Long Co., from Union City, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on June 12, 1929, from the State of Indiana into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Moon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent of milk fat had been substituted for butter.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was represented as butter, which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On March 3, 1930, the J. A. Long Co., Portland, Ind., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering its condemnation, and it was further ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17729. Adulteration of corn flour. U. S. v. 64 Barrels of Corn Flour. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25174. I. S. Nos. 7624, 14031. S. No. 3438.)**

Samples of corn flour from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain worms, beetles, excreta, web, and mold, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about October 1, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 64 barrels of corn flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Armour & Co., from South Omaha, Nebr., September 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 14, 1930, the Independent Casing Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be resifted under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17730. Adulteration of loganberry screenings. U. S. v. 53 Boxes of Loganberry Screenings. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25142. I. S. No. 7153. S. No. 3405.)**

Examination of a dried fruit product known as loganberry screenings from the herein described interstate shipment having been shown that it contained worms, trash, mold, yeast spores, and bore visible evidence of infestation, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On September 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 53 boxes of loganberry screenings, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Willamette Valley Prune Association, Salem, Oreg., on or about July 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained worms, trash, mold, and yeast spores, and bore evidence of infestation.

On October 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17731. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 92 Cases, et al., of Canned Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for salvaging.** (F. & D. Nos. 24611, 24696, I. S. Nos. 027651, 029011. S. Nos. 2964, 3026.)

Samples of canned tomatoes from the herein described interstate shipments having been found decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On March 12 and April 2, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 116 cases of canned tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fairdale Canning Co., from Bridgeton, N. J., on or about February 10, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Park & Tilford \* \* \* Tomatoes \* \* \* Park & Tilford Distributors New York."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance, in that an examination of samples showed decomposition.

On October 1, 1930, the two libels having been consolidated into one cause of action and the Fairdale Canning Co., Bridgeton, N. J., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400, conditioned in part that it be held for a period in storage for examination by a representative of this department, and the bad portion, or all, if in the opinion of this department such action be warranted, destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17732. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 40 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale or destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24576. I. S. No. 037484. S. No. 2900.)

Samples of cottonseed cake from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less protein than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa.

On February 28, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 sacks of cottonseed cake at Council Bluffs, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cairo Meal & Cake Co., Cairo, Ill., on or about February 9, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Miss Cairo Brand Prime Quality Guaranteed Analysis 43 per cent crude Protein not less than 43 per cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the label, "43 per cent," and "Crude Protein not less than 43 per cent," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a product containing a less amount of protein.

On October 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal, if such sale could be effected, upon notifying purchaser of the true protein content, otherwise that it be destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17733. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. John T. Handy Co. (Inc.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 25035. I. S. Nos. 024400, 025684, 012277.)

Samples of oysters from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain excessive water, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On November 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against John T. Handy Co. (Inc.), Crisfield, Md., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the food and drugs act in various consignments on or about November 13, 1929, from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania,



and on or about December 17, 1929, from the State of Maryland into the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana, of quantities of oysters which were adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article.

On November 6, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$30 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17734. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 49 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed or delivered to fish hatcheries.** (F. & D. No. 25199. I. S. No. 1099. S. No. 3477.)

Samples of canned salmon from the herein described shipment having been found to contain tainted and stale fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On October 10, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 49 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hetta Packing Co., from Copper Mount, Alaska, on or about September 14, 1930, and had been transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed or delivered to the State Fisheries Department for use in the hatcheries as fish food.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17735. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of vinegar. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Vinegar. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 22656. I. S. No. 23576-x. S. No. 688.)

Samples of bottled vinegar from the herein described interstate shipment having been found short of the declared volume and below the declared acid strength, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On March 30, 1928, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cases of vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Mankato, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Robb-Ross Co., from Sioux City, Iowa, on or about January 16, 1928, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Contents 1 Quart Tropical Brand Pure Apple Cider Vinegar. Reduced to 4.5 per cent Acidity. Packed by Robb-Ross Co., Sioux City, Iowa."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that vinegar made of dried apples and deficient in acid and containing an excessive quantity of water had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for pure apple cider vinegar.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Pure Apple Cider Vinegar. Reduced to 4.5 per cent Acidity. Contents one quart," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 20, 1928, the Tolerton & Warfield Co., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded as to the acid contents of the

article and ordering that it be condemned. It was further ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be used, sold, or disposed of in violation of the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17736. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 294 Cases of Pink Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25151. I. S. No. 1084. S. No. 3412.)**

Samples of canned salmon from the herein described shipment having been found to contain tainted and stale fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On September 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 294 cases of canned pink salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Demmert Packing Co., from Klawack, Alaska, on or about August 20, 1930, and had been transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On September 29, 1930, Charles W. Demmert, Emma F. Demmert, and George Demmert, a copartnership trading as the Demmert Packing Co., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$800, conditioned in part that the adulterated portion of the product be separated from the good portion, under the supervision of this department, and that the former be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17737. Adulteration and misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. v. 222 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25183. I. S. No. 6288. S. No. 3449.)**

An examination of samples of canned salmon from the herein described interstate shipment showed that certain cans contained stale and tainted fish, and that a portion of the cases were labeled, "Col. River," whereas the article was Alaska salmon.

On October 4, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 222 cases of canned salmon at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., on or about September 4, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the cases were labeled in part: "North of Fifty Three Degrees Brand Fancy Alaska Pink Salmon Distributed by Elmer W. Smith, Inc., Seattle, Washn." The remainder of the said cases were labeled in part: "Col. River." The cans were labeled in part: "North of Fifty Three Degrees Brand Fancy Alaska Pink Salmon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of decomposed animal matter.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to a portion of the article for the reason that the statement "Col. River" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to salmon packed in Alaska.

On October 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17738. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,168 Cases, et al., of Salmon. Decrees of condemnation entered. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. Remainder ordered destroyed or delivered to fish hatcheries. (F. & D. Nos. 25177, 25191, 25192. I. S. Nos. 1087, 1089, 1091. S. Nos. 3443, 3447, 3448.)**

Samples of canned salmon from the herein described shipments having been found to contain tainted and stale fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.



On October 3, October 6, and October 14, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid 3 libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,507 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Iverson Packing Co., from Ketchikan, Alaska, in part on or about August 20, 1930, and in part on or about August 26, 1930, and had been transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The cases containing the article were labeled in part: "I. Pkg. Co. \* \* \* Eat More Salmon."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 10, 1930, the West Sales (Inc.), Seattle, Wash., having appeared as claimant in 2 cases involving libels covering 1,353 cases of the product and having admitted the allegations of the libels, paid costs and executed bonds totaling \$1,700, conditioned in part that the said product should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that portion covered by the said libels be segregated and reconditioned under the supervision of this department, the portion thereof found fit for food released to the claimant and the unfit portion disposed of in accordance with the law. On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the portion of the product seized under the remaining libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said portion of the product be destroyed or delivered to the State Fisheries Department for use in the hatcheries for fish food.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17739. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 24 Cans, et al., of Olive Oil. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25100, 25135. I. S. Nos. 2545, 4416, 4425. S. Nos. 3373, 3394.)

Sample cans of olive oil from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than 1 gallon, the volume declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On September 9 and September 11, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 39 cans of olive oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newark and Paterson, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Economu & Ritsos, from New York, N. Y., in 2 consignments, on or about July 17 and July 18, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "One Gallon Net \* \* \* Pure Olive Oil \* \* \* Packed and Imported by Economu-Ritsos Co. New York."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statement "One Gallon Net," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On October 29 and November 25, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17740. Misbranding of apples. U. S. v. 160 Barrels of Apples. Consent order releasing product under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. No. 25219. I. S. No. 9529. S. No. 3499.)

Examinations of apples from the herein described interstate shipment having shown that a large portion thereof was below the grade declared on the labels of the barrels, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On October 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and

condemnation of 160 barrels of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by O. H. Borden, Front Royal, Va., on or about October 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Barrel) "O. H. Borden, Front Royal, Va. U. S. A. 2½ Min. U. S. No. 1 \* \* \* York Imperial [or "Rome Beauty" "Stayman," or "King David"]".

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "U. S. No. 1 2½ Min." was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the apples were not in fact grade U. S. No. 1 2½ Min.

On October 23, 1930, O. H. Borden, Front Royal, Va., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that a decree be entered condemning the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned in part that the statement "U. S. No. 1 2½ Min." be obliterated and the article relabeled with a statement complying with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17741. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 2,711 Cases of Pink Salmon. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond.**  
(F. & D. No. 25176. I. S. No. 1088. S. No. 3442.)

Samples of canned salmon from the herein described shipment having been found to contain tainted and stale fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On October 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2,711 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Douglas Island Packing Co., from Douglas, Alaska, on or about August 5, 1930, and transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The cases containing the article were labeled in part: "D. I. P. Pink."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 10, 1930, the West Sales (Inc.), Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having paid costs and executed a bond in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned in part that the product should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be segregated and reconditioned under the supervision of this department, and the portion found fit for food released to the said claimant, and the unfit portion disposed of in accordance with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17742. Misbranding of flour. U. S. v. 590 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.**  
(F. & D. No. 25158. I. S. Nos. 2296, 4551. S. No. 3424.)

Sample sacks of flour from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain less flour than the weight declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On September 22, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 590 bags, each containing 32 small sacks of flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Texas Star Flour Mills, in part from Tulia, Tex., on or about August 12, 1930, and in part from Galveston, Tex., on or about September 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Large bag) "1½ Amaessa 48 Lbs. Flour;" (small sack) "Texas Star Flour Mills Amaessa 1½ Lbs. Flour Net Wt. When Packed Galveston, Tex."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements, "1½ Lbs. Flour Net Wt. When Packed" and "1½ \* \* \* 48 Lbs.," borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled



the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 17, 1930, the Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned in part that the sacks be sorted and those found short weight be repacked in barrels or bags and properly labeled.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17743. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 3,556 Cases of Pink Salmon. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25152. I. S. No. 1083. S. No. 3411.)

Samples of canned salmon from the herein described shipment having been found to contain tainted and stale fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On September 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,556 cases of pink salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cordova Packing Co., from Cordova, Alaska, on or about July 26, 1930, and had been transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 17, 1930, McGovern & McGovern, Seattle, Wash., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having paid costs and executed a bond in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned that the product should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be segregated and reconditioned under the supervision of this department, and the portion found fit for food released to the claimants, and the unfit portion destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17744. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 19 Boxes, et al., of Cheese. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 24638, 24577. I. S. Nos. 033425, 033529. S. Nos. 2892, 2899.)

Samples of cheese from the herein described interstate shipments having been found to contain excessive moisture, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On March 4 and March 28, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 144 boxes of cheese, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hubbleton Cooperative Creamery Co., from Hubbleton, Wis., in part on January 12, 1930, and in part on February 26, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Phenix Cheese Co. \* \* \* Chicago."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

On October 17, 1930, the Hubbleton Cooperative Creamery Co., Hubbleton, Wis., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be held under the supervision of this department until the excess moisture had evaporated, upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$2,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17745. Adulteration of canned sweetpotatoes. U. S. v. 60 Cases of Canned Sweetpotatoes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24656. I. S. No. 029407. S. No. 3009.)

Samples of canned sweetpotatoes from the herein described interstate shipment having been found decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia.

On March 26, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 cases of canned sweetpotatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Charlottesville, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by Insley & Mitchell, from Salisbury, Md., on or about December 12, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "I. and M. Brand Sweet Potatoes Packed by Insley & Mitchell, Salisbury, Md."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17746. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 15 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25273. I. S. No. 4464. S. No. 3492.)

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 14, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Cooperative Creamery & Produce Association, Balton (Balaton), Minn., on or about September 30, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 17, 1930, the Fox River Butter Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$450, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17747. Misbranding of vegetable oil. U. S. v. 30 Cans of Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 20264. I. S. No. 21770-v. S. No. E-5421.)

Sample cans of vegetable oil from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the amount declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On July 6, 1925, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 half-gallon cans of oil at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. Gash, New York, N. Y., on or about May 15, 1925, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "0.98 of Half Gallon or 3¾ Lbs. Net Extra Oil Quality \* \* \* The Italian Cook Brand Vegetable Salad Oil."



It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "0.98 of Half Gallon or 3¼ Lbs. Net" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the amount stated was not correct. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 1, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17748. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 6 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25269. I. S. No. 7554. S. No. 3460.)**

Samples of butter from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about August 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Almond Creamery Co., Almond, Wis., July 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was deficient in butterfat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article had been sold, shipped, and labeled as butter, which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On September 24, 1930, the Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant for reworking under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17749. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 830 Cases of Salmon. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25184. I. S. No. 1090. S. No. 3450.)**

Samples of canned salmon from the herein described shipment having been found to contain tainted and stale fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On October 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 830 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wrangell Narrows Packing Co., from Scow Bay, Alaska, on or about August 20, 1930, and had been transported from Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On October 10, 1930, the West Sales (Inc.), Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having paid costs and executed a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that the product should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be segregated and reconditioned under the supervision of this department, and the portion found fit for food released to the said claimant, and the unfit portion disposed of in accordance with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17750. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 23 Boxes of Evaporated Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24399. I. S. No. 04009. S. No. 2650.)

Samples of evaporated apples from the herein described interstate shipment having been found to contain excessive moisture, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia.

On December 28, 1929, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel, and subsequently an amended libel, praying seizure and condemnation of 23 boxes of evaporated apples, remaining in the original packages at Columbus, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. W. Blocher, from Bentonville, Ark., on or about September 13, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Evaporated Apples Packed by J. W. Blocher, Bentonville, Arkansas."

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was adulterated in that water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that insufficiently evaporated apples had been substituted for evaporated apples which the article purported to be.

On September 12, 1930, the answer of the claimant and intervenor having been withdrawn, a decree was entered finding that the product had been shipped in interstate commerce as charged in the libel. Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17701-17750

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Apples:		Fish—Continued.	
Borden, O. H.-----	17740	salmon, canned—Continued.	
evaporated:		Demmert Packing Co.-----	17736
Blocher, J. W.-----	17750	Douglas Island Packing Co.---	17741
Blueberries, canned:		Hetta Packing Co.-----	17734
Allen, G. M., & Sons-----	17724	Iverson Packing Co.-----	17738
Butter:		McGovern & McGovern-----	17737
Alberta Cooperative Creamery		Wrangell Narrows Packing	
Association-----	17726	Co-----	17749
Almena Creamery-----	17710	sardines, canned:	
Almond Creamery Co.-----	17748	Brawn Co.-----	17712
Craigmont Creamery Co.-----	17721	Flour:	
Elbow Lake Cooperative		Texas Star Flour Mills-----	17742
Creamery Assoc.-----	17708	Grape juice:	
Farmers Cooperative Cream-		Burdett Fruit Products Cor-	
ery and Produce Associa-		poration-----	17704, 17707
tion-----	17746	Hominy feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Farmers Creamery Co.-----	17719	Jelly—	
Long, J. A., Co.-----	17728	grape:	
Prairie Farm Cooperative		Kansas City Syrup & Preserv-	
Creamery-----	17714	ing Co.-----	17701
Prairie River Creamery Co.---	17717	raspberry:	
Prentice Cooperative Cream-		Kansas City Syrup & Preserv-	
ery Co.-----	17702	ing Co.-----	17701
Sioux Valley Creamery-----	17715	Loganberry screenings:	
Sunlight Creameries-----	17723	Willamette Valley Prune As-	
Cheese:		sociation-----	17730
Hubbleton Cooperative Cream-		Oil, olive:	
ery Co.-----	17744	Economu & Ritsos-----	17739
Sogen Cooperative Dairy As-		vegetable:	
sociation-----	17718	Gash, A.-----	17747
Cherries, canned:		Oysters. <i>See</i> Shellfish.	
Gervas Canning Co.-----	17720	Pears:	
Corn flour:		Bullock, C. A.-----	17709
Armour & Co.-----	17729	Pepper, white:	
Cottonseed cake. <i>See</i> Feed.		Fischer, B., Co.-----	17722
meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		Pimientos, canned:	
Dairy feed. <i>See</i> Feed.		Citizens Bank of Forsyth---	17705
Feed:		Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.	
cottonseed cake:		Sardines. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Calro Meal & Cake Co.-----	17732	Shellfish—	
Tulsa Cotton Oil Co.-----	17706	oysters:	
meal:		Handy, J. T., Co.-----	17733
Tulsa Cotton Oil Co.-----	17706	Howeth, C. W., jr.-----	17711
dairy:		Howeth, C. W., & Bro.-----	17711
Greendale Mills-----	17716	Howeth, R. W.-----	17711
Kentucky Feed & Grain Co.---	17725	Sweetpotatoes, canned:	
hominy:		Insley & Mitchell-----	17727, 17745
Feeders Supply & Manufac-		Tomatoes, canned:	
turing Co.-----	17713	Fairdale Canning Co.-----	17731
Fish—		Vegetable oil. <i>See</i> Oil.	
cakes, canned fried:		Vinegar:	
Orkla Preserving Co.-----	17703	Robb-Ross Co.-----	17735
salmon, canned:			
Cordova Packing Co.-----	17743		





LIBRARY  
RECEIVED

★ JUN 15 1931

N. J., F. D. 17751-17800

Issued June 15, 1931  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

## United States Department of Agriculture

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17751-17800

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1931]

**17751. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 10 Cartons of Ginger Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24853. I. S. No. 014215. S. No. 3194.)**

Examination of samples of fluid extract of ginger from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article did not meet the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, since it contained castor oil, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

On June 23, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel, and subsequently an amended libel, praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cartons, each containing 6 dozen 2-ounce bottles of fluid extract of ginger, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tyler, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the De Lux Packing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., February 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the product contained castor oil and but a small proportion of material derived from ginger.

It was alleged in substance in the libel as amended that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P.," was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was an imitation, and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On October 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17752. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ergot, tincture cinchona compound, tincture nux vomica, tincture belladonna, fluid extract of belladonna leaves, and tincture cinchona. U. S. v. C. F. Sauer Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 25005. I. S. Nos. 03308, 03311, 04102, 04104, 04105, 04114.)**

Examination of samples of drugs from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the said samples did not conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

On September 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the C. F. Sauer Co., a corporation, Richmond, Va., alleging shipment by said company under the name of the American Laboratories (Inc.), in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about July 25, August 21, October 26, and December 14, 1928, respectively, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia of quantities of fluid extract of ergot, tincture cinchona compound, tincture nux vomica, tincture belladonna, fluid extract of belladonna leaves, and tincture cinchona, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Fluidextract Ergot (U. S. P.); " "Tinct. Cinchona, Comp. U. S. P.; " "Tinct. Nux Vomica U. S. P.; " "Tinct. Belladonna (U. S. P.); " "Fluidextract Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P.; " and "Tincture Cinchona, U. S. P."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that they were sold under and by names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, viz: The said fluid extract of ergot was inert. The said tincture cinchona compound yielded not less than 0.640 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the said pharmacopoeia provides that compound tincture of cinchona should yield not more than 0.5 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona. The said tincture nux vomica yielded not less than 0.275 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provided that tincture of nux vomica should yield from each 100 cubic centimeters not more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica. The said tincture belladonna yielded not less than 0.0463 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the said pharmacopoeia provided that tincture of belladonna should yield from each 100 cubic centimeters not more than 0.033 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves. The said fluid extract belladonna leaves yielded not less than 0.518 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the said pharmacopoeia provides that fluid extract belladonna leaves should yield from each 100 cubic centimeters not more than 0.33 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves. The said tincture cinchona yielded not more than 0.526 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the said pharmacopoeia provided that tincture cinchona should yield from each 100 cubic centimeters not less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said articles was not declared on the container thereof.

Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the articles fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that they were represented to conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas they did not.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Fluidextract Ergot (U. S. P.)," "Tinct. Cinchona Comp. U. S. P.," "Tinct. Nux Vomica U. S. P.," "Tinct. Belladonna (U. S. P.)," "Fluidextract Belladonna Leaves U. S. P.," and "Tincture Cinchona U. S. P.," borne on the labels of the respective articles, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the articles conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas they did not.

On October 6, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17753. Misbranding of Goldban's Celebrated 449 remedy. U. S. v. 10 Dozen Bottles of Goldban's Celebrated 449 Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25146. I. S. No. 3515. S. No. 3402.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Goldban's Celebrated 449 remedy, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On September 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen bottles of Goldban's Celebrated 449 remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Camden, N. J., alleging that the



article had been shipped by Hance Bros. & White (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., in part on or about January 24, 1930, and in part on or about June 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium nitrate, methenamine, small amounts of extracts of plant drugs including uva ursi, alcohol and water, flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle and carton labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Reliable Remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, the symptoms of which are Dropsy, Pain in the Back and Loins, Hot, Dry Skin, Failing Sight, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite and General Low Spirits;" (carton) "A Reliable Remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, the Symptoms of Which Are Dropsy, Pain in the Back and Loins, Hot, Dry Skin, Failing Sight, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite and General Low Spirits. \* \* \* Relieves Weak Back, Backache, Congestion of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, Scalding Urine, etc. \* \* \* For Lumbago, Weak-Back, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism and all Urinary Troubles Resulting in Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back, Loss of Appetite and General Low Spirits."

On October 29, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17754. Misbranding of Iroquois Famous Indian herb tea. U. S. v. 109 Boxes of Iroquois Famous Indian Herb Tea. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25155. I. S. No. 4534. S. No. 3423.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Iroquois Famous Indian herb tea, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained drugs that were not known to the Indians, and that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On September 18, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 109 boxes of Iroquois Famous Indian herb tea, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Iroquois Famous Indian Remedies Co. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., on or about August 16, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of coriander, fennel, celery, senna, buchu, chamomile, sassafras, and triticum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the label, "Iroquois Famous Indian Herb Tea, \* \* \* Iroquois Famous Indian Remedies Co. \* \* \* Used by the Indians for centuries," and the design of an Indian's head labeled "Iroquois" were false and misleading, since several of the drugs in the preparation were unknown to the Indians. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the label, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Nervousness, Weakness, Heart-trouble, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Weak Blood, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Rheumatism, and especially Appendicitis, many times are due to a bad stomach, such as Indigestion \* \* \* A superb vegetable tonic that creates health and strength. Used successfully by thousands of sufferers. It \* \* \* helps to heal the stomach. Drink it when you feel bad, it will help you. A good stomach means good health, a sound body and long life. \* \* \* Two cups a day are suggested for quick relief."

On October 29, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17755. Misbranding of Pabst's O. K. specific. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Pabst's O. K. Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25071, 25072, 24977. I. S. Nos. 7305, 7310, 7311. S. Nos. 3319, 3347, 3348.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pabst's O. K. specific, from one of the herein-described interstate shipments, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On or about August 14 and August 30, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 27 dozen bottles of the said Pabst's O. K. specific at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., in various consignments, on or about July 11, July 23, and July 24, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubeb oil, copaiba, extracts of plant drugs including buchu, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and wrapper, and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper and bottle) "O. K. Okay Specific;" (wrapper) "Absolutely safe \* \* \* Take It and You Will Not Be Disappointed;" (small circular, entitled "The Okay Tonic") "Men \* \* \* who had just completed a treatment with our Okay Specific and felt the need of \* \* \* a medicine to overcome the after effects of acute infections. \* \* \* these patients \* \* \* following a debilitating sickness. \* \* \* 'Tonic' is not to be taken at the same time you take the 'Okay Specific.' When you are through with the treatment for Gonorrhea and Gleet, then we would advise you to take some of our 'Okay Tonic' \* \* \* It has a soothing effect on the \* \* \* organs that were affected by your recent illness. \* \* \* Do not confuse the Okay Tonic with the Okay Specific. It is not to be taken instead of the Okay Specific, but as an After Treatment. When you have been cured of the Gonorrhoea, then use the Okay Tonic [similar statements in several foreign languages];" (large circular entitled "Pabst's Okay Specific") "Take the medicine regularly in full doses without interrupting the treatment until satisfactory results have been obtained; continue taking the medicine for fifteen days after all outward signs have disappeared. \* \* \* Chronic Cases. Pabst's Okay Specific is especially beneficial in chronic cases. These cases, which are usually of long standing, \* \* \* generally disappear after using the Okay Specific. Of course, it must not be expected that a case of many years' standing will disappear after taking one bottle of the medicine; very old cases may require more time and longer treatment, and several bottles, sometimes four or five, of the medicine may have to be taken before satisfactory results are obtained, \* \* \* if the case is one of long standing, continue for ten to fifteen days with full doses after all outward signs have disappeared, and then ten to fifteen days more in gradually diminished doses." (Similar statements in several different foreign languages.)

On October 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17756. Misbranding of Soak-In Liniment. U. S. v. 4 Bottles of Soak-In Liniment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25141. I. S. No. 938. S. No. 3346.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Soak-In liniment, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore



claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington.

On September 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four bottles of Soak-In liniment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by Morgan & Sampson, from San Francisco, Calif., on or about March 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of oils including methyl salicylate (49 per cent), and peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Relieving pain \* \* \* Colds on Lungs and Coughing \* \* \* Whooping Cough \* \* \* For Asthma \* \* \* Rheumatism \* \* \* Lumbago \* \* \* Growing Pains \* \* \* Relieves Pain;" (circular) "Relieving pain or congestion \* \* \* rheumatism \* \* \* cold on lungs, lumbago, coughing, whooping cough, growing pains and asthma."

On October 16, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17757. Misbranding of Novak's kidney pills and Komet. U. S. v. 11 Packages of Novak's Kidney Pills, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24878, 24879. I. S. Nos. 020820, 020821. S. No. 3216.)

Examination of samples of drug products, known as Novak's kidney pills and Komet, from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On or about July 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 packages of Novak's kidney pills, and 11 packages of Komet at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the John Novak Co., from Chicago, Ill., May 26, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Novak's kidney pills contained methylene blue and cubeb oleoresin and that Komet consisted essentially of petrolatum and wax, containing small amounts of camphor, menthol, methyl salicylate, and turpentine oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the respective articles, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Novak kidney pills, carton) "Kidney Tablets for the Treatment of Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, such as Pain in the Back, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all other Urinary Disorders;" (Komet, carton) "A Whip for Pain for Rheumatism \* \* \* Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Influenza, \* \* \* Sore Throat, Swellings, Lameness, Pain in the Back;" (Komet, tube) "Rheumatism, \* \* \* Sciatica, Lumbago."

On November 14, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17758. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 10 Cartons of Ginger Extract, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24852, 24854. I. S. Nos. 014219, 014220, 014221. S. Nos. 3193, 3195.)**

Examination of samples of fluid extract of ginger from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the article did not meet the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, since it contained castor oil, and that a portion was artificially colored with a coal-tar dye, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

On June 23, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels, and subsequently amended libels, praying seizure and condemnation of 35 cartons, each containing 6 dozen 2-ounce bottles of fluid extract of ginger, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tyler, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the American Products Co., from Kansas City, Mo., in various consignments, on or about February 5, February 6, and March 13, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that the product contained castor oil and but a small proportion of material derived from ginger. Some of the preparation was colored with a coal-tar dye.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P." or "Fluid Extract Ginger U. S. P."

It was alleged in substance in the libels as amended that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia, since it contained castor oil.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P." or "Fluid Extract Ginger U. S. P.," were false and misleading; and for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On October 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17759. Misbranding of Bel-Rub. U. S. v. 34 Jars of Bel-Rub. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25180. I. S. No. 4530. S. No. 3439.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Bel-Rub from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 6, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the United States District Court for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 jars of Bel-Rub, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. E. Shuit (Inc.), from Passaic, N. J., on or about February 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an ointment with a petrolatum base containing methyl salicylate, camphor, and menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the carton and jar labels and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Jar label) "For Local Treatment of Congestion and Inflammation \* \* \* Directions: Babies' and Children's Croup \* \* \* Repeat this treatment in 2 hours if breathing has not become regular and easy. \* \* \* LaGrippe, Influenza, Pneumonia, Acute-Bronchitis rub chest and back with towels dipped in water as hot as patient can stand;" (carton) "Local Treatment of Congestion and Inflammation \* \* \* for Congestion \* \* \* For Relief of Asthma, Bronchitis \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* Chilblains. Croup \* \* \* Pneumonia, Piles



(Itching), Sore Throat \* \* \* Whooping-cough;" (circular) "Local Treatment of Congestion and Inflammation \* \* \* Directions \* \* \* Babies' and Children's Croup \* \* \* Adults \* \* \* LaGrippe, Influenza, Pneumonia and Acute Bronchitis. \* \* \* When patient is confined to bed \* \* \* Repeat at Half hour or hour intervals as long as breathing is labored. Smoker's and Chronic Catarrh \* \* \* Whooping Cough—For treatment pending arrival of physician use Bel-Rub \* \* \* When cough is persistent have child take  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful of Bel-Rub and hold in mouth as long as possible before swallowing. The longer this salve is held in the mouth the more complete will be the medication of the throat area. \* \* \* Chilblains \* \* \* Piles \* \* \* External and Internal Treatment of Colds, Grip, Pneumonia, and Influenza \* \* \* acts as a local agent and being applied directly on the affected area gives almost immediate relief."

On October 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17760. Misbranding of Muller's Famous Prescription 100,384 for rheumatism and gout. U. S. v. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen bottles of Muller's Famous Prescription 100,384 for Rheumatism and Gout. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25204. I. S. No. 7379. S. No. 3476.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Muller's Famous Prescription 100,384 for rheumatism and gout, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On October 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen bottles of Muller's Famous Prescription 100,384 for rheumatism and gout, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by Wm. H. Muller, Brooklyn N. Y., in part on or about May 10, 1930, and in part on or about September 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, a trace of colchicine, and water flavored with cassia oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the carton and bottle labels and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Shipping carton) "Remedy for Rheumatism;" (bottle) "For Rheumatism and Gout;" (carton) "Rheumatism and Gout Acute and Chronic;" (circular) "For Rheumatism and Gout \* \* \* and there are those who testify to the marked effects of its use, of the disappearance of puzzling chronic symptoms and of having been released from the tyranny of pain. \* \* \* Rheumatism \* \* \* Persons having sciatic rheumatism in a chronic or vicious form will do well to take together with the 'Famous Prescription' a suitable tonic for the stomach and nerves. \* \* \* Lumbago is a muscular rheumatism in the loins or back. 'Famous Prescription' is recommended. \* \* \* Neuralgia when of rheumatic origin, should be treated same as rheumatism. The Fundamental Cause of rheumatism is a constitutional morbid state, brought about by Indigestion, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Complaints—a condition of bad nutrition—creating an excess of Uric Acid. The blood becomes saturated with 'rheumatic poison' and distributes it in the weakest spots—in the joints and tissues, the muscles, nerves and sheaths, and not infrequently in the left valves of the heart. Nature makes a strong effort to throw off this poison by means of the kidneys and liver, but requires medical aid to eliminate it from the system. For this purpose there is 'Muller's Famous Prescription 100,384,' a great physician's formula—indicated for all forms of Rheumatism. Articular, Gouty, Sciatic, Inflammatory, Muscular, etc. acute and chronic. \* \* \* How It Acts. \* \* \* It relieves the irritation which always accompanies rheumatism, reduces inflammation and enlargement of the joints and



carries out of the system the acid particles which are deposited here and there in rheumatic subjects, giving rise to the swelling, distortion and pain, which are the main features of chronic rheumatism and gout. \* \* \* For Gout and Rheumatism Take Muller's Famous Prescription."

On November 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17761. Misbranding of Newton's heave, cough, distemper, and indigestion compound. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Large Cans, et al., of Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper, and Indigestion Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24872. I. S. No. 020819. S. No. 3209.)**

Examination of samples of Newton's heave, cough, distemper, and indigestion compound having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of the product located at Detroit, Mich.

On or about June 30, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen large and 1½ dozen small cans of Newton's heave, cough, distemper, and indigestion compound at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Newton (Horse) Remedy Co., from Toledo, Ohio, on or about May 8, 1930, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium hydroxide, iron oxide, magnesium carbonate, antimony and potassium tartrate, arsenic trioxide, and capsicum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17762. Misbranding of Newton's heave, cough, distemper, and indigestion compound. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Large and 2¼ Dozen Small Cans of Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper, and Indigestion Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24873. I. S. Nos. 028573, 028574. S. No. 3208.)**

An examination of samples of the herein-described drug product having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York the following interstate shipment of a quantity of the product.

On July 1, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen large and 2¼ dozen small cans of Newton's heave, cough, distemper, and indigestion compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Newton (Horse) Remedy Co., from Toledo, Ohio, on or about May 7, 1930, and had been transported from Ohio into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium hydroxide, iron oxide, magnesium carbonate, antimony and potassium tartrate, arsenic trioxide, and capsicum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the tin container and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin container) "Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Compound. A veterinary Medicine for Wind, Throat, and Stomach Troubles. \* \* \* Horse Remedy Co.

\* \* \* it maintains its efficiency for Heaves, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Indigestion, Worms and Skin eruptions or animals out of condition. \* \* \* For Heaves and Chronic Cough. \* \* \* until relieved \* \* \* In aggravated cases \* \* \* For Colds, Acute Coughs, Distemper and Influenza \* \* \* For Skin Eruptions, Worms, Indigestion and Conditioner. \* \* \* For keeping in condition horses \* \* \* In the treatment of heaves it relieves the trouble by correcting the cause which is chronic indigestion, indigestion also causes colic, scouring, staggers, etc. It is effective in coughs, colds, distemper, influenza, indigestion, skin eruptions (or blood purifier), and valuable for expelling worms, and a grand conditioner. As our testimonials show, many horses that were useless to their owners have been fully restored. We recommend this very strongly for horses used for hard and fast work, as it acts directly upon the digestive and respirative organs, and tends to keep them in good condition. \* \* \* Equally effective for cattle and hogs;" (yellow circular) " \* \* \* as their ailments are similar. An occasional dose given the animals will tend to keep them in good condition. Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Compound \* \* \* has proven in its 45 years' sale through dealers and use in Veterinary practice that it is effective for Indigestion, Heaves, Stomach and Intestinal Worms, Coughs, Colds, Scouring and General Conditioning in which Cattle, Hogs and Horses are afflicted. \* \* \* Remedy;" (pink circular) "Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Compound \* \* \* For Wind, Throat and Stomach Trouble. This Preparation Corrects the Cause of Heaves, Which Is Indigestion. (Indigestion is also largely the cause of Chronic Cough, the ill effect of Distemper is another cause of Chronic Cough.) For Colds, Acute or Chronic Cough, Catarrhal Fever or troubles arising from exposure. Distemper and Influenza are relieved by expelling the poison from the Blood and System. Applying to stomach troubles makes it a thorough Conditioner and effective for Skin Eruptions and a Blood Purifier. A valuable Worm Expeller. \* \* \* For Treatment of Heaves \* \* \* This aids greatly in the use of the compound, especially in bad cases. \* \* \* Usually from one to three cans will do the work, but in some aggravated cases, or cases of long standing, from three to six cans may be required. \* \* \* with no let up during treatment \* \* \* In bad cases \* \* \* The compound will correct Heaves, \* \* \* It is effective for wind troubles, except roaring or whistling, which shows only when the horse is exerted and is caused usually from the ill effect of Distemper. Heaves is not a Lung Trouble. Indigestion causes it. It affects the lungs only indirectly, an enlarged stomach and diaphragm retards the circulation and nerve force of the lungs. Heaves show at all times by the peculiar movement of the flank and abdomen, standing as well as exerted, only it will vary, showing more at times than others. For Treatment of Chronic Cough. If no apparent throat trouble, use same as for heaves. If the trouble is in the throat, a rattling sound or gland thickened, etc., use as per directions \* \* \* In extreme cases use pine tar as mentioned for heaves. For Treatment of Distemper \* \* \* Where the patient refuses to eat \* \* \* In cases where the glands are swollen and abscesses forming, \* \* \* When the abscesses point, \* \* \* In cases where the breathing becomes labored \* \* \* In aggravated cases, \* \* \* Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Compound is an excellent preparation for Cattle. \* \* \* Horse Remedy Co."

On October 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17763. Misbranding of Newton's heave, cough, distemper, and indigestion compound.** U. S. v. 4 Dozen Cans, et al., of Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper, and Indigestion Compound. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24869, 24871. I. S. Nos. 033839, 033840. S. Nos. 3206, 3210.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Newton's heave, cough, distemper, and indigestion compound, from one of the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana.

On July 10, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen small cans and 2½ dozen large cans of the said Newton's



heave, cough, distemper, and indigestion compound at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Newton (Horse) Remedy Co., from Toledo, Ohio, in various consignments on or about March 27, April 10, and June 10, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium hydroxide, iron oxide, magnesium carbonate, antimony and potassium tartrate, arsenic trioxide, and capsicum.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the tin container and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin container) "Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Compound. A Veterinary Medicine for Wind, Throat and Stomach Troubles. \* \* \* Horse Remedy Co. \* \* \* It maintains its efficiency for Heaves, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Indigestion, Worms and Skin eruptions or animals out of condition. \* \* \* For Heaves and Chronic Cough. \* \* \* until relieved \* \* \* In aggravated cases \* \* \* For Colds, Acute Coughs, Distemper and Influenza \* \* \* For Skin Eruptions, Worms, Indigestion And Conditioner. \* \* \* For keeping in condition horses \* \* \* In the treatment of heaves it relieves the trouble by correcting the cause which is chronic indigestion, indigestion also causes colic, scouring, staggers, etc. It is effective in coughs, colds, distemper, influenza, indigestion, skin eruptions (or blood purifier), and valuable for expelling worms, and a grand conditioner. As our testimonials show, many horses that were useless to their owners have been fully restored. We recommend this very strongly for horses used for hard and fast work, as it acts directly upon the digestive and respirative organs, and tends to keep them in good condition. \* \* \* Equally effective for cattle and hogs;" (yellow circular) " \* \* \* as their ailments are similar. An occasional dose given the animals will tend to keep them in good condition. Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Compound \* \* \* has proven in its 45 years' sale through dealers and use in Veterinary practice that it is effective for Indigestion, Heaves, Stomach and Intestinal Worms, Coughs, Colds, Scouring and General Conditioning in which Cattle, Hogs and Horses are afflicted. \* \* \* Remedy;" (pink circular) "Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Compound \* \* \* For Wind, Throat and Stomach Troubles. This Preparation Corrects the Cause of Heaves Which Is Indigestion. (Indigestion is also largely the cause of Chronic Cough, the ill effect of Distemper is another cause of Chronic Cough.) For Colds, Acute or Chronic Cough, Catarrhal Fever or troubles arising from exposure. Distemper and Influenza are relieved by expelling the poison from the Blood and System. Applying to stomach troubles makes it a thorough Conditioner and effective for Skin Eruptions and a Blood Purifier. A valuable Worm Expeller. \* \* \* For Treatment of Heaves \* \* \* This aids greatly in the use of the compound, especially in bad cases. \* \* \* Usually from one to three cans will do the work, but in some aggravated cases, or cases of long standing, from three to six cans may be required. \* \* \* with no let up during treatment \* \* \* In bad cases \* \* \* The compound will correct Heaves, \* \* \* It is effective for wind troubles, except roaring or whistling, which shows only when the horse is exerted and is caused usually from the ill effect of Distemper. Heaves is not a Lung Trouble. Indigestion causes it. It affects the lungs only indirectly, an enlarged stomach and diaphragm retards the circulation and nerve force of the lungs. Heaves show at all times by the peculiar movement of the flank and abdomen, standing as well as exerted, only it will vary, showing more at times than others. For Treatment of Chronic Cough. If no apparent throat trouble, use same as for heaves. If the trouble is in the throat, a rattling sound or gland thickened, etc., use as per directions \* \* \* In extreme cases use pine tar as mentioned for heaves. For Treatment of Distemper \* \* \* Where the patient refuses to eat \* \* \* In cases where the glands are swollen and abscesses forming, \* \* \* when the abscesses point, \* \* \* In cases where the breathing becomes labored \* \* \* In aggravated cases, \* \* \* Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Compound is an excellent preparation for Cattle. \* \* \* Horse Remedy Co."



On December 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17764. Misbranding of Davis' Union tonic. U. S. v. 31 Bottles, et al., of Davis' Union Tonic. Decrees entered ordering product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 25098, 25099. I. S. Nos. 6364, 6378. S. Nos. 3377, 3378.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Davis' Union tonic from one of the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the principal therapeutic agent of the article was Epsom salts, while it was labeled as being composed of roots, herbs, barks, gums, and berries, and that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

On or about September 9, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 127 bottles of Davis' Union tonic at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by Chas. T. Davis, from Pensacola, Fla., in part on or about March 29, 1930, and in part on or about June 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Florida into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate (12.7 per cent), extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza, a laxative drug, and a bitter drug, salicylic acid, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the carton and bottle labels, "This tonic is composed of roots, herbs, barks, gums and berries," was false and misleading when applied to an article the principal therapeutic agent of which was Epsom salts. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels, and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "For all Forms of Stomach, Liver & Kidney Troubles. A Blood Purifier recommended to relieve \* \* \* Indigestion, Sourness and Gas on Stomach, Heartburn, Shortness of Breath, Dizziness in the Head, Bloating or Swelling of the Feet, Backache, Rheumatism, caused from Uric Acid in the Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Female Weakness;" (carton) "Recommended to Relieve Constipation, Indigestion, Sourness and Gas on Stomach, Heartburn, Shortness of breath, Dizziness, Bloating, Swelling of Feet, Backache, Rheumatism, caused from Uric Acid in the Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Female Weaknesses Etc., Etc.;" (circular) "Holds the Banner as a Stomach, Liver and Kidney Regulator and Blood Purifier. \$1000-Reward-\$1000 for any herbs known to medical science, better for regulating the disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys and Purifying the Blood than Herbs contained in Davis' Union Tonic. It removes the cause, assists nature in freeing your system from poisons that cause sickness. \* \* \* [Testimonials] Says Davis' Union Tonic has done more for her than any other remedy she has ever tried. She was suffering from a complete rundown condition, but now she is feeling fine, and recommends Davis' Union Tonic to her friends."

On September 29, 1930, C. T. Davis, Pensacola, Fla., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libels and executed bonds totaling \$100, conditioned that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department, decrees were entered ordering that the said product be released upon inspection and approval by this department of the relabeled goods, and payment of costs by the claimant.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17765. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract ginger. U. S. v. 66 Bottles of Fluid Extract Ginger. No claim entered. Verdict for the Government. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25051. I. S. No. 035403. S. No. 3228.)

Examination of samples of fluid extract of ginger having shown that the article contained oil not derived from ginger and that it was deficient in ginger extractives, the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of

the product was reported to the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

On June 9, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 66 bottles of fluid extract of ginger, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Monroe, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the York Distributing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about March 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P. Not over 83% Alcohol by Volume. \* \* \* Packed by York Distributing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the cartons containing the article bore the statement "Fluid Extract of Ginger U. S. P.," which was false and misleading, since the said article did not conform to the standard of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On October 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property and a jury having found the allegations of the libel to be true and correct, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17766. Misbranding of Dr. Myers' pneumonia compound. U. S. v. 5 Bottles of Dr. Myers' Pneumonia Compound. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 24848. I. S. No. 029676. S. No. 3181.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Dr. Myers' pneumonia compound from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On July 24, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 bottles of Dr. Myers' pneumonia compound at Newark, Ohio, consigned by the Myers Remedy Co., Philippi, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philippi, W. Va., on or about April 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of West Virginia into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate, extracts of plant drugs, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Pneumonia Compound \* \* \* This is a preparation which I have used in pneumonia for over 30 years, without losing an uncomplicated case \* \* \* Will break up an attack of pneumonia in from 1 to 3 days. You can use it with perfect confidence that good results will follow if used according to directions. It produces a free perspiration or sweat, equalizes the circulation thus reducing the tension of the heart action and lung structure. It is a valuable household remedy and should be found in every home ready for use at the first symptom of this dread disease. It will save weeks of suffering, great expense and anxiety. \* \* \* This preparation will be found of the highest value in all eruptive fevers such as measles, small-pox, etc. \* \* \* It \* \* \* acts well on the kidneys. By equalizing the circulation it will relieve almost any pain."

On October 21, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17767. Misbranding of Diatussin and Diatussin Syrup. U. S. v. 100 Bottles of Diatussin, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25092, 25093. I. S. Nos. 5151, 5152. S. No. 3345.)

Examination of samples of drug products, known as Diatussin and Diatussin Syrup, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the articles did not possess, the herein-described interstate shipments of quantities of the articles were reported, by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On September 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid labels praying seizure and condemnation of 100 bottles of Diatussin and 1 dozen bottles of Diatussin Syrup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Ernst Bischoff Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about August 22, 1930, and August 29, 1930, respectively, into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Diatussin consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including thyme, alcohol, and water; and that Diatussin Syrup consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including thyme, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the labels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton label of both products and bottle label of Diatussin Syrup) "For use in Whooping Cough and other Spasmodic Coughs;" (circular accompanying both products) "Treatment of Whooping Cough and other Spasmodic Coughs \* \* \* Indications. \* \* \* for relief of that severest of all coughs, Whooping Cough. Having proven effective in that condition \* \* \* Every cough is benefited by its use. This is particularly true in Night Cough of the aged. Bronchial asthma often yields to its soothing action as do those dry hacking coughs without definite etiology. Post-Influenzal cough, the cough accompanying Measles and some forms of Bronchitis and Laryngitis are among the respiratory disorders amenable to Diatussin therapy. \* \* \* Comments by Medical Profession." (Under this heading appear numerous statements in the form of testimonials of physicians regarding the efficacy of the preparation.)

On September 29, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17768. Misbranding of Histosan Syrup. U. S. v. 1 Dozen Bottles of Histosan Syrup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25094. I. S. No. 5875. S. No. 3344.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Histosan Syrup, from the herein-described interstate shipment, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On September 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 dozen bottles of the said Histosan Syrup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Ernst Bischoff Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about July 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of guaiacol, protein matter, sulphates, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the

effects claimed: (Bottle label and carton) "For use in acute chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Pulmonary Diseases;" (circular accompanying the article) "Controls the cough in acute and chronic bronchitis, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. \* \* \* The sequel of pneumonia might have been avoided. The recurrent colds which weaken the system and predispose to tuberculosis should be constantly guarded against. \* \* \* Coughs of every character are relieved and their tendency to become chronic is lessened. Bronchitis yields to the soothing properties of Histosan and the troublesome cough is allayed without the use of opiates. Phthisis in its incipency is favorably influenced and, with proper dietetic regulations and climatic conditions, may be effectively checked. Even in the latter stages of chronic tuberculosis Histosan offers the sufferer a considerable measure of relief in that it promotes expectoration and controls the distressing bronchial cough. \* \* \*

Comments by Medical Profession \* \* \* H. F., ten years of age, came under observation on October 3rd. Tuberculosis of the thigh bone of the left leg. The diseased portion of the bone was removed by means of a scoop and the wound packed. Beginning on October 6th the patient was given Histosan three times a day. The wound healed rapidly and by November 10th the patient was able to be about. Was discharged cured on November 27th. \* \* \*

A. W., four years old, had an attack of pneumonia affecting the right lung. About one month later pus developed in the thoracic cavity. On operation one pint of pus was withdrawn and proper drainage established. Histosan treatment was begun after the operation. Fourteen days later the discharge of pus was greatly diminished and soon ceased altogether. The boy was discharged completely cured. His general condition was excellent and he had made a remarkable gain in weight. \* \* \*

B. A., twelve years old. Suffered six months from intestinal catarrh, causing frequent watery stools often mixed with blood. Had resisted every form of treatment. Given Histosan from October 7th to 31st when stools became less frequent and more solid. At the end of three weeks recovery was complete. \* \* \*

F. E., housewife, 56 years old. Had suffered from cough for the past six years. Her breathing was labored and her breath was very offensive. She was greatly emaciated. Microscopic examination revealed pus in the sputum as well as cells from the lining of the air passages. A diagnosis of putrid bronchitis was made and the patient put on Histosan. The cough soon showed signs of improvement as did the distressed breathing. Expectoration decreased and the general condition improved. There was a decided gain in weight and the complexion became clearer. Although the treatment was of necessity continued over a long period no disturbance of digestion was noticed. \* \* \*

B. M., aged six. Had discharge of pus from right ear over four weeks. Examination on August 8th showed swelling and redness back of right ear with pain and fever present. A simple incision brought no relief and on August 11th after curetting the mastoid process Histosan was prescribed in teaspoonful doses three times a day. Pain and fever diminished. At the end of four weeks the discharge from both the ear and the fistulous tract had ceased completely."

On September 29, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17769. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 8½ Gallons of Fluid Extract Ginger. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24914. I. S. No. 025462. S. No. 3188.)

Samples of fluid extract of ginger from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain less alcohol than labeled and not to conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On July 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8½ gallons of fluid extract of ginger at Erie, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Savoy Drug & Chemical Co., from Chicago, Ill., on or about September 5, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Fluid Extract Ginger U. S. P. Alcohol 82%."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that its content of alcohol was 73.84 per cent.



It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of quality and purity required by that authority, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Fluid Extract Ginger U. S. Pharmacopoeia" and "Alcohol 82%," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On August 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17770. Misbranding of Metro-Oil. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Metro-Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24936. I. S. No. 6051. S. No. 3296.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Metro-Oil from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On August 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of Metro-Oil at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by Metro-Oil from St. Louis, Mo., on or about May 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil containing volatile oils, including rose oil, and a small proportion of pyridine.

The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Metro-Oil Indications: Acute and Chronic Nasal and Accessory Sinus Infection. Infections of Eustachian canals, Bronchial, Laryngeal, and Pharyngeal disturbances, as in Bronchial Asthma, Gastric disturbances caused by swallowing infested secretions. \* \* \* Hay Fever where excessive secretions exist with frontal and occipital neuralgia;" (bottle) "Metro-Oil \* \* \* both as a prophylactic and for relief of chronic and acute purulent discharge arising from infection of the mucous membranes;" (circular) "Metro-Oil finds a very practical use in the treatment of acute nasal and accessory sinus infections. \* \* \* Bronchial, Laryngeal and Pharyngeal. In chronic infections of the lower air passages with bronchial, laryngeal and pharyngeal irritations, accompanied by spasmodic cough, the use of Metro-Oil affords marked relief. \* \* \* Gastric. Very often severe infections of the nose and throat are followed by distressing gastric disturbances. Investigators have shown that this is probably the result of swallowing considerable infected secretion. The use of Metro-Oil in these cases shows a marked relief. \* \* \* Neurological. Acute and chronic infections of the nasal cavities and accessory sinuses are often followed by a train of nervous symptoms of a psychoneurotic character, such as visionary hallucinations, voice disturbances, fixed ideas, hypersensitiveness and visionary color disturbances. These conditions show marked improvement following the use of Metro-Oil. Conclusion. In infections of the upper air passages the known pathogenic bacteria which give rise to complications following the common cold, or acute coryzas, such as middle ear, laryngeal, pharyngeal, bronchial, and bronchopneumonia, are inhibited in their spread and growth by the use of Metro-Oil, when used in the form of a spray, swab or by the drop method to the mucous membrane of the upper air passages. \* \* \* In threatened otitis media, accompanied by pain and congestion of the tympanum, marked relief is obtained by spraying the canal and by application of tampons; 3 minims may be dropped in the ear every three or four hours. Where rupture has taken place and drainage is present, the use of the oil either in tampon or by drop method rapidly decreases purulent discharge."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, since

the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17771. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of benzoin. U. S. v. 2¼ Kilograms of Tincture of Benzoin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25090. I. S. No. 2435. S. No. 3343.)**

Samples of tincture of benzoin from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to differ from the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and to bear no statement on the package, of the quantity of alcohol contained therein, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On September 4, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2¼ kilograms of tincture of benzoin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Edward I. Lowell, from New York, N. Y., on or about August 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was invoiced as tincture of benzoin.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained acetone (0.96 per cent), and that its alcoholic content was 69.64 per cent by volume.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the name of another article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article contained alcohol and the package did not bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On October 29, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

**17772. Misbranding of Kinmonth's diphtheria and sore throat remedy. U. S. v. 5¼ Dozen Bottles of Kinmonth's Diphtheria and Sore Throat Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25220. I. S. No. 4780. S. No. 3490.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Kinmonth's diphtheria and sore throat remedy, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 20, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5¼ dozen bottles of Kinmonth's diphtheria and sore throat remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dr. H. S. Kinmonth Remedy Co., from Asbury Park, N. J., in part on February 6, 1930, and in part on July 30, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of iron chloride, potassium chlorate, a trace of a magnesium compound, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle and carton labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Diphtheria and Sore Throat Remedy \* \* \* In the early stages of diphtheria \* \* \* Persons suffering from



hoarseness, swollen tonsils and dryness of the throat will obtain great relief by gargling;" (carton) "Diphtheria and Sore Throat Remedy \* \* \* For the Relief of Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Enlarged or Inflamed Tonsils, Ulcerated Mouth, Hoarseness and all of the various forms of Throat Diseases."

On November 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17773. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 8 Drums of Alcoholic Mixture. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24787, 24788. I. S. Nos. 035266, 035267, 035268, 035269, 037417, 037418. S. Nos. 3161, 3163.)

Samples of extract of ginger from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found to differ from the pharmacopoeial standard, since they contained rosin and a phenolic substance which are not present in true extract of ginger, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

On May 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight drums, or barrels, of a product billed and invoiced as fluid extract of ginger, U. S. P., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hub Products Co., in part from Boston, Mass., in various consignments, on or about February 4, February 11, February 13, and March 18, 1930, respectively, and in part from Point Morris, N. J., in two consignments, on or about March 11, and March 13, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the States of Massachusetts and New Jersey into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Liquid medicine in bulk."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained rosin and phenolic substances and compounds which are not provided for or recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia as ingredients of fluid extract of ginger, U. S. P.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statement on the labeling was false and misleading, since the article was not intended to be used as a medicine.

On November 20, 1930, the intervenor having withdrawn claim and answer, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17774. Misbranding of Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthyol. U. S. v. 34 1/2 Dozen Packages, et al., of Wampole's Vaginal Cones Boroglyceride Compound With Ichthyol. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25225, 25226. I. S. Nos. 4781, 4782. S. Nos. 3469, 3470.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthyol, from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 20, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 47 10/12 dozen packages of Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthyol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Henry K. Wampole & Co. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., in various consignments, on or about August 5, September 4, and September 16, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, borax, a zinc compound, a sulphonated compound, gelatin, and glycerin.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the box label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed; (Box) "For Inflammatory or Congested Conditions of the Vagina and Uterus;" (circular) "In treatment of gonorrhea, Wampole's Ichthyol Cones should prove a helpful adjunct, in view of the reported effectiveness of Ichthyol in cases of acute and chronic gonorrhea \* \* \* dissolving slowly and completely, insuring opportunity for prolonged therapeutic action."

On November 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17775. Misbranding of Bee brand laxative quinine tablets. U. S. v. 33 Dozen Boxes of Bee Brand Laxative Quinine Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24701. I. S. No. 017163. S. No. 3013.)**

An examination of samples of a drug product, known as Bee brand laxative quinine tablets, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained no quinine and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

On April 7, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 dozen boxes of Bee brand laxative quinine tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about January 4, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide (1.9 grains per tablet), cinchonine, caffeine, podophyllum resin, and not more than a trace of quinine.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the use of the word "Quinine" as a part of the name appearing on the box and in the accompanying circular was false and misleading.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the box and in the circular, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin box) "For Coughs, LaGrippe \* \* \* Bronchitis, \* \* \* and feverish conditions of the system;" (circular) "For Coughs \* \* \* Bronchitis, Catarrh, LaGrippe, \* \* \* and All Feverish Conditions of the System. They \* \* \* act on liver, tone up the system and put it in a healthy condition, \* \* \* Directions \* \* \* The Cough \* \* \* being relieved."

On October 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17776. Misbranding of Haemozon and Ferrosanol. U. S. v. 55 Cans of Haemozon, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 19948, 19949. I. S. Nos. 13527-v, 13529-v. S. No. E-5260.)**

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products, known as Haemozon and Ferrosanol, having shown that the labels bore curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by the composition of the articles, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On April 4, 1925, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 55 cans of Haemozon and 27 bottles of Ferrosanol, remaining



in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Haemozon Products Co., from West Bend, Wis., in part on or about January 6, 1925, and in part on or about January 13, 1925, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Haemozon consisted essentially of a mixture of magnesium oxide or hydroxide, magnesium peroxide, and a small amount of magnesium chloride; and Ferrosanol consisted essentially of ferrous chloride, sodium chloride, small proportions of hydrochloric acid and ferric chloride, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Haemozon, can label) "Highly recommended to combat all diseases resulting from prolonged Faulty Metabolism, that is improper assimilation of foodstuffs, or diseases due to an excess of waste products and toxins (Body-Poisons) present within the system. The use of Haemozon is therefore indicated when suffering from \* \* \* Piles; certain Liver and Gall Complaints; in Gout, Rheumatism, Nephritis, Diabetes, Arteriosclerosis, and kindred diseases; in certain Head-and-Stomach Troubles due to Indigestion or Neuroses; in diseases of the Nervous System, Insomnia; in Eczema-tous Eruptions of the Skin, finally in Anemia and what is generally called Rundown Condition. Haemozon stirs up all Body Poisons and Uric Acids;" (Ferrosanol, carton and bottle label) "Is especially indicated in \* \* \* Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Diseases of the Nervous System, Irregular or Painful Menses due to anemic conditions; further in Reconvalence following operations, Childbirth, etc."

On July 22, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17777. Misbranding of K P N Nutrition No. 50 and K P N Nutrition No. 75-25.** U. S. v. 3 Cans of K P N Nutrition No. 50, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25210, 25211. I. S. Nos. 1186, 1187. S. Nos. 3487, 3488.)

Examination of samples of articles, labeled as K P N Nutrition No. 50 and K P N Nutrition No. 75-25, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On October 16, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cans of K P N Nutrition No. 50 and six tins of K P N Nutrition No. 75-25, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Perfect Nutrition Co. (Inc.), San Francisco, Calif., on or about September 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the K P N Nutrition No. 50 consisted essentially of a mixture of plant materials including alfalfa, beets, parsley, and a trace of sea weed; and the K P N Nutrition No. 75-25 consisted essentially of a mixture of plant materials including beets and kale.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements borne on the labels, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent: (K P N Nutrition No. 50) "For the blood and reducing Uric Acid suggested for kidney disorders and Diabetes;" (K P N Nutrition No. 75-25) "For benefitting the Prostate Glands and relieving the inflamed conditions of the Glands and Bladder."

On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17778. Misbranding of Rx 5000 for women. U. S. v. 42 Dozen Bottles of Rx 5000 for Women. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25173. I. S. No. 7620. S. No. 3427.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product labeled as Rx 5000 for women from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about September 30, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 dozen bottles of the said Rx 5000 for women at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Robert P. Gust Co. (Inc.), from Los Angeles, Calif., in part on May 28, 1930, and in part on July 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, a trace of alkaloids, resins, aloin, alcohol, and water flavored with aromatics.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers, and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein: (Bottle) "Dosage \* \* \* every hour until relief is obtained;" (circular) "For Menstrual Disorders \* \* \* Amenorrhea. If the discharge is not present at the expected period, or insufficient, due to some unknown cause or psychic disturbance \* \* \* To obtain best results 'Prescription 5000' should be taken \* \* \* Menostasis. \* \* \* Menorrhagia. In cases of excessive hemorrhage as caused by insufficient constriction of the uterus. \* \* \* Dysmenorrhea. If organic cause is not present, 'Prescription 5000' acts as antispasmodic and uterine sedative \* \* \* Menopause. In psychic disorders attending cessation of the menstrual flow."

On October 27, 1930, the Robert P. Gust Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be relabeled at Los Angeles, Calif., under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17779. Adulteration and misbranding of Eucaline tonic compound (tasteless) and misbranding of Eucaline tonic compound (regular). U. S. v. 70 Bottles of Eucaline Tonic Compound (Tasteless), et al. Verdict for the Government. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24908. I. S. Nos. 035435, 035436. S. No. 3234.)**

Examination of samples of the above-described drug products showed that the labels bore claims of curative effects in certain diseases for which cinchona derivatives are customarily prescribed, and that the products contained insufficient cinchona alkaloids, or their salts, to cure such ailments when administered according to the accompanying directions; also that the labels bore claims of curative effects in certain other ailments which were not justified by the composition of the articles. The said Eucaline tonic compound (tasteless) contained more acetanilide than declared and was labeled, "Free from Dangerous Medicine," whereas acetanilide is a heart depressant and, therefore, harmful if administered freely.

On July 15, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 bottles of Eucaline tonic compound (tasteless) and 27 bottles of Eucaline tonic compound (regular), remaining in the original



unbroken packages at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Eucaline Medicine Co., Dallas, Tex., in various consignments, on or about September 27, 1929, April 25, 1930, and March 29, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding with respect to the former and misbranding with respect to the latter, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. On September 23, 1930, a supplemental and amended libel was filed.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Eucaline tonic compound (regular) consisted essentially of cinchona alkaloid hydrochlorides, principally quinidine hydrochloride, (5.2 grains per fluid ounce), iron chloride, an extract of a laxative plant drug, sugar, alcohol, and water; and the Eucaline tonic compound (tasteless) consisted essentially of a suspension of cinchona alkaloids, principally cinchonine and quinidine (4.8 grains per fluid ounce), acetanilide (3.66 grains per fluid ounce), an extract of a laxative plant drug, alcohol (0.4 per cent), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the said Eucaline tonic compound (tasteless) was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Acetanilid 3 grains to each fluid ounce," whereas the strength of the said article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding of the said Eucaline tonic compound, tasteless, was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels, were false and misleading, (bottle and carton) "Acetanilid 3 grains to each fluid ounce," (carton only) "Free from Dangerous Medicine," and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetanilide contained in the article. Misbranding was alleged with respect to both products for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Circular accompanying both products) "For malaria, chills and fever. For \* \* \* what is termed LaGrippe in our Southern country. [Testimonials] \* \* \* recommend Eucaline highly for malaria and chronic chills and fever. I \* \* \* have never been sick or had a chill after starting in on Eucaline. I don't believe it can be beat for a \* \* \* liver tonic. \* \* \* one of the best chill medicines we have ever used. \* \* \* nothing like it for chills and fever. \* \* \* she had three chills and five fevers every two weeks, \* \* \* Eucaline, \* \* \* she didn't take one bottle before she was all right. \* \* \* the very best remedy for chills and fever. \* \* \* one of the best chill and fever cures we have ever used. \* \* \* the best chill medicine we have ever tried. \* \* \* We have been giving your Eucaline to our little girl for chills and like it fine. \* \* \* Think it a fine medicine for chills and fever. \* \* \* have found it to be all O. K. for checking and curing chills and fever, also lagrippe. \* \* \* It is the best \* \* \* for chills and fever. \* \* \* I have used Eucaline for chills and fever, with success \* \* \* I think it is the best medicine we can get for chills and keep them off. \* \* \* Eucaline \* \* \* is the best chill medicine that I have ever used. \* \* \* We have used Eucaline for chills and fever and find it a sure remedy. \* \* \* Eucaline \* \* \* it is as good a chill tonic as can be bought. \* \* \* It sure is a fine chill tonic. \* \* \* Eucaline is the leading chill and fever remedy. \* \* \* Eucaline \* \* \* I broke the fever with it several years ago, \* \* \* I find that it is a great remedy for \* \* \* lagrippe and chills. \* \* \* Eucaline \* \* \* a great remedy for chills and fever; \* \* \* Eucaline is the greatest chill and fever remedy \* \* \* I have used your Tonic for chills and fever, and \* \* \* it is unexcelled, and will do all that you claim;" (testimonials in circular accompanying Eucaline tonic compound, tasteless, only) "I have been using your Tasteless Eucaline \* \* \* and find it to be a great remedy for chills and fever, \* \* \* We have used Eucaline, Tasteless, for several years and think it is a great remedy for chills;" (carton, Eucaline tonic compound, tasteless) "An Improved Remedy for Chills, Fevers and general Malarial Sickness. \* \* \* Is a most excellent remedy in cases of LaGrippe \* \* \* Acts mildly on the Liver and \* \* \* can be relied upon as a fine general Restorative Tonic and safe family remedy. \* \* \* It is a \* \* \* Remedy for Malaria, Chills, Fever and LaGrippe \* \* \* Directions. \* \* \* Adult, one tablespoonful. Child, 6 to 7 years old, two teaspoonfuls. Child, 1 to 2 years old, one teaspoonful. Take every 3 hours

to stop Chills, Fevers or LaGrippe. After this is done, take the full dose 3 times a day for 2 or 3 days to strengthen the system. Then it would be better to take the medicine in half size doses as a general tonic, for 10 or 12 days longer [similar statements in foreign languages];" (bottle, Eucaline tonic compound, tasteless) "Directions: \* \* \* Adults, one tablespoonful; child 6 to 7 years old, two teaspoonfuls; child 1 to 2 years old, teaspoonful. Take every 3 hours to stop Chills, Fevers or LaGrippe. \* \* \* To keep off first chill, start taking about twelve hours before chill time, taking every two or three hours according to the severity of the case. Continue this until the chills are stopped, then follow the directions above;" (bottle labels, Eucaline tonic compound, regular) "Directions \* \* \* Regular dose for adults 2 teaspoonfuls; child 7 to 8 years old, 1 teaspoonful; child 1 to 3 years old one-half teaspoonful. Take in a little water three times a day, before or after meals. To stop Chills and Fever Double the regular dose and take every 4 hours. After Chills have stopped return to the regular dose and take for the blood and as a restorative tonic three times a day. For LaGrippe and \* \* \* take in double doses every 4 hours until bowels are acted on well;" (carton, Eucaline tonic compound, regular) "An Excellent Remedy for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills, Enlarged Spleen, \* \* \* etc. And as an Antimalarial \* \* \* Tonic for general debility, caused by Malaria weakening the blood and system, \* \* \* Is a combination of Liver, Blood and Anti-Malarial Properties. It readily relieves Fever and Chills after other remedies have failed. \* \* \* Great for Chills and Fevers. A fine Blood and Liver Tonic. Directions \* \* \* Dose—For Adults, 2 teaspoonfuls. \* \* \* To stop Chills and Fevers double above dose and take every 4 hours in a little water. After Chills have stopped return to regular dose and take as a restorative tonic \* \* \* For LaGrippe \* \* \* [similar statements in foreign languages]."

On October 14, 1930, no appearance having been entered and a jury having found the allegations in the libel to be true and correct, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17780. Misbranding of Mygrone. U. S. v. 10 Dozen Packages of Mygrone. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25156. I. S. No. 7622. S. No. 3406.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Mygrone from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On September 20, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen packages of Mygrone at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by John Wyeth & Bro. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained amidopyrin and fillers.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle label and wrapper and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers, and create in the minds of such purchasers the belief that the article was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents or combinations effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein: (Bottle label and wrapper) "For \* \* \* Acute Fever, Asthma and Acute Rheumatism, Dose \* \* \* in Influenza, Asthma, etc.;" (circular) "Recommended highly in Migraine, Influenza, Asthma, Acute Fevers, Tabetic Pains, in the Headaches during attacks of Hay Fever, Toothache, etc. \* \* \* It has been especially praised in Migraine, Neuralgia \* \* \* Acute Form of Rheumatism, Asthma. According to Roth it is useful in Acute Rheumatism \* \* \* for acute rheumatism \* \* \* Albrecht has found it of value in Asthma. \* \* \*



Tuberculosis \* \* \* Directions \* \* \* to relieve pain such as Tooth-ache, Tabetic Pains."

On October 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17781. Adulteration and misbranding of sweet spirits of niter, spirits of camphor, tincture nux vomica, tincture cinchona, elixir calisaya, and elixir calisaya with iron. U. S. v. Herman Halpern (Standard Drug Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300 (F. & D. No. 25026. I. S. Nos. 2841-x, 2842-x, 03632, 03634, 021319, 021320.)**

Samples of drugs from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found to differ from standards prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On September 5, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Herman Halpern, trading as the Standard Drug Co., Newark, N. J., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about January 9, 1928, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Missouri, of quantities of sweet spirits of niter and spirits of camphor; on or about August 24, 1928, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of elixir calisaya and elixir calisaya with iron; and on or about November 7, 1928, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Connecticut, of quantities of tincture nux vomica and tincture cinchona, which said drugs were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Standard Drug Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Newark, New Jersey." The labels bore further statements as hereinafter set forth.

Adulteration was alleged in the information with respect to the following drugs for the reason that they were sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, viz: The sweet spirits of niter was a solution of ethyl nitrite in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol, whereas the pharmacopoeia provided that it should be an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite, namely, a solution of ethyl nitrite in ethyl alcohol; the spirits of camphor was a solution of camphor in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol, whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that it should be an alcoholic solution of camphor, namely, a solution of camphor in ethyl alcohol. The tincture nux vomica yielded not more than 0.195 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provided that tincture nux vomica should yield not less than 0.237 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container. The tincture cinchona yielded not more than 0.683 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the said pharmacopoeia provided that tincture cinchona should yield not less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container. Adulteration of the said sweet spirits of niter, spirits of camphor, tincture nux vomica, and tincture cinchona was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the articles fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that they were represented as conforming to the pharmacopoeial standard, whereas they did not; the sweet spirits of niter was represented to contain 92 per cent of alcohol, whereas it contained not more than 86 per cent; and the spirits of camphor was represented to contain 90 per cent of alcohol, whereas it contained not more than 84.4 per cent. Adulteration of the elixir calisaya and elixir calisaya with iron was alleged for the reason that they were sold under and by names recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said formulary official at the time of investigation, viz: The said elixir calisaya contained more than 4 grams, namely, not less than 5.08 grams of cinchona alkaloids per 1,000 cubic centimeters, whereas the said formulary provided that elixir calisaya (Elixir Cinchonae Alkaloids) should contain not more than 2 grams of quinine sulphate, 1 gram of cinchonidine sulphate and 1 gram of cinchonine sulphate, or a total of 4 grams of cinchona alkaloid sulphates per 1,000 cubic centimeters; the said elixir calisaya with iron

contained more than 3.76 grams, namely, not less than 4.61 grams of cinchona alkaloid sulphates per 1,000 cubic centimeters, whereas the said formulary provided that elixir calisaya with iron (Elixir Cinchonae Alkaloids with Iron N. F.) should contain 940 cubic centimeters of the elixir of cinchona alkaloids N. F. per 1,000 cubic centimeters, that is, 3.76 grams of cinchona alkaloid sulphates per 1,000 cubic centimeters; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the articles was not declared on the containers thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements borne on the labels of the respective articles were false and misleading: "Sweet Spirit of Nitre (Spirit of Nitrous Ether U. S. P.) alcohol 92%," "Spirit of Camphor (Spiritus Camphorae U. S. P.) alcohol 90%," "Tincture Nux Vomica U. S. P.," "Tincture Cinchona U. S. P.," "Elixir Cinchonae Alkaloids N. F." (with respect to the said elixir calisaya); and "Elixir Calysaya With Iron (Elixir Cinchonae Alkaloids With Iron N. F.)" Misbranding was alleged with respect to the said sweet spirits of niter and spirits of camphor for the further reason that the articles contained isopropyl alcohol and the labels failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein; and for the further reason that they contained alcohol and the labels failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On September 29, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17782. Adulteration and misbranding of Boracetine. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Bottles, et al., of Boracetine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24851. I. S. No. 034924. S. No. 3196.)**

Examinations of samples of a drug product, known as Boracetine, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article was not antiseptic, and that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On June 21, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen small-sized bottles, 5 dozen medium-sized bottles, and 2½ dozen large-sized bottles of Boracetine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. E. Barr & Co., from Chicago, Ill., in 2 consignments, on or about March 6, 1930, and May 2, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium bicarbonate, sodium borate, potassium chlorate, volatile oils including thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, and cassia oil, alcohol, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (carton and bottle labels) "Antiseptic," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard, since it was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing upon the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and misleading: (Bottle) "Boracetine will destroy all germ life without injury to the most delicate tissue. Seventy-five per cent of all sickness is caused from germs entering the body through the mouth, throat and nose. Destroy the germs by using Boracetine twice daily as a mouth, throat and nose wash and prevent sickness;" (circular) "Bacteria found in the mouth and throat will not develop or cause infections in alkaline mouths. Stop the fermentation and you remove the source and cause of innumerable ills. Boracetine Antiseptic Stops Fermentation Instantly. \* \* \* The antiseptic, analgesic, and healing properties, together with the pleasant taste, have made hundreds of thousands of constant users of Boracetine. It has been proven on authority that it will kill the organisms causing such diseases as Influenza, Pneumonia, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Sore Throat and Common Colds. Boracetine is an instantaneous deodorant, controlling all offensive odors of the mouth and their causes. The teeth decay from lack of care in most cases. The use of Boracetine will kill the destructive agents that cause acid mouth, tartar, and film;" (cover of



circular showing picture of head and passages leading to nose, mouth, and throat) "70% of all diseases where they will attack." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels and in the accompanying circular were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Sore Throat and Unhealthy Conditions of the Mouth, Gums, Throat and Nose. \* \* \* Sore Throat is nature's warning of approaching sickness, and many cases of serious illness can be avoided by using Boracetine at the first symptom. \* \* \* Tonsilitis \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* Canker \* \* \* For eczema \* \* \* and all unhealthy conditions of the skin or scalp, \* \* \* Spongy and Bleeding Gums \* \* \* Ulcers, Infections; (carton) "Effective for Sore Throat and Unhealthy Conditions of the Mouth, Gums, Throat and Nose \* \* \* Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Infections, \* \* \* Catarrh, Bleeding Gums \* \* \* Eczema \* \* \* Canker Sores;" (circular) "Typhoid Diphtheria Pneumonia Pyorrhea 'Flu' Bacteria Sinusitis \* \* \* One of the most dreaded diseases is Pyorrhea, which rarely ever occurs in a healthy mouth. In the treatment of this disease Boracetine is a valuable adjunct and possesses remarkable curative properties. Trench Mouth has become more and more prevalent since the World War. This affliction can be controlled by the use of Boracetine as one of its base ingredients is the best recognized remedy for this disease. \* \* \* Boracetine heals all inflammations, thus eliminating the discomforts of a sore, irritated mouth, canker sores—in fact, every semblance of mouth discomfort. Boracetine, as well as allaying all mouth discomforts, is equally as effective in the treatment of the throat. It is a known fact that the throat of the average individual is sore, irritated or inflamed at all times. The use of Boracetine will keep the throat in condition."

On September 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17783. Misbranding of Alvita tablets. U. S. v. 130 Cartons of Alvita Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25131. I. S. No. 7571. S. No. 3389.)**

Samples of a drug product labeled as Alvita tablets having been found to bear in the labeling certain claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of the article.

On September 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 130 cartons of Alvita tablets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Alfalfa Products Co., from Lamanda Park, Calif., July 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained an extract of plant material, traces of sassafras and celery oils, and starch, coated with calcium carbonate and colored brown.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the accompanying display card and circular, were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein: (Display card) "For all Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Trouble. To be used in the treatment of Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments. Prostate Gland trouble. Rheumatism, and a general Tonic for a run down condition;" (circular) "Alvita Rejuvenating Tablets for Bladder Irritation, Irregular Bladder Action, and a General Tonic. Alvita Tablets is not only for the bladder and kidneys, but is a concentrated food tonic for your whole system in general. I believe you can bank on these tablets to give results. \* \* \* What The Treatment Consists Of: The Alvita tablets act not only on the bladder, but assist the function of the kidneys, and your system in general. Experience has proven that the

normal working of these organs is very essential in correcting bodily ailments, therefore since Alvita Tablets was designed to act on those organs, it should be far reaching in its beneficial effects on the entire system. The object all the way through is not only to relieve the existing local condition, but as far as possible, relieve systemic causes of the trouble. Our experience has proven that the average case requires about thirty to sixty days before they show any noticeable results, although a number of cases have reported results in a much shorter time."

On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17784. Misbranding of Romineck's diuretic pills. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Boxes of Romineck's Diuretic Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25134. I. S. No. 3505. S. No. 3390.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Romineck's diuretic pills, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On September 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen boxes of Romineck's diuretic pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Port Norris, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hance Bros. & White (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., on or about July 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza, uva ursi, and buchu, and juniper oil coated with sugar and colored green.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle label and wrapper, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "For the Kidneys A \* \* \* Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles \* \* \* for Pain in Back, Lumbago;" (wrapper) "For the Kidneys \* \* \* Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lumbago and Back Pains."

On October 29, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17785. Adulteration and misbranding of Monroe's Formula Number 7. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Monroe's Formula Number 7. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24934. I. S. No. 6076. S. No. 3266.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Monroe's Formula Number 7, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained only a minute amount of hydrastis, while the label declared that a large amount of hydrastis was contained therein, and that the said labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On July 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 cases of Monroe's Formula Number 7 at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dow Drug Co., from Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about July 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of iron and ammonium citrate, sodium benzoate, potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs including a very small proportion of hydrastis, glycerin, and water.



It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: (Circular) "Hydrastis—Large amount."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Used in sore, ulcerated stomach (gastritis). Good in catarrhal conditions, particularly the gastro-intestinal (stomach and bowel) and the genito urinary tract (bladder and urethra) Increases peristalsis (livenes the bowel) Iron and Ammonium Citrate—Used in \* \* \* Anaemia (where blood has a tendency to turn to water) Increases the red blood cells. Dandelion or Taraxacum has been employed for many years as a remedy to overcome hepatic torpor or sluggish liver. \* \* \* Sodium Salicylate—the action of this drug is precisely the same as salicylic acid except the irritating qualities have been removed. It is therefore an active disinfectant and germicide. \* \* \* It is antipyretic (reduces fever) anti-rheumatic, analgesic (opposed to pain) and as urinary antiseptic. Acute tonsillitis and arthritis (inflammation of the joint) due to rheumatic fever almost always yield to the administration of the salicylates. Sodium Benzoate—Is highly indicated in the treatment of rheumatism both of the acute and chronic types. It has also been employed in gouty conditions. It is decidedly beneficial as a urinary antiseptic and by its combined action with the sodium salicylate heretofore referred to in this formula makes a decided antirheumatic remedy. Sarsaparilla—For centuries this herb has been employed in the treatment of blood discrasias, bad blood \* \* \* Iodide of Potassium \* \* \* used as \* \* \* tonic in bad blood infections and is employed by the medical profession as a blood purifier of the highest quality. \* \* \* Glycerine \* \* \* has Hygroscopic qualities, hence its benefits in diseases of a dropsical nature. Its ability to absorb water when locally applied is well known and when we add to this property its power to prevent fermentation, we see a distinct advantage over syrup because the latter contains sugar, which element is to be avoided in the treatment of rheumatic conditions. Employing glycerine as a vehicle obviates the necessity of the use of both syrup (containing sugar) and alcohol, both of which are decidedly damaging to uric acid conditions which we always encounter in the rheumatic individual. \* \* \* Gentian \* \* \* (remedy employed in dyspepsia) \* \* \* Diuretics—Juniper, Buchu and Uva Ursi—The remedies employed to correct the diseased tissues of the kidneys, bladder and urethra (the canal which conveys the urine from the bladder) are (a) Juniper berries, highly useful in cystitis (inflammation of the bladder); (b) Buchu, the U. S. Dispensatory states that this drug is used in the treatment and relief of 'gravel,' the ordinary name for stone in the kidney and bladder; also in inflammation of the bladder, urethra and diseases of the prostate (a gland of the male) \* \* \* This gland is located near the neck of the bladder and when diseased causes much distress and loss of vigor and vitality. Buchu is recommended in the relief of this dreaded affliction; (c) Uva Ursi \* \* \* tending to relieve painful menstruation. \* \* \* Why continue to suffer the tortures of a deranged and diseased body when a treatment of this carefully compounded formula will convince you of its merits. Be convinced at once by \* \* \* this Greater Master Medicine which has brought both health and happiness to thousands."

On October 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17786. Misbranding of Kavatone. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Bottles of Kavatone. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.**  
(F. & D. No. 24922. I. S. No. 037313. S. No. 3259.)

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Kavatone from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained undeclared isopropyl alcohol, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 22, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen bottles of Kavatone at Chicago, Ill., alleging that

the article had been shipped by Gray's Medicine Co., South Bend, Ind., June 21, 1930, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, volatile oils including sassafras oil and methyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol (3.58 per cent), glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the package failed to bear a statement on the label, of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or the therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle and carton labels, (bottle) "A Splendid \* \* \* System Purifier," (carton) "Builder of Strength for the Entire Family. Nature's Own Restorative \* \* \* System Purifier, A Splendid System Purifier. \* \* \* Recommended for Rheumatism, Stomach, Kidney, Liver and Impure Blood," were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in a reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the article was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein.

On October 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17787. Adulteration and misbranding of Nuremedy. U. S. v. 23½ Dozen Cartons of Nuremedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24596. I. S. No. 037826. S. No. 2912.)**

Examination of the samples of a drug product known as Nuremedy from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain less acetphenetidin than represented; that the label failed to bear a statement that acetphenetidin is a derivative of acetanilide; that the labels bore misrepresentations of its effect on the stomach and heart and further bore certain curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On March 8, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23½ dozen cartons of Nuremedy, remaining in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Central Laboratories Co., from Mount Vernon, Ill., on or about February 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetphenetidin (1.14 grains per tablet), acetylsalicylic acid, caffeine, and starch.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (carton) "Each tablet contains 1½ grs. acetphenetidin," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, (carton label) "Guaranteed to contain no Acetanilid," and the further statement in the circular, "Nuremedy contains no acetanilid," were false and misleading in that they represented that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients with the effect of acetanilide, whereas it contained acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilide, which has the same effect as acetanilide. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the carton label, "Each tablet contains 1½ grs. acetphenetidin," and in the circular, "Does not disturb the stomach \* \* \* Does Not Affect The Heart," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a plain and legible statement on the label of the quantity of acetphenetidin contained therein, since the quantity stated was not correct, the declaration was inconspicuous, was partly obscured by over-



printing, and did not include a statement to the effect that acetphenetidiu is a derivative of acetanilide. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the label were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Retail carton) "Recommended for \* \* \* Neuralgia, Rheumatism \* \* \* LaGrippe and Influenza Pains. \* \* \* Neuralgia \* \* \* Rheumatism and Gout \* \* \* LaGrippe \* \* \* Fevers and Chills \* \* \* Influenza and Neuritis Pains;" (display carton) "Recommended for \* \* \* Neuralgia, Rheumatism \* \* \* La Grippe and Influenza Pains;" (circular) "Nuremedy is a scientific combination of valuable ingredients for the speedy relief of \* \* \* Neuralgia, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, Sciatic Pains \* \* \* Fever, La Grippe and Influenza Pains \* \* \* when used according to directions knock aches and pains for a Row of Ash-Cans! \* \* \* Get Instant Relief. \* \* \* Prevent Pneumonia with its often fatal results. Nuremedy if taken in time (the cold stage) often prevents serious illness \* \* \* With its Quicker action it is of particular value in Headaches of the habitual type, more especially those due to Difficult and Painful Menstruation, nervous condition, hysteria, mental exhaustion from over-work, also eye-strain. \* \* \* For any Pain use Gibb's Nuremedy. \* \* \* Directions for Use \* \* \* Toothache Earache \* \* \* Fever, La Grippe, Chills and Influenza Pains, Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains \* \* \* Periodic Pains \* \* \* Sore Throat Gargle."

On September 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17788. Misbranding of D-O-D Specific No. 3. U. S. v. 7 Cans of D-O-D Specific No. 3. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24648. I. S. No. 033465. S. No. 2898.)

Examination of a drug product known as D-O-D Specific No. 3 from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On March 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven cans of D-O-D Specific No. 3, alleging that the article had been shipped by the C. Nelson Smith Co. (Inc.), from Milwaukee, Wis., January 27, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of magnesium sulphate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium permanganate, and a small proportion of charcoal.

It was alleged in the libel, among other allegations, that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the tin container and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin container) "For Sore Throat, Stomach and Bowel Troubles. \* \* \* For gangrene \* \* \* barber's itch. \* \* \* cholera morbus, colic. \* \* \* sores, eczema, hives, \* \* \* other skin diseases;" (circular) "Gangrene \* \* \* [testimonials] Affidavit \* \* \* My case was a diabetic gangrene of the most aggravated kind. The disease had progressed all over one foot, to one and a half inches above the ankle \* \* \* use D-O-D. The first treatment gave immediate and great relief. Now, after using D-O-D for three months, I am in perfect condition. My foot does not ache and the gangrene has entirely disappeared. \* \* \* Affidavit. July 12, 1917, I made affidavit that I had been cured of diabetic gangrene by the use of D-O-D only. \* \* \* I believe D-O-D properly applied and directions closely followed will cure any case of diabetic gangrene. \* \* \* Affidavit. On the 27th day of February, 1921, a diabetic abscess developed on my right foot and gangrene followed immediately, \* \* \* Then gangrene developed on the other foot and was making rapid progress when \* \* \* D-O-D that will cure gangrene. I was skeptical \* \* \* Well I tried it and in three

weeks' time there was another change for the better but we continued its use according to directions and made a complete and lasting cure, and I am satisfied that D-O-D applied according to directions will cure any case of diabetic gangrene. \* \* \* Affidavit. \* \* \* I am now and have been suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis for more than five years last past \* \* \* I had diarrhoea and bowel cramps so badly that I almost died. \* \* \* I used D-O-D for five days; it positively put my stomach and bowels in order. Also at the same hospital I developed what is known as a T. B. rectum. \* \* \* the fistula came back, got very large \* \* \* I injected a solution of D-O-D every evening for thirty days and the same became cured. D-O-D did nothing more nor less than save my life. It \* \* \* will destroy \* \* \* and heal bed sores. \* \* \* Affidavit \* \* \* Some years ago I was suffering with Kidney and Bladder trouble and \* \* \* In 1917 I was examined and treated \* \* \* and he diagnosed my illness as tuberculosis of the kidney \* \* \* a friend of mine spoke to me about D-O-D and induced me to try it. \* \* \* I noticed an improvement and continued its use with excellent results. During the past 3½ years I have used two \$1.00 cans of your D-O-D and am in better health than I have been in 15 years. \* \* \* Eczema, Running Sores, Shingles, Hives, \* \* \* Barber's Itch \* \* \* An efficient and harmless douche is so important and necessary in maintaining the good health of womankind that we give it special mention. \* \* \* D-O-D as a douche. \* \* \* cuts away dead tissue and kills poisonous seed or germs. \* \* \* Steam and Vaporizing Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Catarrh, \* \* \* Sore Throat, Hay Fever, Grippe, \* \* \* Poisonous Bites \* \* \* Blood Poisoning \* \* \* Carbuncles, Boils \* \* \* Dyspepsia, Dysentery \* \* \* Ptomain Poisoning, Cholera Morbus, Colic \* \* \* Pyorrhea \* \* \* Diabetes \* \* \* Piles;" (5-page folder) "Diabetes and D-O-D Facts Not Fiction by One Who Knows Not From Hearsay but Actual Experience \* \* \* For nine long years I suffered untold agony from diabetes. In these same nine years I had no interest in life whatsoever. All I could see before me was an empty future. Today I am like the old colored sinner at a camp meeting. Just Want to Shout With Joy. It is truly 'A Grand Glorious Feeling' and D-O-D did it."

On October 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17789. Misbranding of Dr. Blue's kidney and bladder remedy and Dr. Blue's Wonderful blood purifier. U. S. v. 17 Bottles of Dr. Blue's Kidney and Bladder Remedy, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24939, 24940. I. S. Nos. 5407, 5408. S. No. 3276.)**

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On August 4, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, libels praying seizure and condemnation of 17 bottles of Dr. Blue's kidney and bladder remedy and 10 bottles of Dr. Blue's Wonderful blood purifier, alleging that the articles were being offered for sale in the District of Columbia, at the premises of the James T. Blue Chemical Co., Washington, D. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Dr. Blue's Wonderful blood purifier consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, potassium iodide, sodium salicylate, extracts of plant drugs including sassafras, and water, flavored with vanilla; and that Dr. Blue's kidney and bladder remedy consisted essentially of methenamine, potassium acetate, extracts of plant drugs including buchu, sugar, alcohol, and water, flavored with aromatics.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Dr. Blue's kidney and bladder remedy, bottle label) "Kidney and Bladder Remedy \* \* \* This preparation contains active medicinal ingredients recognized by Medical Authorities as valuable in the treatment of disorders of the Genito-



Urinary tract such as Cystitis, Urethritis, Irritable Bladder, Incontinence, Catarrhal conditions of the Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate;" (Dr. Blue's Wonderful blood purifier, bottle label) "Blood Purifier \* \* \* Useful in treatment of Acute, Subacute, and Chronic Articular and Muscular Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Syphilitic affections, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions on the face, Glandular affections, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on the skin, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood."

On November 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17790. Misbranding of Beach's Gen-Sen tonic. U. S. v. 22 Bottles of Beach's Gen-Sen Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24876. I. S. No. 038222. S. No. 3227.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Beach's Gen-Sen tonic from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia.

On July 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bottles of Beach's Gen-Sen tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by Beach's Wonder Remedy Co., Columbia, S. C., on or about April 26, 1930, and had been transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, saccharin, volatile oils, including cassia oil, menthol, and methyl salicylate, a trace of borax, alcohol, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label) "Tonic \* \* \* Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Impure Blood \* \* \* Sluggish or Torpid Liver, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Female Trouble or Weakness, Worms in Children;" (cartons) "Tonic \* \* \* Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Impure Blood \* \* \* Sluggish or Torpid Liver \* \* \* Indigestion, Female Trouble or Weakness, Worms in Children \* \* \* A Constructive Tonic for Enriching the Blood, Building the Strength and Improving the Health in General;" (circular) "Tonic Cures Calculous Affection, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, \* \* \* Rheumatism \* \* \* This should be dissolved and carried out of the blood before it precipitates this crystallized matter, similar to sand, in your Kidneys and Bladder, or around your joints; if deposited in the Kidneys, will cause a matteration or sloughing off which is incurable \* \* \* It is sure Rheumatism or Kidney Disease to take cold when Uric or Lactic Acid is in the blood. From a celebrated Writer on Education: 'Look around you today and note the few long lived persons you meet, the puny and sickly children you encounter, the number of delicate young men and women and the fearful increase of consumption \* \* \* We answer, weak, watery blood, no benefit received from your food \* \* \* Would you know why our graveyards are becoming filled so rapidly, poorhouses crowded and pauperism on the increase? We answer, this poison in the blood \* \* \* This poison vitiates and corrupts the entire physical system! \* \* \* If you will try the great Gen-Sen you will be convinced.' \* \* \* Symptoms of Worms.—No other disease is so fatal to children as Worms. Unfortunately, they are seldom free from them; \* \* \* Worms are not confined exclusively to children, for adults suffer \* \* \* Here Is Our Basis for Curing. We Only Doctor the Three Great Organs and the Blood \* \* \* benefit Rheumatism, Catarrh, Liver Disease, Bladder Disease, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, Syphilis, Blood Poison, La Grippe, Ovarian Troubles, Piles, either Itching, Bleeding or Blind, \* \* \* and Female Troubles \* \* \* Gen-Sen was found to feed and vitalize the system and destroy the microbe."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said

article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17791. Misbranding of Merles brand beef, iron, and wine. U. S. v. 33 Packages of Merles Brand Beef, Iron, and Wine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24906. I. S. No. 025475. S. No. 3231.)**

Examination of samples of beef, iron, and wine from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, also that it was labeled as conforming to the National Formulary, whereas the said National Formulary prescribed no standard for beef, iron, and wine, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On July 10, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 packages of Merles brand beef, iron, and wine at Clarion, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Devore Manufacturing Co., from Columbus, Ohio, on or about April 4, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of iron and ammonium compounds, benzoates, nitrogenous material, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the bottle label, "This preparation is manufactured according to the National Formulary," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the bottle and carton labels, (bottle) "For anemia, debility, lack of blood and a valuable restorative for convalescents," (carton) "A great Chill and Nerve Tonic, Builds up Run Down Systems," were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17792. Misbranding of Oxien Nazone salve. U. S. v. 10 Boxes of Oxien Nazone Salve. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 24975. I. S. No. 6077. S. No. 3322.)**

Examination of samples of the drug product known as Oxien Nazone salve from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On August 18, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 boxes of Oxien Nazone salve at Columbus, Ohio, consigned by the Great Oxie Co., Augusta, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped from Augusta, Me., on or about May 27, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an ointment with a petrolatum base containing volatile oils, including sassafras oil, camphor, and methyl salicylate, and traces of phenol and menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement borne on the carton, "We, the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that our Nazone Salve is not adulterated or misbranded," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the



tin boxes and cartons and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin box) "For Catarrh in the Head, Croup. \* \* \* Eczema \* \* \* For Inflamed Lids \* \* \* Throat and Bronchial Troubles \* \* \* For Boils \* \* \* Sore Eye Lids \* \* \* Coughs, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Earache \* \* \* and Skin Diseases \* \* \* For Catarrh and Like Troubles;" (carton) "Deafness, Catarrh, Eczema \* \* \* Influenza, Etc. \* \* \* To sufferers from Catarrh and other ills brought on by colds and influenza, Nazone is a blessing. Catarrh ordinarily leads to Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Eye Ailments, Catarrhal Deafness, or to Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels. Use Nazone Salve for Catarrh or its consequences. As in the case of \* \* \* sore throats, the Nazone is applied in the throat and nose, internally. Relieves inflammation in the mucous membranes in the nose, throat or chest when once the purifying, soothing salve is there. Remedy for \* \* \* Coughs. \* \* \* Catarrhal Deafness, Sore Eyelids, Influenza, \* \* \* Nazone Salve applied externally for sore, inflamed, chafed or raw places such as are found in Eczema, \* \* \* Salt Rheum, Bites \* \* \* Ulcers \* \* \* New or Old Sores \* \* \* Boils \* \* \* Pimples, Scalp Humors \* \* \* Rash and Earache. \* \* \* Oxien Nazone Salve is one of the most \* \* \* healing mixtures \* \* \* Special care is used in the selections of refined essential oils noted for their curative qualities;" (circular) "Is your breath foul smelling? It's dangerous and disagreeable. If the catarrh is allowed to develop further it will cost you something—maybe your life or all your friends. In Oxien Nazone Salve we have one of the most \* \* \* healing mixtures. \* \* \* It is \* \* \* Healing \* \* \* Used for \* \* \* Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ulcers \* \* \* Also for Catarrh, Influenza, Coughs \* \* \* Sore Throat, Hay Fever, Sore Eyelids \* \* \* Deafness, Catarrh, Eczema \* \* \* Influenza, etc. \* \* \* To sufferers from Catarrh and all other ills brought on by colds and influenza, Nazone is a blessing. Catarrh ordinarily leads to Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Eye Ailments, Catarrhal Deafness, or to Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels. Use Nazone Salve for the worst case of catarrh or its consequences. As in the case of \* \* \* sore throats, the Nazone is applied in the throat and nose, internally. Relieves inflammation in the mucous membranes in the nose, throat or chest when once the purifying soothing salve is there. Remedy for \* \* \* Coughs, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Hay Fever, Catarrhal Deafness, Sore Eyes, Influenza."

On October 21, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17793. Adulteration and misbranding of T. M. C. laxative cold tablets. U. S. v. 18 Dozen Packages of T. M. C. Laxative Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24745. I. S. No. 036949. S. No. 3104.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as T. M. C. laxative cold tablets, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained less acetanilide than labeled, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On May 1, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 dozen packages of T. M. C. laxative cold tablets, remaining in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frederick Stearns & Co., from Detroit, Mich., on or about October 30, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide (0.876 grain per tablet), cinchonine salicylate, extracts of plant drugs including podophyllum, and camphor, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate and colored pink.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely,

(carton) "Acetanilide 1 gr. in each tablet," since each tablet contained 0.876 grain of acetanilide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the carton, "Acetanilide 1 gr. in each tablet," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetanilide contained therein, since the declaration was incorrect. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "For relief of La Grippe, etc.;" (circular) "T. M. C. Laxative Cold Tablets are recommended for the relief of ordinary \* \* \* Grippe."

On September 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17794. Adulteration and misbranding of laxative cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 7 Packages of Laxative Cold and Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25082. I. S. No. 3511. S. No. 3353.)

Examination of a drug product, known as laxative cold and grippe tablets, from the herein-described interstate shipment showed that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and samples of the product were found to contain less acetanilide than declared on the label.

On August 28, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven packages of the said laxative cold and grippe tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Berlin, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hance Bros. & White (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., on or about June 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide (0.867 grain per tablet) and aloë.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Each tablet contains 1 Gr. Acetanilide."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the cartons and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wholesale carton) "Grippe Tablets \* \* \* For \* \* \* La Grippe;" (retail carton) "Grippe Tablets \* \* \* For La Grippe;" (circular) "It is a quick relief for neuralgia and malarial headache. The Remedy Acts By Removing From The System The Causes Of All Such Ailments. \* \* \* It is advisable to take one Tablet two or three times a day after the cold has been broken up in order to prevent a return."

On October 29, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17795. Misbranding of C. P. R. tablets. U. S. v. 30 Dozen Packages, et al., of C. P. R. Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 23521. I. S. No. 05560. S. No. 1683.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as C. P. R. tablets from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

On March 16, 1929, and April 14, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 100 10/12 dozen packages of C. P. R. tablets, remaining in the original packages at Atlanta, Ga.,



alleging that the article had been shipped by the P. McConnell Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about January 25, 1929, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetylsalicylic acid, acetphenetidin, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, and capsicum.

The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "For \* \* \* Rheumatism \* \* \* grippe, influenza \* \* \* earache, neuritis, neuralgia, periodical pains, fever, 1 or 2 tablets first dose followed by 1 tablet each hour or each two hours as required;" (circular) "For \* \* \* rheumatism, grippe, influenza, \* \* \* earache, neuritis, neuralgia, periodical pains, fever 1 or 2 tablets first dose followed by 1 tablet each hour or each two hours as required. \* \* \* For \* \* \* grippe or influenza (flu) drink lots of water and eat lightly."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements appearing on the carton labels and in the accompanying circulars were false and fraudulent, in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchaser and to create in the mind of the purchaser the impression and belief that it was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective to produce the curative and therapeutic effects set forth therein.

On June 27, 1929 and May 10, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17796. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 184 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24700. I. S. No. 017167. S. No. 3027.)

Samples of ether from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain peroxide, indicating deterioration, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

On April 7, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 184 quarter-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, New York, N. Y., on or about September 11, 1929, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, in that it contained peroxide.

On October 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17797. Misbranding of Standard cough and cold compound and Standard system tonic. U. S. v. 26 Bottles of Standard Cough and Cold Compound, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24937, 24938. I. S. Nos. 5405, 5406. S. No. 3275.)

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative or therapeutic properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On August 4, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, libels praying seizure and condemnation of 26 bottles of Standard cough and cold compound and 123 bottles of Standard system tonic, alleging that the articles were being offered for sale in the District of Columbia at the premises of the Standard Remedy Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Standard cough and cold compound consisted essentially of tar, menthol, extracts of plant drugs including wild cherry, salicylic acid, sulphuric acid, glycerin, sugar, and water; and the Standard system tonic consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, salicylic acid, saccharin, extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza, sassafras, and wild cherry, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, appearing on the bottle labels and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Standard cough and cold compound, bottle label) "Cough \* \* \* For the treatment of all Coughs, \* \* \* and Bronchial Affections, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Asthma, La Grippe, Influenza, \* \* \* Sore Throat, Spasmodic Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Hoarseness, and all Throat Irritations;" (Standard cough and cold compound, circular) "Cough \* \* \* for all bronchial and throat affections, such as asthma, spasmodic cough, whooping cough, lagrippe, influenza \* \* \* sore throat, inflammation of lungs, hoarseness and all throat irritations:" (Standard system tonic, bottle label) "System Tonic for the Blood and Liver, Stomach and Kidney. The Great Herb Medicine for the Treatment Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Depression, Neuralgia, Female Disorders, Liver Complaints, Coughs \* \* \* Consumption, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Fevers and Ague. Bad Complexion, Backache, \* \* \* High Blood Pressure and Asthma; also removes that tired and worn out feeling. A wonderful medicine for all Weak, Run-down and Nervous People. Restores lost vitality, and builds up the entire system;" (Standard system tonic, circular) "Are you Suffering? If so, Do Not Delay Start Today, Take Standard System Tonic the Great Indian Herb Medicine \* \* \* System Tonic the great herb medicine. If you are weak, run down, have pain in the back or side, nervous, have indigestion, gassy or sour stomach, asthma, cough \* \* \* Blood, Liver, Kidney or stomach complaints, don't delay, but buy a bottle of this wonderful medicine and see how quickly relief comes to you."

On November 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17798. Misbranding of Vindor diabetic wine. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of Vindor Diabetic Wine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24935. I. S. No. 038153. S. No. 3293.)**

Examination of samples of a product labeled as Vindor diabetic wine from the herein-described lot, having shown that the article contained ingredients not native to wine and that the labels bore claims of curative properties which the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On July 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Vindor diabetic wine, alleging that the article was being offered for sale in the District of Columbia at the premises of the G. H. Schulze Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, and phosphorus compounds, cinchona alkaloids, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the labeling. "Wine" and "Vindor Diabetic Wine is a splendid dry wine," were false and misleading since the article contained ingredients not native to wine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Diabetic Wine. A powerful Tonic and Nerve Restorative Highly recommended by leading Physicians for Diabetes, Wasting Diseases and essential to conserve the weakened vital forces. A valuable auxiliary in the treatment of Diabetes and aid in the disappearance of Sugar in the Urine \* \* \* Diabetic Wine \* \* \* indicated in the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus, and should prove of great tonic value in Wasting Diseases, Debility."



On November 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17799. Misbranding of Welch's Aegopodium for rheumatism and gout. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Bottles of Welch's Aegopodium for Rheumatism and Gout. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25200. I. S. No. 6841. S. No. 3474.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Welch's Aegopodium for rheumatism and gout, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On October 13, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen bottles of Welch's Aegopodium for rheumatism and gout, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. C. Welch, White Plains, N. Y., in part on or about October 26, 1929, and in part on or about March 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, colchicine, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Rheumatism and Gout;" (circular) "A Positive Relief for Gouty and Rheumatic Affections. This is not recommended as a cure for all diseases, but simply as a reliable remedy for Rheumatism and Gout. Rheumatism is caused by the presence of acid in the blood, and is either Acute or Chronic. Lumbago, Intercoastal, Articular, Muscular and Gout, are simply names applied when it affects different parts of the body. Chronic Rheumatism does not usually follow the Acute, but is more often an independent disease. It is seldom accompanied by fever, but in duration of the attack often proves long and obstinate. Welch's Aegopodium acts directly on the blood, eradicating this excess of acid, and carrying it out of the system, and by thus removing the original cause of the trouble, the relief is more speedy and more lasting. \* \* \* [Testimonials in circular] I have had the Rheumatism for four months in the hands and feet; have tried everything, but nothing did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of your Aegopodium. Have taken two bottles; and at work every day, and do cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. \* \* \* In grateful thanks for the wonderfully successful manner your famous Aegopodium cured me of what was considered an incurable case of Rheumatism. \* \* \* For seventeen weeks I suffered from the agonizing pangs of rheumatism, during the greater part of which weary time I was utterly unable to turn in bed without assistance, the slightest movement causing me to suffer the most excruciating agony. \* \* \* I left the hospital in July (still uncured), \* \* \* I feel that I cannot too strongly recommend this really wonderful medicine too much and should you decide on using this grateful testimonial, and it meets the eye of any poor martyr to this painful disease, I honestly assure all such, that Welch's Aegopodium is a safe, certain and speedy cure for rheumatism, and would be cheap at Twenty (\$20.00) Dollars a bottle. \* \* \* I purchased a bottle of your Aegopodium for Rheumatism from Captain Morehead, of the American schooner 'Cocheoko,' on the west coast of Africa last November. At that time I was feeling very bad with Rheumatism, and it cured me. \* \* \* This is to certify that I suffered with Lumbago, commonly called 'crick in the back,' for over two months, six weeks under a physician's care, two weeks at the famous Beck's Hot Springs, near Salt Lake City. In fact, I went there on crutches, and while \* \* \* a friend \* \* \* recommended your famous medicine—Welch's Aegopodium—the same has cured him. I immediately obtained a bottle, and, after a few doses, obtained so much relief, that I returned home, leaving my crutches behind me at the Springs, and to-day am able to resume my run on the road, \* \* \* I have been a constant sufferer from Sciatic

Rheumatism for nearly five (5) years. \* \* \* upon using one (1) bottle of your Aegopodium I was surprised, and you may be certain very much grateful to find myself almost, if not quite free of all Rheumatic symptoms. \* \* \* I have been troubled with Gout and Rheumatism for the last two (2) years so that I could hardly move about \* \* \* until a friend sent me two bottles of W. C. Welch, M. D., & Co's Aegopodium, a positive cure for Rheumatism and Gout which helped me at once. \* \* \* I was suffering with a severe attack of Neuralgia during one of my trips through the Southern Country, and had been unable to obtain any relief. A friend on the train having a bottle of Welch's Aegopodium induced me to try the same. The effect was marvelous. The first dose gave me almost immediate relief, and in the course of a few hours felt as well as ever. \* \* \* I have had Rheumatism in my legs and feet for the last two months. \* \* \* I was induced to try your Aegopodium; three bottles cured me completely. \* \* \* I have suffered intensely for six (6) months with Rheumatism, and could not move only with help. I lay helpless in bed for two (2) months, and my limbs could be only moved with the aid of sheets in and out of bed. \* \* \* I was recommended by a friend to try Welch's Aegopodium. \* \* \* but, before I had taken one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) a bottle, I could see it was doing me good, and to-day I am all well, thanks to Aegopodium. \* \* \* I have had the Rheumatism in my knees and shoulder for the last four months. \* \* \* few doses of your Aegopodium has cured me. \* \* \* I had the Rheumatism in my arms so that I had to leave off work. I took two doses of your medicine and am all right. \* \* \* I had the Rheumatism in my arms and neck, and two or three doses cured me. \* \* \* For twenty-two (22) weeks I was laid up with Rheumatism \* \* \* did not in that time earn one dollar, \* \* \* I was asked by a friend to try a sample bottle of your medicine. It helped me so much that I bought two bottles and am now entirely cured, \* \* \* I had the Rheumatism for two years \* \* \* but could get no relief until I tried Aegopodium, I am now able to do light work. \* \* \* For four months I was unable to dress myself and could not sleep. Six doses of Welch's Aegopodium has made a new man of me, left me as well as ever. I am 68 years of age \* \* \* I had suffered terribly with Sciatic Rheumatism, unable to sleep night or day \* \* \* I was induced to buy a bottle of your Aegopodium. In less than 24 hours I obtained relief, and in a few days was able to be about. I consider myself completely cured \* \* \* I came in your office on crutches suffering from Rheumatism of five month's standing. \* \* \* Your medicine has done me more good than all others. I have abandoned my crutches and consider myself completely cured."

On November 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17800. Misbranding of Adropsedema. U. S. v. 10 Packages of Adropsedema. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25209. I. S. No. 6844. S. No. 3430.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Adropsedema from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On October 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 packages of Adropsedema, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Van Seaton Chemical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., on or about June 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of metallic iron, small amounts of extracts of plant drugs, including scopolarius and gelsemium.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the carton and can labels, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Adropsedema \* \* \* The Dependable Heart Tonic;" (can) "Adropsedema \* \* \* A Scientific Remedy for the Relief of general Dropsical Conditions \* \* \* A



Dependable Heart Tonic \* \* \* Directions. Dropsical Conditions. One or two tablets every four hours followed next morning by salts until desired results are obtained. As a Heart Tonic, one or two tablets every four hours. This preparation should always be used under the direction of a physician. \* \* \* Indications. Senile Heart, Cardiac Failure, Cardiac Insufficiency, Low Systemic Arterial Pressure, General Anasarca, Pulmonary Edema, Paroxysmal Dyspnea. A Dependable Heart Tonic."

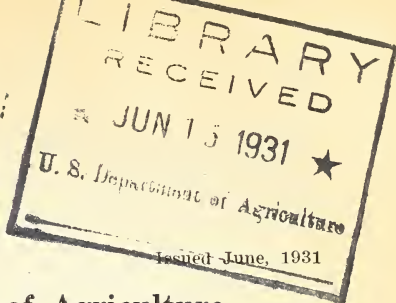
On November 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17751-17800

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Adropsedema:		Haemozon:	
Van-Seaton Chemical Co-----	17800	Haemozon Products Co-----	17776
Alvita tablets:		Histosan Syrup:	
California Alfalfa Products		Bischoff, E., Co-----	17768
Co-----	17783	Iroquois Famous Indian herb tea:	
Beach's Gen Sen tonic:		Iroquois Famous Indian Rem-	
Beach's Wonder Remedy Co.-----	17790	edies Co-----	17754
Bee brand laxative quinine tablets:		K P N Nutrition No. 50:	
McCormick & Co-----	17775	Perfect Nutrition Co-----	17777
Bel-Rub:		No. 75-25:	
Shuit, W. E., (Inc.)-----	17759	Perfect Nutrition Co-----	17777
Belladonna leaves, fluid extract:		Kavatone:	
American Laboratories (Inc.)-----	17752	Gray's Medicine Co-----	17786
Sauer, C. F., Co-----	17752	Kinmonth's diphtheria and sore	
tincture:		throat remedy:	
American Laboratories (Inc.)-----	17752	Kinmonth, Dr. H. S., Remedy	
Sauer, C. F., Co-----	17752	Co-----	17772
Benzoin, tincture:		Komet:	
Lowell, E. I.-----	17771	Novak, J., Co-----	17757
Blue's, Dr., blood purifier:		Laxative cold and gripe tablets:	
Blue, J. T., Chemical Co-----	17789	Hance Bros. & White-----	17794
kidney and bladder remedy:		Merles brand beef, iron, and wine:	
Blue, J. T., Chemical Co-----	17789	Devore Manufacturing Co-----	17791
Boracetine:		Metro-Oil:	
Barr, F. E., & Co-----	17782	Metro-Oil-----	17770
Calisaya elixir:		Monroe's Formula Number 7:	
Halpern, H.-----	17781	Dow Drug Co-----	17785
Standard Drug Co-----	17781	Muller's Famous Prescription 100,384	
with iron:		for rheumatism and gout:	
Halpern, H.-----	17781	Muller, W. H.-----	17760
Standard Drug Co-----	17781	Myers', Dr., pneumonia compound:	
C. P. R. tablets:		Myers Remedy Co-----	17766
McConnell, P., Co-----	17795	Mygrone:	
Camphor, spirits of:		Wyeth, J., & Bro-----	17780
Halpern, H.-----	17781	Newton's heave, cough, distemper,	
Standard Drug Co-----	17781	and indigestion compound:	
Cinchona, tincture:		Newton Horse Remedy Co-----	17761, 17762, 17763
American Laboratories (Inc.)-----	17752	Niter, sweet spirits of:	
Halpern, H.-----	17781	Halpern, H.-----	17781
Sauer, C. F., Co-----	17752	Standard Drug Co-----	17781
Standard Drug Co-----	17781	Novak's kidney pills:	
compound:		Novak, J., Co-----	17757
American Laboratories (Inc.)-----	17752	Nuremedy:	
Sauer, C. F., Co-----	17752	Central Laboratories Co-----	17787
Cold tablets:		Nux vomica, tincture:	
Stearns, Frederick, & Co-----	17793	American Laboratories (Inc.)-----	17752
and gripe tablets:		Halpern, H.-----	17781
Hance Bros. & White-----	17794	Sauer, C. F., Co-----	17752
D-O-D Specific No. 3:		Standard Drug Co-----	17781
Smith, C. N., Co-----	17788	Oxien Nazone salve:	
Davis, Union tonic:		Great Oxie Co-----	17792
Davis, C. T.-----	17764	Pabst's O. K. specific:	
Diatussin:		Pabst Chemical Co-----	17755
Bischoff, E., Co-----	17767	Romineck's diuretic pills:	
Syrup:		Hance Bros. & White-----	17784
Bischoff, E., Co-----	17767	Gust. R. P., Co-----	17778
Ergot, fluid extract:		Soak-In liniment:	
American Laboratories (Inc.)-----	17752	Morgan & Sampson-----	17756
Sauer, C. F., Co-----	17752	Standard cough and cold compound:	
Ether:		Standard Remedy Co-----	17797
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works-----	17796	system tonic:	
Eucaline tonic compound (regular):		Standard Remedy Co-----	17797
Eucaline Medicine Co-----	17779	T. M. C. laxative cold tablets:	
(tasteless):		Stearns, Frederick, & Co-----	17793
Eucaline Medicine Co-----	17779	Vindor diabetic wine:	
Ferrosanol:		Schulze, G. H., Pharmacy-----	17798
Haemozon Products Co-----	17776	Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyc-	
Ginger, fluid extract:		eride compound with ichthyol:	
American Products Co-----	17758	Wampole, H. K., & Co-----	17774
De Lux Packing Co-----	17751	Welch's Aegopodium for rheumatism	
Hub Products Co-----	17773	and gout:	
Savoy Drug & Chemical Co-----	17769	Welch, W. C.-----	17799
York Distributing Co-----	17765		
Goldban's Celebrated 449 remedy:			
Hance Bros. & White-----	17753		





## United States Department of Agriculture

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17801-17825

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1931]

**17801. Adulteration of canned pimientos. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Canned Pimientos in Glass, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25238, 25323. I. S. Nos. 3819, 3822. S. Nos. 3542, 3597.)

Samples of canned pimientos from the herein-described shipments having been found to contain decomposed material, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina.

On October 30 and November 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of nine cases of canned pimientos, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Asheville, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Von Bremen-Asche-DeBruyn (Inc.), from Vienna, Ga., in part on or about August 29 (September 29), 1930, and in part on or about October 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Carola Brand Pimientos \* \* \* Von Bremen, Asche & Co. New York, Sole Distributors." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Plee-Zing Pimientos Packed \* \* \* By Von Bremen-Asche-DeBruyn, Inc. Distributors."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 11 and December 23, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17802. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 60 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25217, 25218. I. S. Nos. 13416, 13417. S. Nos. 3497, 3498.)

Samples of canned salmon from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On October 20 and October 21, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 155 cases of canned salmon, in part at St. Paul, Minn., and in part at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by McGovern & McGovern, from Seattle, Wash., in two consignments, on or about September 19 and September 20, 1930, respectively, and had been

transported from the State of Washington into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Request Pink Salmon Distributed by Sergeant-Paup Co., Seattle, Wash."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17803. Misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 9 Barrels, et al., of Vinegar. Product adjudged misbranded and released under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. Nos. 25136, 25137, 25138. I. S. Nos. 6050, 7051, 7052, 7053. S. Nos. 3392, 3393.)

Examination of the vinegar from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the barrels contained less than the quantity declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana.

On or about October 3 and October 4, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 87 barrels of vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Bedford, Orleans, and Bloomington, Ind., alleging that the article had been received from the Whitehead-Kiesel Co., Louisville, Ky., about July 23, July 24, and August 6, 1930, respectively, having been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Kentucky into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Barrels) "Whitehead-Kiesel Co. (Inc.) Down Home Brand \* \* \* Vinegar, Louisville \* \* \* 52 Gal. Net Contents."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the barrels, "52 Gal. Net Contents," was false and misleading, since the volume of the contents of each barrel was less than that amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the quantity of contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the stated volume was not correct.

On December 19 and December 20, 1930, the Whitehead-Kiesel Co., (Inc.), Louisville, Ky., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree of condemnation and having tendered bonds conditioned that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department, decrees were entered adjudging the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said bonds be approved, and that the product be returned to the claimant to be relabeled, upon payment of costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17804. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 1,000 Cases, et al., of Canned Sardines. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24395. I. S. No. 013327. S. No. 2560.)

Samples of canned sardines from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi.

On or about December 23, December 30, and December 31, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,600 cases of canned sardines, in various lots at Aberdeen, Columbus, and Starkville, Miss., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gurnet Fisheries Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about October 5, 1929, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Gurnet Brand American Sardines \* \* \* Packed By Gurnet Fisheries Co., Plymouth, Mass."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On October 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17805. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 75 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25066, 25067. I. S. No. 19776. S. No. 3351.)**

Samples of canned sardines from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas.

On August 27, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 75 cases of sardines, remaining in the original packages in part at Laredo, Tex., and in part at Beeville, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. J. Peacock Canning Co., from Eastport, Me., on or about June 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Admiral Brand American Sardines \* \* \* Packed by R. J. Peacock Canning Co., Lubec, Maine."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On October 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17806. Adulteration of string Greek figs. U. S. v. 491 Cases of String Greek Figs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25305. I. S. No. 5148. S. No. 3563.)**

Samples of the string Greek figs from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain wormy and moldy fruit, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On November 7, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 491 cases of string Greek figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about October 13, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and putrid and decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 22, 1930, Louis A. Ludwig & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned in part that it be salvaged under the supervision of this department, the good portion released and the unfit portion destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17807. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Wallace M. Quinn (The Wallace M. Quinn Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1,000. (F. & D. No. 25014. I. S. Nos. 02400, 028583, 028622, 028624, 028653, 028654.)**

Samples of scallops from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found to contain added water, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On October 10, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Wallace M. Quinn, trading as the Wallace M. Quinn Co., New Bedford, Mass., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about November 7 and November 20, 1929, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and on or about November 22, 1929, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of South Carolina, of quantities of scallops which were adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that added water had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength; in that added water had been

substituted in part for scallops which the article purported to be; and in that scallop solids, a valuable constituent of the article, had been in part abstracted.

On November 10, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$1,000.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17808. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 26 Cases of Canned Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25170. I. S. No. 5937. S. No. 3413.)

Samples of canned sardines from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain diseased fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina.

On September 29, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 cases of canned sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Charlotte, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Seacoast Canning Co., from Eastport, Me., on or about July 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Neptune Brand Maine Sardines \* \* \* Seacoast Canning Co., Eastport, Maine."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance and was the product of a diseased animal.

On December 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17809. Misbranding of alfalfa meal. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Alfalfa Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25216. I. S. No. 92. S. No. 3489.)

Samples of alfalfa meal from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain less crude protein and more crude fiber than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On November 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of alfalfa meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Hawaiian Milling Co., from San Francisco, Calif., on or about September 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "C and H Brand Chicken Greens \* \* \* Analysis: Crude Protein, not less than 20%; \* \* \* Crude Fiber, not more than 18% \* \* \* California Hawaiian Milling Co., San Francisco, Calif."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Crude Protein, not less than 20%, crude fiber, not more than 18%," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, when applied to an article which contained less protein and more fiber than so represented.

On November 13, 1930, the California Hawaiian Milling Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the deposit of cash bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department, with a statement of the correct protein and fiber content, namely, "Not less than 17% protein and not more than 20% fiber."

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17810. Adulteration and misbranding of ground coffee. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Ground Coffee. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24735. I. S. No. 013331. S. No. 3090.)**

Samples of coffee from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain coffee chaff or screenings, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi.

On April 29, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine cases, each containing 50 packages of coffee, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tupelo, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Maury-Cole Co., Memphis, Tenn., in various lots, on or about February 15, February 28, and April 26, 1929, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Lone Star Brand Extra Quality Pure Ground Peaberry Coffee Roasted and Packed by Maury-Cole Company. Louisville-Memphis-Dallas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that coffee chaff or coffee screenings had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Pure Ground Peaberry Coffee," was false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17811. Adulteration and misbranding of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 450 Boxes of Evaporated Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25500. I. S. No. 3975. S. No. 3731.)**

Samples of evaporated apples from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain excessive moisture and added sulphur dioxide, and the packages having been found short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

On or about December 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 450 boxes of evaporated apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. J. Shipley & Co., from Springdale, Ark., on or about September 17, 1930, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "25 Lbs. Net when packed Shipley's Selected Evaporated Apples Packed by J. J. Shipley & Co. Springdale, Arkansas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that insufficiently evaporated apples had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "25 Lbs. Net" and "Evaporated Apples," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to apples insufficiently evaporated, containing added sulphur dioxide, and short of the declared weight. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 3, 1931, J. J. Shipley, Springdale, Ark., claimant, having admitted the essential allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or offered for sale contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17812. Adulteration of canned turnip greens. U. S. v. 195 Cases of Canned Turnip Greens. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. No. 25466. I. S. No. 14472. S. No. 3726.)**

Samples of canned turnip greens from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

On or about December 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 195 cases of canned turnip greens, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pomona Products Co., from Griffin, Ga., on or about September 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Over-Sea Brand Turnip Greens Distributed by Lewis-Chitty Consolidated, \* \* \* Jacksonville, Florida."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On January 10, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17813. Adulteration of shelled pecans. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Shelled Pecans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25379. I. S. No. 10350. S. No. 3662.)**

The shelled pecans from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to consist in large part of rancid and stale nuts, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On November 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one barrel of shelled pecans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Habicht Braun Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about May 7, 1930, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted partly of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On January 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17814. Adulteration of pecans. U. S. v. 15 Sacks of Pecans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25376. I. S. No. 10799. S. No. 3651.)**

Examination of samples of pecans from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained decomposed, moldy, and otherwise inedible nuts, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On November 25, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 sacks of pecans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Woodson Pecan Co., Albany, Ga., on or about November 22, 1929, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted partly of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17815. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24987. I. S. No. 6521. S. No. 3314.)

Examination of shell eggs from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that a large portion were decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 23, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cases of eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. H. Wells, from Briscoe, Mo., July 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On October 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17816. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 322 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree ordering product released under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. No. 24375. I. S. No. 013306. S. No. 2628.)

Samples of cottonseed meal from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain less crude protein than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On December 18, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 322 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Benson, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Temple Cotton Oil Co., from Hope, Ark., on or about September 21, 1929, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Minnesota and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "High Grade Cotton Seed Meal Guaranteed Analysis Protein \* \* \* 43 per cent \* \* \* Temple Cotton Oil Company, Hope, Arkansas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the tag label, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 43 Per Cent," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On January 20, 1930, the Temple Cotton Oil Co., Hope, Ark., claimant, having consented to the forfeiture and condemnation of the property, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17817. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cake. U. S. v. Graco Milling Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$450 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 25021. I. S. Nos. 030752, 030754, 030762, 033606, 033607, 033610, 033611, 037804.)

Samples of cottonseed meal and cake from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found to contain less protein than declared on the labels, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois.

On August 29, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Graco Milling Co., a corporation, Cairo, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, between the dates of February 4, 1930, and February 11, 1930, from the State of Illinois, in various lots, into the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Montana, Missouri, and Nebraska, of quantities of cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43%."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article contained not

less than 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein; whereas it contained less than 43 per cent of protein, the nine separate lots containing 41.01, 40.94, 40.56, 41.63, 40.65, 41.44, 39.74, 41.32, and 41.50 per cent, respectively, of protein.

On October 22, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$450 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17818. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 92 Cases, et al., of Sardines. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25064, 25065. I. S. No. 19776. S. No. 3351.)

Samples of canned sardines from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On August 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 127 cases, each containing 100 cans of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the R. J. Peacock Canning Co., from Lubec, Me., on or about June 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Admiral Brand American Sardines \* \* \* Packed by R. J. Peacock Canning Co., Lubec, Maine."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed, filthy, and putrid animal substance.

On October 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17819. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 87 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25251. I. S. No. 8828. S. No. 3549.)

Samples of cottonseed meal from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain less protein than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of New York.

On October 31, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 87 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Darien Center, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the International Vegetable Oil Co., Augusta, Ga., September 15, 1930, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cottonseed Meal, Guaranteed by Humphreys-Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn. Guaranteed Analysis \* \* \* Protein 41.12."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "Protein 41.12," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 12, 1930, the Ames, Burns Co., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17820. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 25271. I. S. No. 8299. S. No. 3471.)

A large part of the eggs from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On September 23, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages



at Hastings, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Lyle Randall, from River Falls, Wis., in two consignments, on or about September 8 and September 9, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17821. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 13 Boxes of Butter. Product released under bond to be reworked.** (F. & D. No. 25277. I. S. No. 13405. S. No. 3510.)

Samples of butter from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On October 9, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Milk River Creamery Co., from Chinook, Mont., on or about September 20, 1930, and transported from the State of Montana into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained less than 80 per cent of fat, the legal minimum standard.

On October 14, 1930, the Minnesota Creamery Co., St. Paul, Minn., claimant, having consented to the forfeiture and condemnation of the property, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$600, conditioned in part that it be reworked so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17822. Adulteration and misbranding of jellies. U. S. v. The C. Von Allmen Preserving Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300.** (F. & D. No. 23761. I. S. Nos. 01687, 01688, 01768, 01769, 05351, 05352, 05353.)

Samples of jellies from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found deficient in fruit juice and containing added tartaric acid and pectin, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky.

On July 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the C. Von Allmen Preserving Co., Louisville, Ky., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about August 20, 1928, November 12, 1928, and November 23, 1928, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio, of quantities of raspberry, blackberry, currant, and grape jellies which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Von Allmen's Pure Extra Quality Raspberry [or other fruit] Jelly. \* \* \* Manufactured by the C. Von Allmen Preserving Co. Incorporated, Louisville, Ky."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that products deficient in fruit juice, and which contained added tartaric acid and pectin, had been substituted in whole and in part for pure raspberry jelly, blackberry jelly, currant jelly, and grape jelly, as the case might be, which the articles purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the articles were inferior to raspberry, blackberry, currant, and grape jellies, to wit, products deficient in fruit juice, and had been mixed with added tartaric acid and pectin so as to simulate the flavor and appearance of pure fruit jellies, and in a manner whereby inferiority to pure fruit jellies was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Pure Extra Quality Raspberry Jelly," "Pure Extra Quality Blackberry Jelly," "Pure Extra Quality Currant Jelly," and "Pure Extra Quality Grape Jelly," borne on the labels attached to the pails containing the articles, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the articles were pure fruit jellies; and for the further reason that they were labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that they were pure fruit jellies,

whereas they were not, but were products deficient in fruit juice and containing added tartaric acid and pectin. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were imitations of and were offered for sale and sold under the distinctive names of other articles.

On December 30, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17823. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 7 Boxes, et al., of Cheese. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24703, 24718. I. S. Nos. 030629, 030825. S. Nos. 3045, 3063.)**

Samples of cheese from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found to contain excessive moisture, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On April 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of seven boxes of twin daisies cheese and 26 cheeses, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bright Cheese Co., from Atwood, Wis., in two consignments on or about March 10 and March 12, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "J. S. Hoffman Co. \* \* \* Chicago."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17824. Misbranding of coffee. U. S. v. 390 Cans of Coffee. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 25095. I. S. Nos. 512, 513, 514. S. No. 3379.)**

Sample cans of coffee from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the declared weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico.

On September 8, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 390 cans of coffee, remaining in the original packages at Roswell, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Early Coffee Co., Denver, Colo., on or about May 20, 1930, and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of New Mexico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Early Breakfast Steel Cut Coffee Full Pound [or "Three Pounds"] Net Weight The Early Coffee Company, Denver, Colorado."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the can labels, "Three Pounds Net Weight" and "Full Pound Net Weight," as the case might be, were false and misleading, since the cans contained less than the quantity so labeled thereon. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated on the package was not correct.

On November 3, 1930, the default of the intervenor, the Early Coffee Co., Denver, Colo., having been noted, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the United States marshal be authorized to deliver the product to the Early Coffee Co., upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned that it be reweighed and relabeled under the supervision of this department; otherwise that it be relabeled to show the correct weight and sold. No claim having been entered the product was sold by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17825. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed screenings. U. S. v. Dallas Oil & Refining Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. No. 25008. I. S. Nos. 09641, 09642.)**

Samples of the product herein described having been found to contain less protein than represented by the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas.

On May 16, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Dallas Oil & Refining Co., Dallas, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about June 14, 1929, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of an article billed as cottonseed cake screenings, and labeled cottonseed cake and meal, which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Prime Cotton Seed Cake and Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis \* \* \* Protein, not less than 43 per cent."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in protein, in that it contained less than 43 per cent of protein, had been substituted for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis \* \* \* Protein, not less than 43 per cent," borne on the tag attached to the sacks containing the article, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas the said article contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

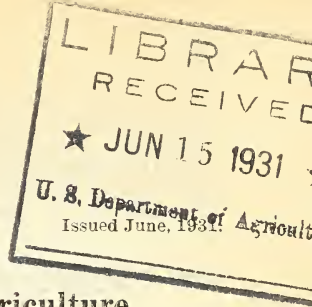
On February 16, 1931, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17801-17825

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Alfalfa meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		Fish—Continued.	
Apples, evaporated:		sardines, canned:	
Shipley, J. J., & Co.-----	17811	Gurnet Fisheries Co.-----	17804
Blackberry jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.		Peacock, R. J., Canning Co.--	17805
Butter:			17818
Milk River Creamery Co.-----	17821	Seacoast Canning Co.-----	17808
Cheese:		Grape jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Bright Cheese Co.-----	17823	Jelly, blackberry:	
Coffee:		Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	17822
Early Coffee Co.-----	17824	currant:	
ground:		Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	17822
Maury-Cole Co.-----	17810	grape:	
Cottonseed cake. <i>See</i> Feed.		Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	17822
meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		raspberry:	
Currant jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.		Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	17822
Eggs, shell:		Nuts—	
Randall, Lyle-----	17820	pecans:	
Wells, C. H.-----	17815	Woodson Pecan Co.-----	17814
Feed—		shelled:	
alfalfa meal:		Habicht Braun Co.-----	17813
California Hawaiian Milling		Pecans. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Co.-----	17809	Pimientos, canned:	
cottonseed meal:		Von Bremen - Asche - DeBruyn	
International Vegetable Oil		(Inc.)-----	17801
Co.-----	17819	Raspberry jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Temple Cotton Oil Co.-----	17816	Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.	
and cake:		Sardines. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Dallas Oil & Refining Co.-----	17825	Scallops. <i>See</i> Shellfish.	
Graco Milling Co.-----	17817	Shellfish—	
screenings:		scallops:	
Dallas Oil & Refining Co.-----	17825	Quinn, W. M.-----	17807
Figs, string Greek:		Quinn, W. M., Co.-----	17807
Banca Commerciale Italiana		Turnip greens, canned:	
Trust Co.-----	17806	Pomona Products Co.-----	17812
Fish—		Vinegar:	
salmon, canned:		Whitehead-Kiesel Co.-----	17803
McGovern & McGovern-----	17802		





## United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17826-17875

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1931.]

**17826. Misbranding of Q. W. worm capsules, Q. W. worm mixture, and Q. W. condition powder. U. S. v. 11 Boxes of Q. W. Worm Capsules, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25293, 25295, 25296, 25297. I. S. Nos. 4793, 4794, 4795, 15330. S. Nos. 3551, 3553.)

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On November 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 33 boxes of Q. W. worm capsules, 12 bottles of Q. W. worm mixture, and 5 cans of Q. W. condition powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Q. W. Laboratories, from Bound Brook, N. J., in various consignments, on or about September 18, September 29, and October 14, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. On November 10, 1930, an amended libel was filed with respect to portions of the articles.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Q. W. worm capsules contained chenopodium oil, colored with a red dye; the Q. W. worm mixture consisted essentially of castor oil containing a small amount of chenopodium oil; and the Q. W. condition powder consisted essentially of sulphur and charcoal.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Q. W. worm capsules, carton) "Worm Capsules;" (circular) "Worm Capsules for use as an aid in the treatment of Round, Stomach or Maw Worms, \* \* \* Seat Worms, Whip Worms and other similar ordinary stomach or intestinal parasites in Dogs, Cats, Foxes and other similar domestic animals;" (Q. W. worm mixture, bottle) "Worm Mixture for use as an aid in the treatment of Worms in Dogs, Cats, Foxes, Etc.;" (Q. W. condition powder, can) "Condition Powder for use as an aid in putting and keeping Dogs, Cats, Poultry, Etc., in good Physical Condition \* \* \* For Use as an Aid In; Purifying blood and stomach; correcting indigestion; \* \* \* Treating eczema and other skin diseases due to impure blood or bad digestion; All around conditioning dogs off feed or dopey; Giving new vim, pep and energy, Stimulating and aiding digestion; Assisting puppy growth; Treatment of distemper; Preventing worms. Good for man or beast \* \* \* A teaspoonful a day for a few days will help to Put the dog into condition. A teaspoonful

twice a week will help to permanently Keep the dog in condition. Very valuable to use with Q. W. Worm Mixture to help rid badly infested dogs of worms and with Q. W. Dog Soap to help treat Mange and Eczema."

On December 4, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17827. Misbranding of D-O-D. U. S. v. 12 Small Cans of D-O-D. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24649. I. S. No. 017842. S. No. 2980.)**

An examination of samples of a product, known as D-O-D, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labeling bore certain curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On March 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 small cans of D-O-D at Columbus, Ohio, consigned by the C. Nelson Smith Co., February 12, 1930, West Allis, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from West Allis, Wis., into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, potassium permanganate, and sodium bicarbonate.

The article was labeled in part: "For sore throat, stomach and bowel troubles \* \* \* For gangrene, \* \* \* sore \* \* \* feet, barber's itch \* \* \* cholera morbus, colic \* \* \* sores, eczema, \* \* \* other skin diseases."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements borne on the label were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17828. Misbranding of Leonardi's elixir. U. S. v. 7½ Dozen Bottles of Leonardi's Elixir. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25248. I. S. No. 6846. S. No. 3531.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Leonardi's elixir, from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On October 31, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven and one-half dozen bottles of Leonardi's elixir, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. B. Leonardi & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., in part on or about May 2, 1929, and in part on or about August 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The two lots of the article bore different labelings and were contained in packages labeled in part, respectively: "Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood" and "Leonardi's Elixir The Alterative Tonic."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs, a small proportion of an iron compound, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Packages labeled "Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood," carton) "Elixir for the Blood \* \* \* contains ingredients that render it useful in conditions where the blood is depraved or impoverished extensively used as an alterative in scrofulous conditions, indolent ulcers, malarial debility, gout, chronic rheu-



matism, tertiary syphilis and chronic catarrh of the nose and throat;" (bottle label) "Elixir for the Blood;" (circular) "Elixir for the Blood. Used in Depraved or Impoverished Blood, Scrofulous Conditions, Tertiary Syphilis, Malarial Debility, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Indolent Ulcers and Chronic Catarrhal Conditions of the Nose and Throat. The Blood serves as the medium through which the organs and tissues of the body receive nutriment and dispose of effete matter. When the blood is rich and pure, the body is always in a normal, or healthy, condition. Whenever it is depraved or impoverished, the functional activity of the organs is disturbed and an unhealthy condition results. Depraved or Impoverished Blood.—When the blood is polluted or lacks its natural richness a dose of Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken three times a day, after meals, until such symptoms as loss of appetite, paleness of the skin and lassitude disappear. Scrofulous Conditions.—When the glands are enlarged or there is great loss of weight or strength as a result of a scrofulous condition, Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken three times a day, after meals. Tertiary Syphilis.—In the tertiary, or third, stage of syphilis, a tablespoonful of Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken in a little water after each meal and on going to bed by adults. On account of the chronic nature of this disease and its liability to affect the system for a great length of time, it is advisable to continue the use of the preparation for months. Malarial Debility.—When the system has been debilitated, or weakened, as a result of malarial fever, a tablespoonful of Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken by adults after each meal and before going to bed. Chronic Rheumatism.—In chronic rheumatism or gout, Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken after each meal and before retiring until relief from muscular and joint distress is obtained. \* \* \* Chronic Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.—In chronic catarrhal conditions of the nose or throat, a dose of Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken three times a day, after meals. It is advisable to spray the nose and gargle the throat two or three times a day in order to keep the affected parts as clean as possible;" packages labeled "Leonardi's Elixir The Alterative Tonic." carton) "An alterative medicine used in Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, \* \* \* and conditions resulting from exposure or exhausting labor \* \* \* Increases the red corpuscles \* \* \* in the blood;" (circular) "Used in chronic rheumatism, gout \* \* \* and conditions resulting from exposure or exhausting labor, \* \* \* Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. \* \* \* When the joints become painful and swollen from chronic rheumatism and gout, Leonardi's Elixir should be taken after each meal and on going to bed until relief from joint and muscular distress is obtained. \* \* It increases the red corpuscles \* \* \* in the blood \* \* \* As a Tonic in Weakened Conditions."

On December 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17829. Misbranding of Chewalla. U. S. v. 33 Bottles, et al., of Chewalla. Default decrees of destruction entered.** (F. & D. Nos. 25132, 25133. I. S. Nos. 6367, 6376. S. No. 3397.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Chewalla, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, the herein-described interstate shipments of quantities of the article located at Mobile, Ala.

On September 12, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 51 bottles of the said Chewalla at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Chewalla Co., from New Orleans, La., in part on or about April 12, 1929, and in part on or about May 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, acetic acid, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, alcohol, and water, flavored with anise.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "My ancestors never had rheumatism \* \* \* an effective remedy

for acute and chronic Rheumatism;" (carton) "My ancestors never had rheumatism \* \* \* An effective Remedy For Acute and Chronic Rheumatism. \* \* \* [In French and Spanish] In case of sexual debility;" (circular) "For Rheumatism \* \* \* Rheumatism of the Head, Face, Neck, Chest, Back, Shoulders, Small of the Back, Arms and Legs or of the Joints. This preparation is a scientific combination of the best known and approved remedies for Rheumatism, \* \* \* No change of habit or diet is necessary during treatment. \* \* \* Chronic cases usually require from two to three bottles. \* \* \* In all cases where there is great pain give: \* \* \* Where the pain is not very severe, as in most chronic cases."

On November 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17830. Misbranding of 4-44. U. S. v. 24 Bottles of 4-44. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25198. I. S. No. 3948. S. No. 3472.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as 4-44, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of the product located at Shelby, N. C.

On October 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles of the said 4-44 at Shelby, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. B. Nethery, from Elberton, Ga., on or about October 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, compounds of ammonium, sodium potassium, and phosphorus, small proportions of saccharin and salicylic acid, traces of calcium, iodine, and manganese, sugar, and water, flavored with lemon oil and colored with a red dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle and carton labels were false and misleading: (Bottle) "This preparation builds and purifies the blood giving new life because of the vital elements it contains;" (carton) "The medicinal base of this preparation begins to build you up from the first dose." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the said labels, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "4-44 Four Forty-Four For Forty-four diseases, including liver, \* \* \* influenza, Indicated in the treatment of rheumatism, \* \* \* loss of appetite. This preparation builds and purifies the blood giving new life because of the vital elements it contains;" (carton) "4-44 Four Forty-Four \* \* \* Marvelous medicine for many maladies \* \* \* relieves a long list of ailments \* \* \* corrects disorders \* \* \* vitality. The medicinal base of this preparation begins to build you up from the first dose."

On December 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17831. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. One hundred and twenty-five 1-Pound Cans, et al., of Ether. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25201, 25247. I. S. Nos. 3072, 3073, 4929. S. Nos. 3480, 3536.)**

Samples of ether from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found to contain peroxide and aldehyde, indicating deterioration, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On October 15 and October 29, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of two hundred and thirty-eight 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the American Solvents & Chemical Corporation, from Albany, N. Y., in



various consignments on or about September 10, September 17, and September 22, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P. X."

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide and aldehyde.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down by said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether U. S. P. X.," was false and misleading.

On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17832. Misbranding of Teaco ointment. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Jars of Teaco Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25228. I. S. No. 4926. S. No. 3485.)**

An examination of samples of a drug product, known as Teaco ointment, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On October 21, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen jars of Teaco ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by White & Kleppinger (Inc.), from Chicago, Ill., on or about August 4, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an ointment with a petroleum base containing methyl salicylate, camphor, menthol, and a trace of boric acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Very effective remedy in most forms of inflammation and congestion \* \* \* For coughs, \* \* \* nasal catarrh, headache, neuralgia and all affections of the head, throat, and lungs, this Ointment should be applied by inhalation. \* \* \* For Inflammation Congestion and Rheumatic Pains \* \* \* Highly Recommended for the Following: Asthma \* \* \* Catarrh, Croup, Headache \* \* \* Boils, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Bronchitis \* \* \* Pneumonia, Sore Throat, Itching Piles, Rheumatic Pains;" (circular) "Quick Relief From All Pain. Highly Recommended for the following: Asthma \* \* \* Catarrh, Croup, Headache \* \* \* Boils, Whooping Cough \* \* \* Neuralgia, Bronchitis \* \* \* Pneumonia, Sore Throat, Itching Piles, Rheumatic Pains \* \* \* effective remedy for all forms of inflammation and congestion of the organs of respiration and \* \* \* General Directions \* \* \* most beneficial for inflammation or congestion of the organs of respiration \* \* \* relief of congestion. \* \* \* Inflammation and Congestion of the Organs of Respiration. In the diseases of the respiratory organs (air passages and lungs) \* \* \* Asthma \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* Chronic Bronchitis \* \* \* Croup \* \* \* Pneumonia—Always call a physician. The directions which follow apply only until his arrival. \* \* \* Inflammation and Congestion of Skin Muscles and Tissues. In the ailments listed below, this Ointment will be found of great value, because of its penetrative and stimulating effect through the skin. \* \* \* Headache-Neuralgia \* \* \* Muscular Rheumatism."

On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17833. Misbranding of Q. W. condition powder. U. S. v. 44 Cans of Q. W. Condition Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25292. I. S. No. 4796. S. No. 3552.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Q. W. condition powder, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of the product located at Brooklyn, N. Y.

On November 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 44 cans of Q. W. condition powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Q. W. Laboratories, from Bound Brook, N. J., on or about October 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the article consisted essentially of sulphur and charcoal.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the can label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Condition Powder for use as an aid in putting and keeping Dogs, Cats, Poultry, Etc. in good Physical Condition \* \* \* For Use as An Aid in: Purifying blood and stomach; correcting indigestion; \* \* \* Treating eczema and other skin diseases due to impure blood or bad digestion; All around conditioning dogs off feed or dopey; Giving new vim, pep, and energy; Stimulating and aiding digestion; Assisting puppy growth; Treatment of distemper; Preventing worms, Good for man or beast. \* \* \* A teaspoonful a day for a few days will help to Put the dog into condition. A teaspoonful twice a week will help to permanently Keep the dog in condition. Very valuable to use with Q-W Worm Mixture to help rid badly infested dogs of worms and with Q-W Dog Soap to help treat Mange and Eczema."

On December 4, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17834. Misbranding of Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Packages of Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25089. I. S. No. 241. S. No. 3355.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On September 5, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen packages of Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by Dr. J. H. Dye, Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Buffalo, N. Y., on or about April 24, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including resins and volatile oils, coated with a mixture of starch, sugar, and calcium carbonate, and colored with a purple dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "For alleviating nervousness, irritability, pangs of pregnancy and childbirth, irregular, painful or profuse menstruation and disorders during the change of life \* \* \* Ordinary dose: Take a pastilla before each meal and when going to bed. In



cases of painful menstruation;" (pink circular) "The mother of this child used one Pastilla of Mitchella Compound before her delivery. Result: A robust, healthy baby which weighed 18 pounds at the age of 4 months. \* \* \* 'After many years of very intense suffering, I have been restored to life due to your splendid care and intelligence. It is one of my first obligations to extend my thanks to you for all you have done for my health, which was an absolute wreck. It is unusual for the physician to be deeply concerned in all cases for the health of his patients, and to possess some marvelous medicines is truly a blessing for the woman who is afflicted with diseases as serious as those which I have been suffering. I owe my life to you and to your insuperable medicines and offer this letter to the whole world as a testimonial of gratitude.' Any woman who suffers with other diseases peculiar to her sex should answer all of the questions on the back of this symptom blank, so that one of our doctors, after examining and studying her answers, may be able to give her his valuable medical advice;" (white circular) "For the daily health of mothers, wives and daughters. \* \* \* Important—Read this. Many women have the idea that the Pastillas of Mitchella Compound should be used only during the period of pregnancy, but this belief is a very great mistake. There is not the least doubt that they are a marvelous treatment for any pregnant woman, as thousands of them can testify, but these pastillas are also very beneficial for the young girl whose periods have not yet been established or for any woman who suffers with disturbances or irregularities during menstruation. It is an exceptionally good medicine for those women who suffer with debility because it strengthens and invigorates the generative organs, alleviating the pains and in a short time making the future and its tasks more pleasant and easy to combat. This Compound is a gift of God to any woman who is the victim of the many irregularities so common during the change of life. There is no person who, without having tried our Pastillas of Mitchella Compound, can appreciate the marvelous help they give when they are properly used. If you have not tried them, we therefore advise that you do so. We consider that it is a very splendid plan for any mother, even though she may be enjoying good health, to take the Mitchella Compound from time to time in order to keep herself in good condition and to promote and stimulate the healthful functioning of her female organs. It is always better to preserve the health than to wait until one is obliged to seek a medicine to restore it. When and How to Use the Pastillas of Mitchella Compound. 1. To Facilitate Childbirth \* \* \* 2. To Insure Recovery after Childbirth \* \* \* 3. To reduce the Risk and Likelihood of Abortion. \* \* \* 4. To Give Alleviation in Cases of Painful Menstruation \* \* \* 5. To Correct Irregular or Scant Menstruation \* \* \* 6. To Correct the Irregularities during Change of Life."

On November 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17835. Misbranding of Stark's Reducine. U. S. v. Forty-nine 1-Pound Cans of Stark's Reducine, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24982, 25086. I. S. Nos. 202, 230. S. Nos. 3338, 3362.)

Samples of a drug product, known as Stark's Reducine, having been found to bear labelings containing claims of curative and therapeutic properties for the article that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California the herein-described interstate shipments of quantities of the product at San Francisco, Calif.

On August 18 and September 3, 1930, respectively, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of seventy-two 1-pound cans of Stark's Reducine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Reducine Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in part from Allegan, Mich., on or about May 3, 1930, and in part from Otsego, Mich., on or about July 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, wood tar, an iron compound, and a small proportion of soap.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Package) "Reduce, the Humane Treatment for Lamé, Worn, Sore, Wounded and Blemished Horses and Humans. For all Burns, Scalds, wounds such as barb Wire Cuts, Calk wounds, etc. For Sore Neck, Sore Back, Fistula, and all ordinary fresh or old indolent sores on man or beast. \* \* \* In case of recent injury, no matter how caused, apply Reduce at once. \* \* \* For Sore Throat, Enlarged Glands, Chronic Cough, Shoulder Lameness, Sore Neck, Bowed Tendon, Big Knee, Wind Puffs, Buck Shin, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Curb, Hip Joint Lameness, Shoe Boil, Capped Elbow, Lamé Back, Capped Hock, Sore Back, Navicular Lameness, Thrush, Contracted Hoofs, Foot Lameness, and for certain uses by Human Beings such as Gout, Rheumatic Joints, Barbers' Itch, Piles, Eczema, etc.;" (can) "Reduce, \* \* \* A Preparation for Lamé, Sore, Worn, Wounded and Blemished Horses and all other Animals. For Certain Uses by Human Beings;" (booklet) "Reduce. A veterinary preparation for lame, sore, worn, wounded and blemished horses and all other animals and for certain uses by human beings. \* \* \* Treatment with Reduce brings the results which burning and blistering were supposed to bring but did not, and it brings these results without giving the horse the least pain. Reduce, applied to a fresh wound, a sore neck, sore back, sore shoulder, calk wound, barb-wire cut, open fistula or any other sore, will relieve the pain instantly, and the horse will never flinch, or show any sign except that of relief from suffering. \* \* \* Ring bone \* \* \* Bog or Blood Spavin and Thoroughpin \* \* \* Tendinous Thoroughpin \* \* \* For treatment of Contracted Hoof, Navicular Lameness, Brittle Hoof, Thrush, Coronary Lameness, etc. \* \* \* Sidebone \* \* \* Seedy Toe \* \* \* Chronic Cracked Heels \* \* \* Shoe Boil (Capped Elbow) \* \* \* Treatment of Shoulder Lameness \* \* \* Sweeney \* \* \* Fistula of Withers and Poll Evil \* \* \* Sore Neck—Shoulders—Back \* \* \* Splint \* \* \* Big Knee—Injury to Knee \* \* \* Distemper, sore throat, shipping fever, yard fever, and every sort of throat trouble will usually yield quickly to treatment with Reduce. Barb Wire Cuts and All Fresh Wounds \* \* \* Osselets \* \* \* Split Hoof \* \* \* Nail in Foot \* \* \* Stifle Lameness and Luxation of the Patella \* \* \* Bowed Tendon \* \* \* Windpuffs \* \* \* Warts \* \* \* Barber's itch—ordinary Itch—Skin Eruptions—Pimples—Eczema—Scald Head—Ringworm—Dandruff—Scaly Eruptions on Skin or Scalp. Diseases of the human skin or scalp, where these diseases are caused by parasites or fungus, will often yield to one single application of Reduce. \* \* \* No infection can occur if Reduce is applied freely at once. Nothing else will so quickly subdue the pain, stop the bleeding, remove the soreness and heal the injury. \* \* \* Mange, Dog—Horse—Sheep—Cattle—Man. \* \* \* Sprung Knees—Cocked Ankles \* \* \* Gout-Rheumatic Swellings \* \* \* Reduce will relieve any case of gout more quickly and certainly than any other treatment. \* \* \* You may sleep to-night and probably as soon as to-morrow you may wear a shoe. \* \* \* Scratches, Mud Fever, Mallenders and Sallenders \* \* \* Thrush \* \* \* Quittor \* \* \* In case of recent injury, no matter how caused, apply Reduce at once. Nothing else that we know of will so quickly relieve the pain, reduce the swelling and inflammation and remove the soreness. \* \* \* Castration of horses or other animals should be immediately followed by a dressing of Reduce \* \* \* Reduce, the Remedy for eczema \* \* \* Dear Sirs:—While Reduce is a veterinary preparation, it is also The Remedy for Eczema, even on a tender babe. My babe had a standing eczema for about ten months; also used special eczema remedies but nothing cured. A friend told me to try Reduce; it was a horse medicine but he thought it would cure if anything would. My husband wasn't much in favor of it but I had become desperate and tried it. My baby was much relieved by the first application and has been perfectly well of the eczema now for about two months. Because I love to help whoever I can, whenever I can, is why I write these few lines."

On October 20, 1930, and November 20, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17836. Misbranding of Wonder poultry tonic. U. S. v. 22 Quart Bottles, et al., of Wonder Poultry Tonic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25130. I. S. No. 19577. S. No. 3382.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Wonder poultry tonic, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota.

On September 16, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 quart bottles and 9 half-gallon bottles of Wonder poultry tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Huron, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wonder Chemical Co., Minneapolis, Minn., on or about March 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of South Dakota, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of alum, ferrous sulphate (copperas), magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt), iron oxide, sulphuric acid (2.5 per cent), small amounts of boric acid and nux vomica tincture, and water (approximately 91 per cent).

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "For the Preventive Treatment of Cholera, Roup and White Diarrhea \* \* \* White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis). In baby chicks, turkeys or geese give one tablespoonful of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of clean drinking water. Continue the treatment until the disease disappears. \* \* \* To Aid In Preventing Many Infectious Diseases—Use two tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of drinking water, twice weekly. \* \* \* Increase Egg Production—Wonder Poultry Tonic acts not only as a tonic, but has marked germicidal properties as well. It also regulates the digestive organs and keeps the body toned up, making your fowls egg producers. Use three tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to the gallon of water for mixing soft feed. \* \* \* You will get healthier fowls and therefore higher egg production. \* \* \* Roup—Use two tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of drinking water until the disease disappears. \* \* \* Mix eight ounces ( $\frac{1}{2}$  pint) of Wonder Poultry Tonic with 1 gallon of water and give each affected bird one teaspoonful twice a day. Cholera—Preventive treatment. The spread of this highly infectious disease can be checked, \* \* \* using two tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of drinking water for the entire flock, until the disease has disappeared. Bowel Trouble—Many types of bowel trouble, due to impure water or food can be prevented by using two tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of drinking water."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the above statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers that the article was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named therein.

On November 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17837. Misbranding of Welch's Sweet Lilly. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Boxes of Welch's Sweet Lilly. Default decree of destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 25196. I. S. No. 17377. S. No. 3465.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Welch's Sweet Lilly, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the label bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

On October 9, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six dozen boxes of Welch's Sweet Lilly, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. J. Welch, New Orleans, La., on or about September 13, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Louisiana into

the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an ointment with a petrolatum and paraffin base containing camphor and peppermint oil.

The article was labeled in part: (Jar top) "Relieves all pain for Croup, La Grippe, Pneumonia;" (label) "For Croup, Coughs, \* \* \* Asthma and Sore Throat \* \* \* For Piles \* \* \* For Toothache, \* \* \* Rub freely for any pain \* \* \* Croup \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* For Dry Catarrh."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the labeling bore statements representing that it was indicated or recommended in case of croup, la grippe, pneumonia, coughs, asthma and sore throat, catarrh, and piles, which statements were false and fraudulent in that the said article did not have the curative or therapeutic value or effects stated on the labels.

On November 14, 1930, an order was entered by the court amending the libel to cover the 253 boxes of the product that had been seized, and further ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17838. Misbranding of Caliente oil. U. S. v. 16 Dozen Bottles of Caliente Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24904. I. S. No. 023792. S. No. 3225.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Caliente oil, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and that the article contained more alcohol than declared on the carton label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico.

On July 19, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 dozen bottles of Caliente oil, remaining unsold in the original packages at Las Vegas, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the International Drug Sales Co., Denver, Colo., on or about March 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Colorado into the State of New Mexico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, camphor, extracts of plant drugs including capsicum, chloroform (13 minims per fluid ounce), alcohol (47 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the cartons were labeled, "Containing not over 40% alcohol," which was false and misleading, since the article contained 47 per cent of alcohol. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the bottle label did not contain a declaration of the true alcohol content, and the declaration (on carton) was not plain and conspicuous and was not correct. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Coughs \* \* \* LaGrippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps in Stomach, Sore Throat, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, \* \* \* Fever, Ague, Toothache, \* \* \* Earache \* \* \* Chilblains, \* \* \* Backache, Rheumatism, Piles, Itch, Eczema, Skin Disease, Neuralgia, Bites and stings of poisonous insects and reptiles;" (circular) "Internal and external remedy for all aches and pains of the body. \* \* \* Directions, \* \* \* For Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Pains in Stomach \* \* \* Headache, Backache, Neuralgia \* \* \* Rheumatism \* \* \* Indigestion, Dyspepsia, \* \* \* Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Influenza \* \* \* Croup \* \* \* Bronchitis, Sore Throat \* \* \* Itch, Eczema, Skin Diseases \* \* \* Piles \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* Toothache \* \* \* Fever and Ague \* \* \* Earache \* \* \* Bites, Stings of Poisonous Insects and Reptiles." (Similar statements in Spanish.)

On December 1, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17839. Misbranding of Dr. H. C. Lemke's laxative herb tea and Dr. H. C. Lemke's Blood Drops. U. S. v. 28 Packages of Dr. H. C. Lemke's Laxative Herb Tea, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24909, 24910. I. S. Nos. 036539, 036540. S. No. 3237.)

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan the following interstate shipments of quantities of the said articles located at Grand Rapids, Mich.

On July 18, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 28 packages of Dr. H. C. Lemke's laxative herb tea and 21 bottles of Dr. H. C. Lemke's Blood Drops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Grand Rapids, Mich., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Dr. H. C. Lemke Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill., in part on or about February 15, 1928, and in part on or about May 19, 1930, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Dr. H. C. Lemke's laxative herb tea consisted essentially of a mixture of senna, glycyrrhiza, althaea, coriander seed, American saffron, buckthorn bark, flaxseed, fennel seed, lavender flowers, uva ursi leaves, elder flowers, and peppermint leaves; and Dr. Lemke's Blood Drops consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements borne on the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Herb tea, carton) "These herbs will cure and dispel all attacks of \* \* \* coughs, fevers, catarrh in Head or Stomach. This tea is a valuable remedy to cure Dyspepsia. \* \* \* Sick Stomach, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney Trouble, Headache and Dizziness. This tea will cure Costiveness and regulate the Stomach and Bowels in a short time; it will produce a good \* \* \* digestion. This herb tea is an important blood purifier. It will relieve and certainly cure all diseases which originate from impure blood, such as Scrofula, Jaundice, Yellow Blisters and Pimples on the Face, Itching and Breakouts on the Skin. When this tea is used for a few weeks it will produce a fresh, healthy complexion. This tea is also highly recommended for all Female Diseases;" (herb tea, circular) "Used to aid the action of the liver and kidneys. A few conditions in which this tea may be used with good success are constipation, indigestion \* \* \* jaundice \* \* \* coated tongue \* \* \* headache, dizziness, boils, pimples, dry sallow skin, certain eruptions of the skin on face or body, etc., which may be caused from an inactive liver, kidneys, acute infectious diseases, general debility, etc. Good health depends on keeping clean, not only the external body but that which is also important—the internal organs. \* \* \* If the bowels do not carry off the waste matter which nature intends should be thrown off, the stomach fails to work properly, undigested food may remain in the stomach and bowels, the food sours, ferments, starts to decay, poisonous gases may form which are taken up by the blood. The blood thus poisoned, may cause complications, such as pimples, boils, blotches, rashes, etc. The liver and kidneys may become affected and bring on further complications;" (Blood Drops, carton) "Dr. Lemke's Blood Drops \* \* \* A valuable Stomach Essence \* \* \* it regulates the stomach and bowels, produces a regular evacuation in a few days. These drops expel from the system all bilious disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels, such as hot, feverish skin, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, etc. \* \* \* will relieve headache in a short time; dyspepsia \* \* \* weak stomach can be relieved in 10 days; diseased kidneys, trouble of the bladder, retention of Urine can be relieved in 15 to 20 days. It is an unfailing remedy for female diseases, as Obstruction of the Monthly Courses;" (Blood Drops, circular) "Have proved a boon to many men and women afflicted with blood impurities, inactive liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels or bilious disorders, such as costiveness, dyspepsia, headache, dizziness, colic, cramps in the stomach or bowels. Taken regularly about the time menstruation is to begin they benefit by lessening the distress of painful or delayed periods;" (Blood Drops, bottle label) "Dr. Lemke's Blood Drops \* \* \* These drops have a wonderful power for all diseases of the blood, stomach and bowels, such as: Costiveness, Bile in the Stomach,

Pain and Dizziness in the Head, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Dropsy, \* \* \* Colic and Cramps, and a thorough blood Purifier, also for all Female Diseases, Obstruction of Monthly Courses, Etc."

On November 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17840. Adulteration and misbranding of Cerolactic antiseptic ointment, and misbranding of Cerolactic internal antiseptic tablets and Cerolactic germicide and prophylactic. U. S. v. 120 Dozen Packages of Cerolactic Internal Antiseptic Tablets, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25212, 25213, 25214. I. S. Nos. 4776, 4777, 4778. S. No. 3437.)**

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the articles did not possess, that the so-called Cerolactic internal antiseptic was not an internal antiseptic, and the so-called Cerolactic antiseptic ointment was not antiseptic, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 20, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 120 dozen pocket-sized and 44 dozen hospital-sized packages of Cerolactic internal antiseptic tablets, 42 dozen packages of Cerolactic antiseptic ointment, 1 dozen small-sized, 4½ dozen medium-sized, and 3 dozen large-sized packages of Cerolactic germicide and prophylactic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Hibbs-Worth Laboratories (Inc.) from Chicago, Ill., on or about May 28, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York and charging adulteration and misbranding of the said ointment and misbranding of the remaining products in violation of the food and drugs acts as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Cerolactic ointment consisted essentially of a petrolatum and paraffin base containing tar, zinc oxide, sulphur, and traces of cerium and phosphorus compounds, and that it was not antiseptic; that the Cerolactic internal antiseptic tablets contained charcoal, phenolphthalein, a small amount of a cerium compound, starch, and peppermint oil, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate; and that Cerolactic germicide and prophylactic consisted essentially of boric acid, menthol, thymol, phenol, salicylic acid, a trace of a cerium compound, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the said ointment was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, viz, (carton and tube) "Antiseptic Ointment."

Misbranding of the said ointment was alleged for the reason that the following statements were false and misleading: (Carton and tube) "Antiseptic Ointment;" (brown circular) "Cerolactic antiseptic ointment \* \* \* The smallest break in the skin is not too small to admit germs and set up an infection. Something must be done immediately to check their development and guard against the possibilities of blood-poisoning. There is no better way to do this than by first washing the affected or injured parts with Cerolactic aromatic solution and then apply this ointment. Cerolactic Antiseptic Ointment is a purely ethical compound in which is combined that safe and reliable antiseptic and germicide, Cerolactic, with White Petrolatum and Anhydrous Wool Fat, and other ingredients approved by dermatologists in the treatment of skin diseases. \* \* \* The ingredients contained in Cerolactic ointment render it an invaluable agent where a continuous antiseptic action is necessary." Misbranding of the said ointment was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Eczema, Eruptions, Rashes, Blemishes, Cuts \* \* \* The ingredients most approved by Dermatologists in the treatment of Inflammatory Cutaneous Diseases \* \* \* Cerolactic Ointment is a reliable remedy in cases of eczema, ringworm, shingles, hives, itching piles \* \* \* cuts \* \* \* scabies, scrofulous tumors, etc. (Eczema responds quickly to Cerolactic treatment.) \* \* \* All skin eruptions, rashes, blemishes, etc., that appear on the skin are of germ origin. A complete and permanent cure can only be effected when the germ is destroyed. \* \* \* Cuts;" (tube) "Eczema, Eruptions, Rashes, Blemishes, Cuts \* \* \* The ingredients most approved by dermatologists in the treatment of inflammatory



cutaneous diseases \* \* \* Cerolactic Ointment is a reliable remedy in cases of eczema, ringworm, shingles, hives, itching piles, \* \* \* scrofulous tumors, etc.;" (brown circular) "Abscesses \* \* \* apply Cerolactic Ointment. Boils \* \* \* apply Cerolactic Ointment liberally. \* \* \* Eczema \* \* \* To heal apply Cerolactic Ointment. \* \* \* Hemorrhoids, Bleeding or Itching Piles, Rectal Abrasions and Fissures \* \* \* apply our Cerolactic Ointment. \* \* \* It is unsurpassed in the treatment of Eczema, Ringworm, Hemorrhoids, Itching Piles, Hives, \* \* \* Boils, Pimples, \* \* \* and other skin eruptions and infections." Misbranding of the said germicide and prophylactic was alleged for the reason that the statement on the carton and bottle, "An Internal \* \* \* Antiseptic," was false and misleading. Misbranding of the said germicide and prophylactic was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Prophylactic \* \* \* guarantee protection against bad teeth, bleeding and spongy gums. \* \* \* Cerolactic will \* \* \* prevent infection. \* \* \* valuable in the treatment of all skin diseases, \* \* \* Invaluable as a gargle or spray in all cases of Diphtheria, Tonsilitis and all affections of the throat; \* \* \* relieve canker sore mouth, spongy or bleeding gums, \* \* \* and all catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. \* \* \* all Inflammations, \* \* \* Wounds \* \* \* Bites, Fever Sores, Boils, \* \* \* Salt-Rheum, Eczema \* \* \* Bleeding or Itching Piles, Itching Scalp and \* \* \* inflamed conditions of tissue. \* \* \* In the treatment of \* \* \* all diseases of the scalp;" (bottle) "Prophylactic \* \* \* As a gargle or spray in severe cases of Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Tonsilitis \* \* \* for Catarrh \* \* \* For internal use in Digestive Disorders, Typhoid Fever, Gastritis, Stomatitis, Colitis, Diarrhoea and Dysentery. \* \* \* for all Inflammations \* \* \* Wounds \* \* \* Bites, Fever Sores, Boils, \* \* \* Salt Rheum, Eczema, \* \* \* Bleeding or Itching Piles, \* \* \* and all \* \* \* inflamed conditions of tissue, \* \* \* canker sore mouth, spongy or bleeding gums." Misbranding of the said internal antiseptic tablets was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Carton and bottle) "Purifies the Breath \* \* \* By Purifying the Stomach. Internal Antiseptic Tablets Aid Digestion \* \* \* Effective in the Treatment of Intestinal and Stomach Disorders. \* \* \* Internal Antiseptic Tablets—Aids Digestion \* \* \* Kills Inside Germs. Purifies the stomach and intestinal tract. \* \* \* Will benefit the bronchial tubes and throat and purify the breath. Invaluable in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Gastritis, Gastric Neurosis, Catarrhal and Ulcerative Enteritis (diarrhoea). \* \* \* In stomach and bowel symptoms such as bloating, \* \* \* gastric achylia (insufficient or complete lack of acid), toxemia (poisoning) from excessive gastric fermentation and absorption of toxins; in headache and 'dopiness' due to absorption of toxins from putrefactive changes in the bowel and constipation;" (green circular) "Acute indigestion or gastritis may be prevented if at the first indication of gastric distress an antiseptic in proper dosage is taken. Cerolactic Internal Antiseptic Tablets, \* \* \* relieve stomach distension, bloating, \* \* \* thus the danger of cardiac distress will be prevented. \* \* \* The use of charcoal in preventing the distension of the bowel by gas and the sterilization of the intestinal tract by the use of an antiseptic, in proper dosage, would prevent the stasis and the resultant auto-intoxication, Cerolactic Internal Antiseptic Tablets, \* \* \* form the combination to effectively combat this condition. \* \* \* Cerolactic Internal Antiseptic Tablets have been proven by some of the most severe tests to be invaluable in the treatment of acute and chronic gastritis, gastric neurosis, catarrhal and ulcerated enteritis (diarrhoea), \* \* \* In stomach and bowel symptoms such as bloating \* \* \* gastric achylia (insufficient and complete lack of acid), toxemia (poisoning) from excessive fermentation and absorption of toxins. In headache and dopiness due to absorption of toxins from putrefactive changes in the bowel and constipation. Directions. In chronic cases Cerolactic Internal Antiseptic Tablets should be administered through the advice of a physician, but they may be taken at any time for acute indigestion and the correction of all gastric disorders. During the sterilization of the intestinal tract and the absorption of gases by the use of Cerolactic Internal Antiseptic Tablets, \* \* \* Take one tablet at a time, follow in half an hour if not relieved. As a preventative measure and to guard against digestive disturbances."

On November 29, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17841. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture nux vomica, elixir berberine compound, elixir creosotal compound, antipyretic compound tablets, oxyquinoline vaginal suppositories, strychnine sulphate tablets, codeine sulphate tablets, and santonin and calomel tablets.** U. S. v. P. J. Noyes Co. **Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 25015. I. S. Nos. 02556, 02575, 02587, 05729, 05735, 05752, 05755, 05760.)

Examination of the drugs and drug compounds from the herein-described interstate shipments showed that the articles did not conform to their respective labels. In most instances they contained less of the essential therapeutic agents than labeled; the antipyretic compound contained no acetanilide, which was declared on the label, and contained acetphenetidin, which was not declared; the elixir berberine compound contained cinchona alkaloids in excess of the amounts represented.

On November 7, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the P. J. Noyes Co., a corporation, Lancaster, N. H., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, between the approximate dates of May 26, 1928, and January 8, 1929, of quantities of drugs and drug compounds which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Poison Tincture Nux Vomica U. S. P.;" "Elixir Berberine Compound \* \* \* Each fluidounce contains about: \* \* \* Quinine Sulphate 1-4 grain, Cinchonine Sulphate 1-8 grain, Cinchonidine Sulphate 1-8 grain;" "Elixir Creosotal Compound \* \* \* Each Fluidounce Contains: \* \* \* Ammonium Chloride, 8 grs.;" "Noyes Pulv. Antipyretic Comp. Antipyretic Anodyne \* \* \* Each Ounce Contains Acetanilide 268 Grains. Each Tablet Contains Acetanilide 31-2 Grains;" "Oxyquinoline Vaginal Suppositories Salicylic Acid 2 grains, Boric Acid 10 grains, Quinine Alkaloid 1 grain, Oxyquinoline Sulphate 1 Grain;" "Compressed Tablets Strychnine Sulphate \* \* \* 1-60 Grain;" "Moulded Tablets Codeine Sulphate \* \* \* 1-8 Grain;" "Compressed Tablets Triturates. Santonin and Calomel \* \* \* Calomel 1-8 Gr."

Adulteration of the tincture nux vomica was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, in that it yielded not more than 0.1835 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopœia provided that the article should yield not less than 0.237 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration of the said tincture nux vomica was alleged for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the said tincture nux vomica was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tincture Nux Vomica, U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

Adulteration of the elixir berberine compound was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each fluid ounce was represented to contain about one-fourth grain of quinine sulphate, one-eighth grain of cinchonine sulphate, and one-eighth grain of cinchonidine sulphate, that is, one-half grain," borne on the label, were false and misleading.

more than one-half grain of these combined sulphates per fluid ounce, to wit, not less than 0.744 grain, approximately three-fourths grain per fluid ounce.

Misbranding of the said berberine compound was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Each Fluidounce Contains About \* \* \* Quinine Sulphate, 1-4 grain, Cinchonine Sulphate 1-8 grain, Cinchonidine Sulphate, 1-8 grain," borne on the label, were false and misleading.

Adulteration of the elixir creosotal compound was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality



under which it was sold, in that each fluid ounce was represented to contain 8 grains of ammonium chloride, whereas it contained no ammonium chloride.

Misbranding of the said elixir creosotal compound was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Elixir Creosotal Compound \* \* \* Each Fluid-ounce Contains \* \* \* Ammonium Chloride 8 grs.," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

Adulteration of the antipyretic compound tablets was alleged for the reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each tablet was represented to contain  $3\frac{1}{2}$  grains of acetanilide, whereas each of the said tablets contained no acetanilide, but did contain 4.504 grains of acetphenetidin.

Misbranding of the said antipyretic compound tablets was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Each Tablet Contains Acetanilide 3 1-2 Grains," borne on the label, was false and misleading. Misbranding of the said antipyretic compound tablets was alleged for the further reason that the article contained acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilide, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetphenetidin contained therein.

Adulteration of the oxyquinoline vaginal suppositories was alleged for the reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each suppository was represented to contain 2 grains of salicylic acid, 10 grains of boric acid, 1 grain of quinine alkaloid, and 1 grain of oxyquinoline sulphate, whereas each of said suppositories contained less of the named drugs than represented, to wit, not more than 0.75 grain of salicylic acid, not more than 8.135 grains of boric acid, not more than 0.73 grain of quinine alkaloid, and not more than 0.255 grain of oxyquinoline sulphate.

Misbranding of the said suppositories was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Suppositories Salicylic Acid 2 grains, Boric Acid 10 grains, Quinine Alkaloid 1 grain, Oxyquinoline Sulphate 1 grain," borne on the labels, were false and misleading.

Adulteration of the said santonin and calomel tablets was alleged for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each tablet was represented to contain one-eighth grain of calomel, whereas each tablet contained not more than 0.111 grain of calomel, i. e., approximately one-ninth of a grain of calomel.

Misbranding of the said santonin and calomel tablets was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tablets Triturates \* \* \* Calomel—1-8 gr.," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

Adulteration of the strychnine sulphate tablets and the codeine sulphate tablets was alleged for the reason that the strength and purity of the articles fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each of said tablets was represented to contain one-sixtieth grain of strychnine sulphate or one-eighth grain of codeine sulphate, as the case might be, whereas the former contained not more than 0.0138 grain, namely one-seventieth of a grain of strychnine sulphate, and the latter contained not more than 0.109 grain, namely, one-ninth grain of codeine sulphate per tablet.

Misbranding of the said strychnine sulphate tablets and the codeine sulphate tablets was alleged for the reason the statements, to wit, "Tablets Strychnine Sulphate \* \* \* 1-60 Grain" and "Tablets Codeine Sulphate 1-8 grain," borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading.

On December 10, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$500 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17842. Adulteration and misbranding of Lung Saver. U. S. v. 708 Bottles of Lung Saver. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25229. I. S. No. 5207. S. No. 3491.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Lung Saver, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and that it contained less chloroform than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On October 21, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 708 bottles of Lung

Saver, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Camden, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lung Saver Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about October 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza, chloroform (2.0 minims per fluid ounce), menthol, sugar, and water flavored with anise oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength (carton and bottle label) "Chloroform, 7 minims per fluid ounce," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard in that it contained less chloroform per fluid ounce.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Shipping carton containing 1 dozen bottles) "Lung Saver, The Good Cough Syrup, The Lung Saver Co.;" (bottle) "Lung Saver \* \* \* The Lung Saver Co. \* \* \* Lung Saver for Coughs \* \* \* Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe, Tightness of the Chest, Asthma \* \* \* Whooping Cough and Croup \* \* \* For Asthma and Bronchitis;" (counter display) "Lung Saver The Good Cough Syrup \* \* \* Lung Saver Cough Syrup, for \* \* \* Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Tightness and Soreness on the Breast, Asthma, Bronchitis, Grippe and Hoarseness \* \* \* Why Cough? Use Lung Saver The Good Cough Syrup;" (molded in bottle) "Lung Saver, The Good Cough Syrup, The Lung Saver Co., Phila Pa. U. S. A."

On December 4, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17843. Misbranding of 4-44. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of 4-44. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25377. I. S. No. 5911. S. No. 3526.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as 4-44, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of the product located at Anderson, S. C.

On October 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of 4-44 at Anderson, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the United Products Co., from Elberton, Ga., on or about September 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, compounds of ammonium, sodium, potassium, and phosphorus, small amounts of saccharin and salicylic acid, traces of calcium, iodine, and manganese, sugar and water, flavored with lemon oil and colored with a red dye.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the carton and bottle labels bore the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, whereas it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the said effects, and in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers that it was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named: (Carton) "A marvelous medicine for many maladies—for \* \* \* Influenza, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Kidney and Bladder Diseases—Relieves a long list of ailments due to sluggish liver and disordered kidneys—corrects disorders due to constipation \* \* \* Chills, fever, rheumatism and malaria \* \* \* Medicinal elements vital to blood nourishment and \* \* \* Good digestion and Vitality;" (bottle label) "For Forty-four diseases \* \* \* Including liver, kidney and stomach troubles, constipation, indigestion and influenza, indicated in the treatment of rheumatism, coughs \* \* \* jaundice \* \* \* this preparation builds and purifies the blood giving new life because of the vital elements it contains."



On December 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17844. Adulteration and misbranding of Taylor's Bromo-Aspirin. U. S. v. 84 Boxes of Taylor's Bromo-Aspirin. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 25127. I. S. No. 6381. S. No. 3381.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Taylor's Bromo-Aspirin, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained no bromine or bromides, that its use might produce disagreeable and dangerous effects contrary to representations contained in the labeling, and that the labels bore curative and therapeutic claims not justified by the composition of the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

On September 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 84 boxes of Taylor's Bromo-Aspirin at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Taylor Medicine Co., from Tampa, Fla., on or about April 1, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Florida into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetylsalicylic acid (4.75 grains per tablet), and caffeine, but no bromine nor bromide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength: "Bromo-Aspirin," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard, in that it contained no bromides or bromide (bromine).

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, (carton and circular) "Bromo-Aspirin," (carton) "Does Not Upset the Stomach," (circular) "The safety of \* \* \* Bromo-Aspirin \* \* \* physicians, dentists and druggists can recommend it because of its safety. Even people who \* \* \* cannot take the coal tar derivatives \* \* \* or plain Aspirin at all, find \* \* \* Bromo-Aspirin \* \* \* a relief \* \* \* with no disagreeable or burning sensation in the stomach, or feeling of weakness \* \* \* Bromo-Aspirin \* \* \* that will not depress the heart action, \* \* \* For more than ten years \* \* \* Bromo-Aspirin has been known as 'The Kind That Does Not Depress the Heart,'" were false and misleading; since the article contained no compound of bromine, it might upset the stomach and might be unsafe, aspirin is a coal-tar derivative and the aspirin in the article would produce the same effects as plain aspirin, and the article might produce a disagreeable or burning sensation in the stomach or a feeling of weakness and might depress the heart action. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the said carton and in the circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "For \* \* \* Fevers, La Grippe, Rheumatism, 'Fine For that Tired Feeling,'" (circular) "Physicians explain that severe \* \* \* rheumatism, neuralgia, grippe, flu and fevers are \* \* \* attended by a weakness of the heart action, and require stimulation \* \* \* The safety of \* \* \* Bromo Aspirin should give it preference \* \* \* for \* \* \* cases where headaches and backaches are caused by periodic pains. \* \* \* for \* \* \* all kinds of pains, \* \* \* Bromo Aspirin helps to improve the circulation and make you feel comfortable and rested when tired. There are times when women especially need a remedy \* \* \* to \* \* \* stop \* \* \* backaches and periodic pains. Bromo-Aspirin \* \* \* stops the pains and protects the heart action."

On November 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17845. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24419. I. S. Nos. 028831, 028832, 028833, 028834, 028826, 028827, 028828, 028829. S. No. 2678.)

Samples of ether from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain more acid and nonvolatile matter than permitted by the United States Pharmacopoeia, and to contain peroxide, which is not found in the pharmacopoeial product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

On January 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States a libel, and on May 13, 1930, an amended libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases, each containing 200 quarter-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific Chemical Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about April 27, 1929, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether \* \* \* for anesthesia \* \* \* The best that can be made for anesthesia \* \* \* it is superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of purity as laid down in that authority in that it contained acid, nonvolatile matter, and peroxide. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was sold under the following standard of purity: "It is superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P.," whereas the purity of the said article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the can label, "The best that can be made for anesthesia" and "It is superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P.," were false and misleading.

On October 27, 1930, no appearance or answer having been filed by the parties in interest, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17846. Misbranding of Sniff. U. S. v. 1½ Dozen Bottles of Sniff. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24942. I. S. No. 6605. S. No. 3303.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Sniff, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and did not bear a statement of the quantity of alcohol contained in the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On August 22, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one and one-half dozen bottles of Sniff at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by M. R. Cady & Co., from Grand Rapids, Mich., July 17, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Michigan to the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small amounts of volatile oils including mustard and turpentine oils, camphor, and menthol (63.2 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the said article contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein: (Carton) "Instant Relief for Headaches caused from Nervousness, Eye Strain, etc. \* \* \* Instant relief for \* \* \* Hay Fever \* \* \* Instant Relief \* \* \* Asthma, Hay Fever \* \* \* Instant Relief for Asthma, Catarrh and Sinus Trouble;" (circular) "Sniff is a preventative for \* \* \* Sinus Trouble, Hay Fever,



Flu, Asthma, Headache, Neuralgia \* \* \* Sniff it quickly penetrates to all the tissues of the nose destroying the germs, stops nasal discharges, clears the head and gives instant relief—permitting you to breathe freely and enjoy better health \* \* \* Every person should always use a good germicide and antiseptic to avoid colds which are very annoying and dangerous and if neglected, will cause Flu, Pneumonia and other serious ailments. Just a little precaution by inhaling a few sniffs of Sniff a day may save you hours and days of pain and suffering \* \* \* Sniff is wonderful for all local pains. \* \* \* [Testimonials] Sirs: I received the bottle of Sniff and it gave me immediate relief from my Catarrh \* \* \* It seems to penetrate to all parts of my head and nose and even to my throat, giving me quick and permanent relief. I also use it for my children, getting the same good effects. \* \* \* I received the bottle of Sniff which you sent me and I have used two bottles of it for my Catarrh. \* \* \* and I want to tell you that it is the best medicine that I have ever used for Catarrh. It certainly gives instant relief as you claim, and I claim permanent relief and I feel it my duty to recommend it to others."

On October 14, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17847. Adulteration and misbranding of Acco-Balm. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Small-Sized Packages, et al., of Acco-Balm. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24947. I. S. No. 5565. S. No. 3316.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Acco-Balm, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, also that it was represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On August 8, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six dozen small-sized and one and seven-twelfths dozen large-sized packages of Acco-Balm, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the A. C. Clark Co. (Inc.), from Brattleboro, Vt., in part on or about February 25, 1930, and in part on or about June 4, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Vermont into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an ointment with a petrolatum base containing zinc oxide, boric acid, and a trace of pine-needle oil. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: (Can) "Anti-Septic;" (circular) "Antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements (can) "Anti-Septic," and (circular) "Antiseptic," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Is a general curative;" (can) "For Injuries and Ailments;" (circular) "For all cases of inflammation, irritation, eruption, poison, fever, congestion or swelling. These are symptoms that attend in part, nearly all ailments that attack Man. Acco-Balm is a general Curative. Correct the Symptoms to Cure the Ailment. Head colds when neglected or mistreated invariably develop nasal, throat, bronchial or lung troubles, often pneumonia and consumption (tuberculosis) and the first of which is catarrh, the arch destroyer of mankind. To this malady can be traced nearly all ailments with which the human family is afflicted. \* \* \* Catarrh and Hay Fever are quickly relieved and cured by rubbing a small quantity across the lower forehead and over bridge of nose \* \* \* If eyes are affected and they usually are in some way from catarrh, close the eye and gently rub a small quantity over and into the lids. It relieves, clears and strengthens the eyes \* \* \* Used in this way it often prevents or eliminates

wearing eye glasses which is usually caused by Catarrh. \* \* \* Use it on the baby and prevent catarrh, adenoids, enlarged tonsils and other ailments sure to follow if these conditions are neglected. Sore Throat relieved like magic. \* \* \* When throat is raw or cankerous inside place a piece half the size of a walnut on the tongue \* \* \* For Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Tightness or Congestion of Lungs. It prevents Pneumonia. \* \* \* A Quick, Deep and True Healer, not only when used as a preventative \* \* \* but also for serious injuries and chronic ailments and where septic conditions have developed, including Blood Poison, Gangrene, Varicose Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Discolorations and Eruptions of all kinds. Used for Boils, Felons, Abscesses, Mumps, Scrofular, Glandular, Tonsil or other swellings it affords immediate relief, hastens maturing and breaking and heals quickly without scars, deformities, contracted cords, muscles or tenderness and prevents a recurrence. \* \* \* For All Ailments attended with Itching, Burning, Smarting, or Poison, such as erysipelas, eczema, hives, shingles, chicken pox, rashes, eruptions, itching piles, external poison, \* \* \* bites and stings of animals \* \* \* and cuts and wounds from tin, copper, zinc, brass, rusty nails, wood, etc. \* \* \* Use it on pimples, bunches and discolorations from which they start and prevent these horrible tortures. \* \* \* Piles—This distressing ailment in all forms is quickly and permanently relieved and most cases are relieved with Acco-Balm. Hemorrhoids (bleeding piles) \* \* \* Fistula (protruding piles). \* \* \* Itching Piles. \* \* \* This Remedy \* \* \* has been the means of saving much suffering. \* \* \* Earache \* \* \* All Foot Troubles with which so many people suffer are afforded prompt relief \* \* \* For \* \* \* bunions, enlarged joints, \* \* \* sore, swollen, \* \* \* feet."

On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States attorney.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17848. Adulteration and misbranding of antipyrine tablets, barbital tablets, calomel tablets, mercuric iodide tablets, santonin and calomel tablets, sodium sulphocarbolate tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, sulphonal tablets, trional tablets, and nitroglycerin tablets.** U. S. v. George A. Breon & Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$1,000 and costs. (F. & D. No. 25011. I. S. Nos. 011378, 011379, 011382, 011384, 011386, 011390, 011392, 011393, 011394, 011403.)

Examination of various drugs in tablet form from the interstate shipments described herein showed that the said tablets contained a smaller quantity of the principal therapeutic agent than represented on the label, with the exception of the santonin and calomel tablets, in which an excess of the said drugs was found.

On June 27, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against George A. Breon & Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about June 13, 1929, from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, of quantities of antipyrine tablets, barbital tablets, calomel tablets, mercuric iodide tablets, santonin and calomel tablets, sodium sulphocarbolate tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, sulphonal tablets, trional tablets, and nitroglycerin tablets, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part as hereinafter set forth.

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, as follows: The antipyrine tablets were each represented to contain 1 grain of antipyrine, whereas they contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 0.796 grain of antipyrine per tablet. The barbital tablets were each represented to contain 5 grains of barbital, whereas they contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 3.28 grains of barbital per tablet. The calomel tablets were each represented to contain one-half grain of calomel, whereas they contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 0.44 grain of calomel per tablet. The mercuric iodide tablets were each represented to contain one-fourth grain of mercuric iodide, whereas they contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 0.208 grain of mercuric iodide per tablet. The santonin and calomel tablets were each represented to contain one-half grain of santonin and one-half grain of calomel, whereas they contained more of the said drugs than so represented, namely, not less than



0.586 grain of santonin and not less than 0.572 grain of calomel per tablet. The sodium sulphocarbolate tablets were each represented to contain 5 grains of sodium sulphocarbolate, whereas they contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 4.125 grains of sodium sulphocarbolate per tablet. The strychnine sulphate tablets were each represented to contain 1/40 grain of strychnine sulphate, whereas they contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 0.0193 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet. The sulphonol tablets were each represented to contain 5 grains of sulphonol (sulphon methane), whereas they contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 1.581 grains of sulphonol (sulphone methane) per tablet. The trional tablets were each represented to contain 5 grains of trional (sulphon ethyl methane), whereas they contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 4.29 grains of trional (sulphon ethyl methane) per tablet. The nitroglycerin tablets were represented to contain 1/100 grain of nitroglycerin, whereas they contained less than so represented, namely, not more than 0.00088 grain (less than 1/1000 of a grain) of nitroglycerin per tablet.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets Antipyrine 1 grains," "Tablets Barbital Diethyl-Barbituric Acid \* \* \* 5 Gr.," "Tablets Calomel 1/2 grains," "Tablets Mercuric Iodide, Red 1/4 grains," "Tablets Santonin and Calomel Santonin 1-2 gr. Calomel 1-2 gr.," "Tablets Sodium Sulphocarbolate 5 grs.," "Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1-40 grain," "Tablets Sulphonol (Sulphon Methane) 5 grs.," "Tablets Trional (Sulphon Ethyl Methane) 5 grs.," and "Nitroglycerin 1/100 gr.," borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the articles contained the amount of the drug declared on the label, whereas they contained less than represented, with the exception of the santonin and calomel tablets, in which case they contained more santonin and calomel than represented.

On December 13, 1930, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$1,000 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17849. Misbranding of Anti-Phymin. U. S. v. 15 Bottles, et al., of Anti-Phymin. Default decrees of destruction entered.** (F. & D. Nos. 25076, 25077. I. S. No. 6375. S. No. 3359.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Anti-Phymin, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it was not a compound of essential atmospheric elements, as claimed in the label, and that the said label bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

On or about August 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of Anti-Phymin at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. E. MacIntire & Co., from Pensacola, Fla., on or about February 10, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Florida into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of sulphur dioxide (0.17 per cent), nonvolatile matter (0.02 per cent), and water (99.8 per cent).

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label of the bottle, "Anti-Phymin is a compound of essential atmospheric elements," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements borne on the bottle label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it did not have the curative or therapeutic value claimed by the said statements: "A \* \* \* preparation for internal and external use which effectively controls the bacterial fermentation of waste organic matter in or about the body, the healing gas \* \* \* In the control of fermentation lies the secret of the control of disease. For external use Anti-Phymin should be used in any condition causing or likely to cause pain, soreness or inflammation apply \* \* \* to the part affected and keep same wet with Anti-Phymin."

On November 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17850. Misbranding of Bering ear oil. U. S. v. 91 Bottles of Bering Ear Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25068. I. S. No. 7576. S. No. 3342.)**

Examination of a drug product, labeled as Bering ear oil, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the bottle and carton labels and accompanying circular bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On September 9, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 91 bottles of Bering ear oil at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Henry Heide & Sons, from St. Paul, Minn., May 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a bland oil containing a small amount of methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein: (Bottle) "Ear Oil Bering Oil is useful for \* \* \* ears. Also Ear Ache;" (carton) "Ear Oil \* \* \* Relief for. 1. Defective Hearing; 2. Buzzy and noisy ears; \* \* \* 6. Earache. \* \* \* For Acute Earache in Adults or Children Use Bering Ear Oil \* \* \* Ears get stiff, itchy and hard and so lack pliability—Likewise get dull and noisy;" (circular) "Ear Oil \* \* \* Have You? 1. Diminished hearing? 2. Buzzy and noisy ears? \* \* \* 6. Earache? Then, Use Bering Oil! \* \* \* Ears get dry, hard, stiff, itchy, dull and noisy. Use Bering Ear Oil and note the difference. \* \* \* Bering Ear Oil is very useful to relieve the pain of children and adults—acute ear aches."

On November 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17851. Misbranding of Dr. Pusheck's Cold Push. U. S. v. 33 Packages of Dr. Pusheck's Cold Push. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25079. I. S. No. 037260. S. No. 3215.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Dr. Pusheck's Cold Push, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the label bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

On August 27, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 packages of Dr. Pusheck's Cold Push, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pusheck Health Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., on or about March 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide (1.5 grains per tablet), camphor, small amounts of quinine, and resinous material, coated with iron oxide and calcium carbonate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects together with similar statements in German, appearing on the packages containing the article, were false and fraudulent: "For \* \* \* Fevers, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Grippe, Sore Throat \* \* \* For \* \* \* Influenza, Grippe, \* \* \* Croup, \* \* \* For \* \* \* Catarrh, or Chronic Complaints."

On October 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17852. Adulteration and misbranding of Kelp-Ine.** U. S. v. 8 Cans of Kelp-Ine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25088. I. S. No. 1391. S. No. 3367.)

Examination of samples of Kelp-Ine showed that it was labeled as containing iodides or iodine, as being antiseptic and germicidal, and as possessing certain curative and remedial properties, whereas it contained no iodides or iodine, was not antiseptic or germicidal, and did not possess the curative and remedial properties claimed.

On September 6, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cans of Kelp-Ine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Sacramento, Calif., consigned by the Kelp-Ine Products Corporation of America, Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Seattle, Wash., to Sacramento, Calif., on or about June 27, 1930, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a potassium soap; iodine and iodides absent. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: (Can label, circular, and round card inside can) "Antiseptic;" (circular and can label) "Germicide \* \* \* Sea Kelp Iodine."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Can label) "Iodide Germicide Antiseptic Superior to Soap \* \* \* From the sea \* \* \* Sea Kelp Iodine 'Better than Soap;'" (circular card in can) "This product possesses natural iodine \* \* \* and other wonderful salts from sea-kelp \* \* \* antiseptic;" (leaflet) "From The Sea Kelp-Ine Sea Kelp Iodine \* \* \* Modern science has discovered that Kelp—the chief deep sea vegetation—contains thirteen out of the fourteen elements that are necessary to the human body; \* \* \* Kelp-Ine is an amazing new product, a natural cleansing and healing agent made from Kelp. \* \* \* its remarkable germicidal and antiseptic qualities are due directly to properties derived from Mother Nature. \* \* \* 'Better Than Soap' \* \* \* Kelp-Ine possesses all the natural curative properties known to be present in sea plants. \* \* \* Iodine Content High. The principal ingredient beneficial to the human system in sea-kelp is natural or vegetable iodine \* \* \* Kelp-Ine with its natural iodine provides the ideal germicide and antiseptic that will go a long way in preventing the transmission of disease in the school, at home, in hotels and other public places. \* \* \* A Natural Cleansing and Healing Product from the Sea." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles, appearing in a leaflet entitled "From The Sea," inclosed in the shipping package, were false and fraudulent: "Iodine is the positive remedy discovered by science for the prevention and cure of simple goitre \* \* \* Kelp-Ine, in paste or liquid form, is made for washing the human body. Due to the great absorptive powers of the human skin, it is beneficial in cases of skin infection. 'Better Than Soap.' It is 'Better than Soap.' And for cuts, burns, rashes, scalds and cutaneous troubles, \* \* \* A famous physician has said, 'If you will place a wash bowl outside every school room, give a child a germicidal soap, and compel him or her to wash the hands before entering the room, you will cut down the spread of disease to the minimum.' \* \* \* 'Athlete's Foot,' spreading dangerously throughout the United States—and numbering millions of sufferers, can be easily eliminated and prevented by the use of Kelp-Ine in all athletic institutions. \* \* \* For Skin Infections \* \* \* Scalp Infections \* \* \* Foot Infections."

On December 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17853. Misbranding of Torpedo combination menthol inhaler and pencil, and Torpedo Volatex.** U. S. v.  $\frac{3}{4}$  Gross Torpedo Combination Menthol Inhaler and Pencil, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25417, 25418, 25419, 25420. I. S. Nos. 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223. S. Nos. 3622, 2623.)

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the

articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On December 1, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross of Torpedo combination menthol inhaler and pencil, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross of Torpedo Volatex, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by W. C. Belmonte, New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped from New York, N. Y., in part on or about October 23, and in part on or about October 30, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the contents of the Torpedo Volatex consisted essentially of volatile oils including menthol, camphor, and eucalyptol; and the contents of the Torpedo inhaler consisted of menthol.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding their curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the cartons containing the respective articles, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Torpedo combination menthol inhaler and pencil) "An Effective Remedy for application and inhalation for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Neuralgia, Headache, Faceache, Etc. For Sore Throat Inhale through the mouth;" (Torpedo Volatex) "Vaporized Relief Recommended for \* \* \* Catarrh, Hay Fever, Neuralgia, Etc. For Sore Throat inhale through the mouth."

On December 22, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17854. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 90 Quarter-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24945. I. S. No. 7304. S. No. 3318.)**

Samples of ether from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain peroxide, indicating deterioration, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On or about August 9, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 quarter-pound cans of ether at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co., from Rahway, N. J., on or about April 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P. For Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own strength was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the name on the label, "Ether U. S. P." was false and misleading.

On December 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17855. Misbranding of Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthyol. U. S. v. 100 Packages of Wampole's Vaginal Cones Boroglyceride Compound with Ichthyol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25231. I. S. No. 3954. S. No. 3522.)**

Examination of the herein-described drug product having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attor-



ney for the Northern District of Georgia the following interstate shipment of a quantity of the product located at Atlanta, Ga.

On October 28, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 packages of Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthyol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by Henry K. Wampole & Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about October 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, borax, a sulphonated compound, a compound of zinc, gelatin, and glycerin.

The article was labeled in part: (Box) "For Inflammatory or Congested Conditions of the Vagina and Uterus;" (circular) "In the treatment of gonorrhea, Wampole's Ichthyol Cones should prove a helpful adjunct, in view of the reported effectiveness of Ichthyol in cases of acute and chronic gonorrhea. \* \* \* melting and dissolving slowly and completely, insuring opportunity for prolonged therapeutic action."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17856. Adulteration and misbranding of Hyde's rheumatic and kidney remedy. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Hyde's Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25412. I. S. No. 6842. S. No. 3462.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Hyde's rheumatic and kidney remedy, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained less alcohol than labeled, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On December 1, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Hyde's rheumatic and kidney remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hyde Remedy Co., Meridian, Miss., on or about May 13, 1930, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate (10.7 grains per fluid ounce), potassium iodide, citrates, alcohol (3.85 per cent), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (carton) "Alcohol 10 Per Cent."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the carton, "Alcohol 10 Per Cent," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the bottle label, were false and fraudulent: "Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy \* \* \* This remedy Indicates a new era in the scientific treatment of Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble. Its Effect will be shown within a few hours after the very first dose. Especially recommended as a very powerful blood purifier."

On January 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17857. Adulteration and misbranding of Sozodont liquid. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Packages of Sozodont Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25291. I. S. No. 11453. S. No. 3554.)**

Examination of samples of a product, labeled as Sozodont liquid, having shown that it was labeled "antiseptic," whereas it was not, and that the labels bore claims of therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On November 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen packages of Sozodont liquid, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by Hall & Ruckel (Inc.), alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., in part on or about July 20, 1930, and in part on or about August 23, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate, sodium borate, saccharin, soap, menthol, methyl salicylate, alcohol, water, and coloring matter. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (carton and bottle labels) "Antiseptic," whereas it fell below such professed standard, in that it was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the carton and bottle labels, "Antiseptic," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements on the carton, "Sozodont Liquid is a good medium for use in massaging the gums. The gums should be thoroughly massaged to reduce the chances of pyorrhea," were false and fraudulent in that the said statements conveyed to purchasers the impression and belief that the article had curative or therapeutic value in the prevention of pyorrhea, whereas it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing such effect.

On January 3, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17858. Misbranding of Cuticura pills. U. S. v. 32 Packages of Cuticura Pills. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23963. I. S. No. 010617. S. No. 2181.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Cuticura pills, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On August 20, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 32 packages of Cuticura pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, from Malden, Mass., on or about April 1, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. On March 5, 1930, by agreement of counsel, an amended libel was filed.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of quinine sulphate, ferrous carbonate, capsicum, nux vomica alkaloids, iodides, and aloin.

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the display carton, wrapper of retail package, and bottle label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Display carton) "Cuticura Pills. \* \* \* For \* \* \* Chills, Grip, \* \* \* Digestive \* \* \* For Sick Headache, Indigestion \* \* \* Assists in Promoting General Health;" (wrapper, retail package) "Cuticura Pills \* \* \* Digestive \* \* \* for use in the treatment of skin and scalp affections and for promoting the general health;" (bottle label) "Cuticura



Pills \* \* \* For Skin Purification, \* \* \* For Pallor, Weakness and Nervousness, \* \* \* For Sick Headache, Indigestion \* \* \* Digestive \* \* \* For \* \* \* Chills and Grip."

On December 20, 1930, the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Malden, Mass., having withdrawn its claim and answer and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17859. Misbranding of Amogen tablets. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Amogen tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25311. I. S. No. 713. S. No. 3565.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Amogen tablets, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On November 13, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three dozen bottles of Amogen tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Amogen Co., San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from San Antonio, Tex., on or about October 11, 1930, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calomel and extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative drug and a mydriatic drug.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, and similar statements in Spanish, appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Indigestion \* \* \* for the Liver;" (circular) "Headache \* \* \* Indigestion \* \* \* Influenza, La Grippe \* \* \* Kidney and Liver Troubles, Malaria Conditions, Sores in Mouth, Loss of Appetite."

On December 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17860. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir potassium bromide, tincture nux vomica, tincture digitalis, sodium salicylate tablets, and phenolphthalein tablets. U. S. v. Brewer & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500.** (F. & D. No. 25006. I. S. Nos. 02430, 02431, 02435, 02559, 05741.)

Examination of the herein-described drugs showed the following results: The elixir potassium bromide contained less potassium bromide than required by the National Formulary; the tincture nux vomica contained more of the alkaloids of nux vomica than the maximum prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia; the tincture digitalis had a lower potency than required by the pharmacopoeia; and the sodium salicylate tablets and the phenolphthalein tablets contained smaller amounts of the respective drugs than declared on the labels.

On September 30, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Brewer & Co. (Inc.), a corporation, Worcester, Mass., alleging shipments by said company in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, on or about August 25, 1928, of a quantity of tincture nux vomica; on or about September 5, 1928, of a quantity of elixir potassium bromide and sodium salicylate tablets; on or about October 19, 1928, of a quantity of phenolphthalein tablets; and on or about November 13, 1928, of a quantity of tincture digitalis. which said drugs were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part as set out below.

Adulteration of the elixir potassium bromide was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary,

and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said formulary official at the time of investigation, in that it contained less than 10 grains of potassium bromide per fluid drachm, namely, not more than 3.927 grains of potassium bromide per fluid drachm, equivalent to 68.84 grams per 1,000 cubic centimeters, whereas the said formulary provides that the article should contain in each 1,000 cubic centimeters 175 grams of potassium bromide, equivalent to 10 grains of potassium bromide per fluid drachm, and the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the elixir potassium bromide was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Elixir Potassium Bromide N. F." and "Each Fluid-Drachm Contains Potassium Bromide 10 Grains," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading.

Adulteration of the tincture nux vomica was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, in that it yielded more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, namely, not less than 0.495 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that each 100 cubic centimeters of the article should yield not more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the said tincture nux vomica was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tincture Nux Vomica (Tincture Nucis Vomicae U. S. P.)" and "100 cc. of Tincture of Nux Vomica yields not \* \* \* more than 0.263 Gm. of the Alkaloids of Nux Vomica," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading.

Adulteration of the tincture digitalis was alleged for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, in that it had a minimum systolic dose of more than 0.0065 cubic centimeter, namely, not less than 0.016 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of frog, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that the article should have a minimum systolic dose of not more than 0.0065 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of frog, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be tincture digitalis which conformed to the standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia, that the said article, when injected into the ventral lymph sac of a frog, had a minimum systolic dose of not more than 0.0065 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of frog, whereas it did not conform with the said pharmacopoeia, and when injected into the ventral lymph sac of a frog, had a minimum systolic dose of more than 0.0065 cubic centimeter, to wit, not less than 0.016 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of frog.

Misbranding of the said tincture digitalis was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tincture Digitalis, U. S. P. X" and "Injected into the ventral lymph sac of a frog has a minimum systolic dose of not more than 0.0065 cubic centimeters \* \* \* for each Gm. of body weight of frog," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading.

Adulteration of the sodium salicylate tablets and the phenolphthalein tablets was alleged for the reason that the strength and purity of the articles fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the said tablets were each represented to contain 5 grains of sodium salicylate, or 2 grains of phenolphthalein, as the case might be, whereas the said sodium salicylate tablets contained less than 5 grains of sodium salicylate, namely, not more than 4.336 grains of sodium salicylate each, and the said phenolphthalein tablets contained less than 2 grains of phenolphthalein, namely, not more than 1.722 grains of phenolphthalein.

Misbranding of the said tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets Sodium Salicylate 5 Grains" and "Tablets \* \* \*



Phenolphthalein 2 grains," borne on the labels of the bottles containing the respective articles, were false and misleading.

On November 24, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$500.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17861. Misbranding of Coloni-Compound. U. S. v. 70 Bottles of Coloni-Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25237. I. S. No. 213. S. No. 3513.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Coloni-Compound, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained less alcohol than declared on the label, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On November 1, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 bottles of Coloni-Compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Coloni Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about June 6, 1930, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including valerian, alcohol (17.6 per cent), glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, together with several circulars in the Spanish language containing similar statements, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle labels) "A prescription of proven merit in the treatment of irregularities commonly referred to as female troubles. A uterine tonic and [on carton only "efficient"] regulator indicated particularly in menstrual disorders, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, cramps, colic, backache, and congestion. \* \* \* an ideal uterine tonic and regulator for nervous, weak, run-down women and girls reaching puberty, to relieve congestion. A reconstructive tonic and potent builder, intended to aid assimilation and proper function of the digestive system, which is essential to maintaining normal action of the body;" (bottle only) "When fatigued, in cramps or colic, a tablespoonful." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the carton, "Alcohol 22%," was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, since the declaration of alcohol was incorrect.

On January 3, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17862. Misbranding of Radumac. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Radumac. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25097. I. S. No. 448. S. No. 3383.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Radumac or Radiumac, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties for the article that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On September 8, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of Radumac at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Radumac Mineral Co.; from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about July 30, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a water solution of aluminum sulphate, iron sulphate, calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and sulphuric acid.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label) "Radumac \* \* \* Penetrates and Prevents Germs. Has Proven Highly Beneficial and Given Prompt Relief in Rheumatism, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Tonsilitis, Sore Throat, Stomach Diseases, Bowel Complaints, Piles and Hemorrhoids, \* \* \* Open Sores and Ulcers;" (circular) "Radiumac \* \* \* Remineralization for perfect health (to have that 'Peppy Go-Getter' feeling) it is \* \* \* if you feel tired, run-down, no energy, can't sleep, poor appetite and bad digestion, your mineral balance is probably not right. Radiumac, taken as directed, will assist in restoring the body minerals. \* \* \* Radiumac Has Been Found Useful in Run Down Conditions, \* \* \* Eczema \* \* \* Bleeding \* \* \* Blood \* \* \* Boils, Carbuncles, \* \* \* Chilblains, \* \* \* Convalescence \* \* \* Hypopepsia (Indigestion) \* \* \* Ingrowing Toenails, \* \* \* Leucorrhea, Whites, Vaginal Discharge \* \* \* Malnutrition \* \* \* Mucous Colitis (Catarrh of the Colon—Inflammation of the Colon) \* \* \* Nervousness \* \* \* Piles \* \* \* Trench Mouth, Sore Gums or Loose Teeth, and Toothache \* \* \* Tonsilitis \* \* \* Worms."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since the article, when used as directed, would not be an effective remedy in the treatment of the ailments set forth above from the said bottle label and circular.

On October 30, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17863. Misbranding of Garrett's Constitutional Virginia Dare wine tonic.**  
U. S. v. 85 Cases of Garrett's Constitutional Virginia Dare Wine Tonic. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 25498, 25499. I. S. Nos. 9315, 9317. S. Nos. 3728, 3729.)

Examination of samples of a product, labeled as Garrett's Constitutional Virginia Dare wine tonic, from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties for the article that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On December 17, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 113 cases of the said Garrett's Constitutional Virginia Dare wine tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fruit Industries (Ltd.), from New York, N. Y., in various consignments on or about October 25, October 28, and November 17, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the red variety consisted essentially of alcohol (22.58 per cent), sodium glycerophosphate (1.2 per cent), nitrogenous matter, a bitter principle, reducing sugar, and water; and the white variety consisted essentially of alcohol (22.32 per cent), sodium glycerophosphate (0.9 per cent), nitrogenous matter, a bitter principle, reducing sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the carton and bottle labels, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Constitutional \* \* \* Tonic, \* \* \* of great Tonic Value in itself. \* \* \* Especially recommended in cases of Anemia (pernicious or mild), as it contains the best known relief for such cases, and to convalescents as an aid in \* \* \* building up run-down systems. \* \* \* Blood Building Preparation Agrees With the Constitution, \* \* \* Strength, Health, Vitality, \* \* \* For building up run-down systems;" (bottle) "Constitutional \* \* \* Tonic, \* \* \* of great Tonic value in itself. \* \* \* Especially recommended in case of Anemia, \* \* \* as it contains the best known relief for such cases, and to convalescents as an aid in building up run-down systems. \* \* \* Health Products, \* \* \* Strength, Health, Vitality."



On January 3, 1931, the Fruit Industries (Ltd.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$2,260, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17864. Misbranding of Chloro-Zol. U. S. v. 13 Dozen Small-Sized Packages, et al., of Chloro-Zol. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24855. I. S. No. 023768. S. No. 3180.)**

Examination of samples of a product, known as Chloro-Zol, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that its labels bore claims of therapeutic and curative properties for the article that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On June 30, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 dozen small-sized packages and 13 large-sized packages of Chloro-Zol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the American Drug & Chemical Co., Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped from Minneapolis, Minn., on or about May 6, 1930, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the capsules contained chloramine.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Box label) "Open Sores \* \* \* Sore Throat;" (carton) "Open Sores \* \* \* Sore Throat \* \* \* Acne, etc.;" (circular) "Pyorrhea—Trench Mouth \* \* \* Sore Throat \* \* \* Acne (Pimples) Boils, Etc. \* \* \* Sores \* \* \* It is recommended in the treatment of Leucorrhoea. Vaginitis, Catarrhal Inflammations and Mucopurulent Discharges of the Vagina."

On December 4, 1930, the Buerger Bros. Supply Co., Denver, Colo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17865. Misbranding of Tettremidy. U. S. v. 6½ Dozen Bottles of Tettremidy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25448. I. S. No. 8723. S. No. 3655.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Tettremidy, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of therapeutic and curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On or about December 9, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six and one-half dozen bottles of Tettremidy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Eucaline Medicine Co., Dallas, Tex., on or about August 13, 1930, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetic acid, glycerin, and water, colored with a pink dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the carton and bottle labels, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Tettremidy \* \* \* is guaranteed by the manufacturer \* \* \* in the treatment of any skin disease or trouble. \* \* \* It is a

treatment for Eczema, Tetter, Itch (any form) \* \* \* Hives, Pimples \* \* \* Skin Eruptions, Shingles, Salt Rheum, Ring Worms, \* \* \* Erysipelas, Itching Piles, Old Sores, or other Skin Diseases or Troubles. \* \* \* Tettremidy is Especially guaranteed for the treatment of Dandruff. \* \* \* relieve the itching, \* \* \* keep the scalp free from Dandruff. \* \* \* Tettremidy \* \* \* for Eczema, Tetter and Itch. \* \* \* Tettremidy is guaranteed for Any Skin Disease or trouble. Makes No Difference of how long standing, such as Tetter, Eczema (any form) Barber's Itch, Seven Year Itch, Army Itch and Itch in its various forms, Ring Worms, Pimples;" (bottle label) "Tettremidy for Tetter, Eczema, Itch (all kinds) Ringworm, Pimples, Skin Eruptions, Diseases of the Scalp, \* \* \* For all Skin Troubles \* \* \* for \* \* \* Bunions \* \* \* Especially for Eczema, Tetter and Itch."

On January 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17366. Misbranding of Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Cartons of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Remedy. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 25343. I. S. No. 722. S. No. 3577.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On November 28, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four dozen cartons of the said Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the McCullough Drug Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped from Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about September 27, 1930, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, sodium salicylate, sugar, starch, and talc.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Rheumatic Remedy \* \* \* For Rheumatism and Gout. \* \* \* Directions. For acute or Inflammatory Rheumatism take a tablet every 2 to 4 hours. \* \* \* In Chronic cases, after severe symptoms have \* \* \* For Gout, Lumbago, Stiff, Swollen and Tender Joints, Crick in the Back, Stiff Neck, and ordinary forms of Rheumatism;" (circular) "Rheumatic Remedy. For Rheumatism & Gout. \* \* \* For the Benefit of Persons afflicted with Rheumatism in any of its various forms, we confidently offer \* \* \* Rheumatic Remedy, One That Can be Relied Upon For Gout, Lumbago, Stiff, Swollen and Tender Joints, Crick in the Back, Stiff Neck, and other forms of Rheumatism \* \* \* Rheumatic Remedy \* \* \* Directions: For Acute Rheumatism, \* \* \* In the treatment of Chronic Cases."

On January 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17367. Adulteration and misbranding of Pyorrhine tooth powder. U. S. v. 1 5/6 Dozen Pyorrhine Tooth Powder No. 1, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25347, 25348. I. S. No. 1332. S. No. 3595.)**

Examination of samples of products, labeled as Pyorrhine tooth powder No. 1 and Pyorrhine tooth powder No. 2, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels represented them to be an antiseptic and germicidal, whereas they were not, and that the labels also bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.



On or about November 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one and five-sixth dozen cans of Pyorrhine tooth powder No. 1, and three and five-sixth dozen cans of Pyorrhine tooth powder No. 2, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pyorrhine Chemical Co., from Oakland, Calif., on or about April 30, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Pyorrhine tooth powder No. 1 consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, sugar, and traces of aluminum sulphate, calcium phosphate, and methyl salicylate; and that the Pyorrhine tooth powder No. 2 consisted essentially of the same ingredients with the addition of soap.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (carton) "Antiseptic," (can labels) "Antiseptic, \* \* \* Germicide," (circulars) "Germicidal," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the labels, (cartons) "Antiseptic," (can labels) "Antiseptic \* \* \* with elements to destroy bacteria, \* \* \* for the best effect of germicide," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Both cartons) "Prophylactic \* \* \* Its vegetable astringent is used by physicians and dentists to prevent pyorrhoeal tendency and other oral maladies. This astringent and 2 other elements are effective in keeping gums firm and the mouth in an aseptic condition," (carton for Pyorrhine No. 1 only) "For Tender Bleeding Gums," (labels) "Prophylactic To Heal and Harden Soft Bleeding and Receding Gums. Prevent Pyorrhoea and Tooth Decay \* \* \* Pyorrhine is a prophylactic \* \* \* with elements \* \* \* heal and harden tender bleeding gums. Effective Aid in Preventing Pyorrhoea;" (circulars) "No. 1 Pyorrhine ('Regular') is for tender, bleeding gums. \* \* \* Pyorrhine Powder Fills a Real Need \* \* \* Pyorrhoea is America's most prevalent disease. \* \* \* What is Pyorrhoea? Dr. A. H. Merritt, D. D. S., defines pyorrhoea as 'A progressive resorption of the alveolar process (bone of teeth sockets) and Pericementum (membrane covering teeth roots) with a shrinkage and recession of the gums, accompanied by increasing loosening of the teeth.' \* \* \* 'Beware of bleeding gums,' the usual first sign of Pyorrhoea. Is Pyorrhoea Curable? Dr. E. S. Talbot, M. S., D. D. S., M. D., LL. D., says in his book on Pyorrhoea: 'The disease responds quickly to treatment at its outset. Later its complications and the extent of structure involved render treatment very inefficacious.' Dr. Thoma says: \* \* \* 'in its early stages the disease can be easily cured.' Dr. Merritt says: 'Pyorrhoea is a curable disease, though it may reach an incurable stage if long enough neglected.' \* \* \* What are the Results of Pyorrhoea? Dr. E. F. Bowers, M. D., says: 'In decayed teeth and in infected gums doctors found \* \* \* distinct varieties of bacillagerms that cause disease of the ears and eyes, ulceration of the tonsils, stomach and glands, abscesses of the facial bones; rheumatism and tuberculosis. It is even believed that kidney diseases, anemia, chronic headache and neuralgia as well as heart disease together with a multitude of intestinal disorders often find their starting point in the teeth.' \* \* \* Pyorrhine Tooth Powder is a germicidal, astringent detergent and accords with down-to-date dental prophylaxis as a preventive of tooth and gum ills. Pyorrhine is dependably effective in healing and hardening tender bleeding gums. \* \* \* the mouth, helping to keep it in an antiseptic condition. \* \* \* It is highly prophylactic. \* \* \* 'I have had serious trouble with my teeth for years, and Pyorrhine is the only thing I have found to give relief' \* \* \* 'I think Pyorrhine is the best thing for loose teeth ever put on the market.'"

On January 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17868. Adulteration of ergot of rye. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Ergot of Rye. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25413. S. No. 3686.)**

Examination of the ergot of rye from the herein-described import shipment having shown that it contained worm excreta and was in part moldy, decomposed, and worm eaten, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On December 2, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five bags of ergot of rye, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been imported from Hamburg, Germany, having been entered at New York on or about December 17, 1928, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained worm excreta, that it was moldy in part, decomposed, and worm eaten.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopœia.

On December 26, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17869. Misbranding of Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism. U. S. v. Three Dozen Bottles, et al., of Athlophoros Searles' Remedy for Rheumatism. Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 25319, 25364, 25365, 25458. I. S. Nos. 615, 707, 11704, 11705. S. Nos. 3576, 3632, 3660, 3699.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism, having shown that the labels bore claims that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which in fact it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On November 19, November 24, and December 9, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States libels praying seizure and condemnation of 19 dozen bottles of Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned in part by the Williams Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and in part by the Athlophoros Co., Pomfret Center, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in various lots on or about June 2 and November 4, 1930, from Cleveland, Ohio, into the State of California, and on or about March 13 and October 29, 1930, from Pomfret Center, Conn., into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate, volatile oils including cassia and peppermint oils and methyl salicylate, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Remedy for Rheumatism and, when arising from a Rheumatic condition, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Sick Headache;" (circular) "This remedy goes to the root of the disease. It operates on the blood, muscles and joints. It expels the uric acid from the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the Kidneys, cleansing them from uric acid. \* \* \* The size of the dose and the manner of taking Athlophoros is governed by the character and intensity of the disease and the patient. \* \* \* Diet—In cases of Acute Rheumatism \* \* \* Persons afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism or Gout, who wish permanent relief, should send to us for our Dietary. \* \* \* For Acute or Inflammatory Rheumatism and Sciatica—Take two teaspoonfuls of Athlophoros \* \* \* After the acute symptoms have disappeared, continue the use of Athlophoros for at least two weeks, \* \* \* For Chronic Rheumatism—Where acute pain is not present, \* \* \* until the symptoms disappear. For Neuralgia—When suffering intense pain, two teaspoonfuls \* \* \* until relieved; \* \* \* For Muscular Rheumatism and Lumbago \* \* \* For Acute Inflammation of the Joints \* \* \* For Chronic Rheumatism of the



Joints. For Rheumatic Gout \* \* \* For Rheumatism of the Heart (so called) \* \* \* To Mothers—Athlophoros may be used during nursing. During pregnancy reduce dose as follows: \* \* \* Chronic and Complicated cases—From the time Athlophoros was first offered to the public, we have solicited, from those who have used it, frank statements of their experience with the remedy; and we have received many thousand letters bearing grateful testimony to its wonderful curative powers."

On December 19, 1930, January 6, and January 9, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, decrees were entered adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17870. Misbranding of Allen's ulcerine salve. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Small-Sized Bottles, et al., of Allen's Ulcerine Salve. Default orders of destruction entered.** (F. & D. Nos. 25340, 25385. I. S. Nos. 743, 11732. S. Nos. 3612, 3643.)

Examination of a sample of Allen's ulcerine salve having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On November 28 and December 4, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of six dozen small-sized and one and one-half dozen large-sized bottles or packages of Allen's ulcerine salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the J. P. Allen Medicine Co., St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from St. Paul, Minn., into the State of California, in part on or about August 1, 1930, and in part on or about August 8, 1930, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a lead soap and linseed oil.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Yellow circular and wrapper) "Ulcerine Salve for use in the treatment of Chronic Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, White Swelling, \* \* \* and all Old Sores of long standing. Also for Boils, Felons, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Salt Rheum. \* \* \* Chilblains, Gun Shot Wounds, Bites of Animals \* \* \* and all Poisoned and Lacerated Wounds, \* \* \* and all Fresh Wounds;" (additional on yellow circular) "For Ulcers and Old Sores, \* \* \* For Inflammatory Rheumatism and Chilblains, \* \* \* For Pains in the Back, Chest or Side, \* \* \* For Corns, \* \* \* For Boils, Carbuncles, Abscesses, \* \* \* For Swollen Joints, \* \* \* For \* \* \* Gun Shot Wounds and all Lacerated and Open Wounds, \* \* \* For Stings, \* \* \* and all Poisoned Wounds, \* \* \* Ulcerine Salve is a splendid thing for boils, carbuncles, abscesses, felons, burns, \* \* \* and all fresh wounds;" (label) "Ulcerine Salve, For use in the treatment of Chronic Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Milk Leg \* \* \* White Swelling, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, \* \* \* Bunions, Frost Bites, \* \* \* Swollen Joints, Felons, Boils, Abscesses, Chilblains, and all old sores of long standing."

On January 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, decrees were entered adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17871. Misbranding of Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy. U. S. v. 20 Boxes of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Remedy. Default decree of destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 25410. I. S. No. 740. S. No. 3661.)

Examination of samples of Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy having shown that the label bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On December 4, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 boxes of Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Kells Co.,

Newburgh, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Newburgh, N. Y., in part on or about July 7, 1930, and in part on or about August 5, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, sodium salicylate, sugar, starch, and talc.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Rheumatic Remedy \* \* \* For Rheumatism and Gout. \* \* \* Directions. For acute or Inflammatory Rheumatism take a tablet every 2 to 4 hours. \* \* \* In Chronic cases, after severe symptoms have \* \* \* For Gout, Lumbago, Stiff, Swollen and Tender Joints, Crick in the Back, Stiff Neck, and ordinary forms of Rheumatism."

On January 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17872. Misbranding of S—T—S Little Wonder suppositories. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Cartons of S—T—S Little Wonder Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25407. I. S. No. 1342. S. No. 3688.)**

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug product having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On December 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five dozen cartons of S—T—S Little Wonder suppositories, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by Esbencott Laboratories, Portland, Oreg., on or about August 5, 1930, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of theobroma oil as a base, boric acid, tannin, zinc phenol-sulphonate, and a trace of methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the label, were false and fraudulent: "Treatment for Leucorrhoea (Whites) and Vaginal Infections."

On January 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17873. Misbranding of Marshall's prepared cubeb cigarettes. U. S. v. 45 Dozen Small-Sized and 4 Dozen Large-Sized Packages of Marshall's Prepared Cubeb Cigarettes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25239. I. S. No. 214. S. No. 3518.)**

Examination of Marshall's prepared cubeb cigarettes from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On November 1, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 dozen small-sized and 4 dozen large-sized packages of Marshall's prepared cubeb cigarettes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by James B. Horner (Inc.), New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about August 30, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Examination of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered stem and fruit tissue of cubeb.



It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Small carton) "For Catarrh, Hay Fever, \* \* \* Headache, Asthma, Diseases of the Throat &c. &c. \* \* \* For all Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., inhale the smoke, taking it into the lungs; and immediate relief will follow. \* \* \* For Catarrhal Headache they are without a rival;" (circular in small package) "A Remedy for Catarrh \* \* \* Asthma, Hay Fever; All diseases of the Throat, Foul Breath, etc.;" (large carton) "For Catarrh, Hay Fever \* \* \* Asthma, all Diseases of the Throat, Foul Breath, &c. \* \* \* For Catarrh, Hay Fever, \* \* \* and other Nasal Diseases, \* \* \* If the nose is stopped up so that it is almost impossible to breathe, one or two cigarettes will make the head as clear as a bell. For all Throat Diseases, Asthma, &c., inhale the smoke or swallow it, or both, and immediate relief will follow. It is an efficient remedy for Offensive Breath, and will make the most foul breath pure and sweet;" (circular in large package) "A Remedy for Catarrh \* \* \* Asthma, Hay Fever; All Diseases of the Throat; Foul Breath."

On December 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17874. Misbranding of Pyros. U. S. v. 58 Bottles of Pyros. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25085. I. S. No. 7521. S. No. 3365.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pyros, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that its labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

On September 2, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 58 bottles of Pyros, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pyros Co., Denver, Colo., on or about June 9, 1930, and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the article consisted essentially of compounds of zinc, sodium, ammonium and aluminum, sulphates and chlorides, glycerin, a trace of alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton label and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Used Successfully As An Aid in treatment of infectious mouth conditions, \* \* \* and attendant tooth decay. Sore, tender, ulcerated gums and general oral infections. \* \* \* let it penetrate affected parts \* \* \* If upper teeth or gums are affected, swish between teeth, then brush thoroughly;" (carton) "Pyros For Pyorrhea \* \* \* A remedy for tender, bleeding, spongy or receding gums \* \* \* for preventing decay of the teeth, keeping the gums firm and healthy \* \* \* Give solution time to penetrate gums and affected parts. \* \* \* A remedy for sore, loose, tender or ulcerated gums and teeth and pyorrhea infections generally;" (circular) "Pyros For Pyorrhea \* \* \* Good Health Depends on Mouth Health. The mouth is the one main entrance whereby disease germs gain entrance to the body. In the mouth disease germs multiply, infect the nasal passages or throat and, sooner or later, the entire system. Nature (the perfect physician) installed in the mouth the simple machinery necessary for the warding off of disease, viz: Clean saliva, abundant blood supply and properly adjusted teeth. Therefore, it can be readily seen that a remedy which causes the mouth to properly function is the one that assists nature in warding off disease. The present day customs, diet and mental habits do not permit the mouth to function perfectly as in the days of savagery when the mouth received exercise from the eating of hard, coarse food, and tooth decay and gum diseases were unknown. Pyros Makes Healthy

Mouths \* \* \* it has a definite, selective action on disease germs in the mouth. \* \* \* Pyros Penetrates. Pyros has a peculiar penetrating action, so that it even attacks deep, underlying, inflamed conditions. Pyros makes clean, healthy saliva, \* \* \* In diseased conditions of the mouth Pyros should be used as near full strength as possible. \* \* \* For Pyorrhea—Take one teaspoonful in mouth and let it penetrate the affected parts \* \* \* If the upper teeth, or gums are affected, hold head downward or sideways. Swish between the teeth and then brush thoroughly \* \* \* For Trench Mouth (Vincent's Angina) or other acute inflammations of the mouth where pain is present \* \* \* For Ulcerative Gums \* \* \* Tender Gums \* \* \* Bleeding Gums \* \* \* Spongy Gums. Where the gums are soft, flabby and bleed easily use one part Pyros to four of water \* \* \* Turgid Gums. Where gums are congested and swollen use Pyros the same as for spongy gums. \* \* \* After Extraction \* \* \* Pyros \* \* \* prevents the development of infectious conditions \* \* \* By its daily use you can guard the entire system against contagion and disease. The teeth remain clean, the gums firm and natural in color. Finish with a single gargle and you will have a healthy \* \* \* throat. \* \* \* It will save you endless dental and medical expense \* \* \* It is an excellent preventive. \* \* \* How to Prevent Decay of the Teeth at Home. Pyros actually prevents and arrests decay of the teeth. The definite and selective germicidal action of Pyros stops the bacterial acid detrition in the first stages of tooth decay. Even well developed cavities become less sensitive. \* \* \* take Pyros one part to water four parts and brush this solution into the cheeks, gums and teeth for three minutes. If this is done morning and evening you will keep your teeth free from cavities or decay. \* \* \* Universally Endorsed. It is agreed by scores of Dental Scientists, Pyorrhea Specialists and Oral Surgeons that never in the life of the world has there been anything to equal the merit of Pyros for stopping or preventing Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth and other oral afflictions. Pyros for Pyorrhea."

On November 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17875. Misbranding of Alvita tea. U. S. v. 72 Packages of Alvita Tea. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25342. I. S. No. 9615. S. No. 3596.)**

Examination of samples of Alvita tea from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article did not possess the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the accompanying circular, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On November 21, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 packages of Alvita tea, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Alfalfa Products Co., from Pasadena, Calif., on or about September 2, 1930, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of plant material derived from alfalfa.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Circular) "Dodging Microbes in these days of epidemics of \* \* \* and influenza and of other diseases, it is futile to attempt to escape ill health by 'Dodging Microbes.' Physical examination of a community of peoples reveals the fact that from 80 to 90 per cent of healthy people carry the germs of pneumonia in the mouth and throat, and that these germs are ever with us. \* \* \* 90 per cent of our children become infected with the germs of tuberculosis before reaching the twelfth year, but a relatively small proportion develop the disease. \* \* \* The protein material in our foods corresponds to the iron with which the machine is kept in repair, the difference being that when the right material is supplied to the body in the form of food, the body engine is capable of repairing itself. \* \* \* A frequent trouble comes



to women due to an acid condition of the bladder. The Alkaline salts of the Alfalfa Ash has given favorable results by neutralizing the acid and relief comes in practically every case. It is the simple vegetable remedy. Illustrating the cure of one woman residing at Long Beach, California. She was confined to her bed with an acute case of bladder inflammation, was unable to retain her urine and suffered intensely from the constant irritation. \* \* \* She began using the Alvita Tea and Tablets and in three days noticed a decided change in her condition. \* \* \*. For prostatic and bladder troubles, the Tea and Tablets are recommended to be taken according to the directions \* \* \* Alvita Tea \* \* \*. It is especially beneficial to those suffering from acidosis, irritating urine, bladder and prostate gland trouble. \* \* \*. For clearing muddy complexions, banishing unsightly eruptions and acting as a general tonic, it is unsurpassed. \* \* \*. The Mother's Friend \* \* \*. The Alvita Tea, taken as a portion of the daily diet during the entire time of pregnancy, should furnish some of the needed vegetable minerals, the lime, iron, potassium, phosphorous, etc., to sustain the bone structure of the mother, and at the same time should furnish the mineral needed for making a strong frame for the ungorn. \* \* \* [Testimonial] 'Rheumatic Stiffness Vanishes. Gentlemen: I am pleased to inform you that I have derived untold benefit from taking the Alfalfa Tea which I got from you about a month ago. It has greatly relieved rheumatic stiffness in my right knee, from which I suffered intensely at times. It is also an excellent tonic, and has improved my appetite, my food also being more easily digested than formerly. I take a generous amount of the tea every morning, about an hour before breakfast. It has regulated my bowels and stimulated my liver so I am relieved of an acid condition of the stomach which troubled me much at times.' \* \* \*. Prostate Gland Troubles. It is said that fully 75 per cent of men after the age of 40 years, suffer from prostate gland trouble, which is one of the most painful and stubborn of all diseases that befall man. \* \* \*. Referring to the analysis of the Ash of Alfalfa, it will be found to carry a number of Alkaline Salts. Simple chemistry shows that an alkali neutralizes an acid. Combined with the curative effect of the minerals is that of the Vitamines which build up and strengthen these diseased parts. This is nature's cure. \* \* \*. Alvita Tea is made from the Alfalfa Plant. When boiled according to the directions for making, most of the health-giving, body-building minerals are dissolved."

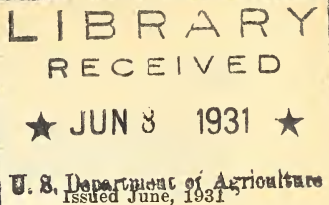
On December 16, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17826-17875

Acco-Balm:	N. J. No.	Leonardi's elixir:	N. J. No.
Clark, A. C., Co-----	17847	Leonardi, S. B., & Co-----	17828
Allen's ulcerine salve:		Lung Saver:	
Allen, J. P., Medicine Co-----	17870	Lung Saver Co-----	17842
Alvita tea:		Marshall's cubeb cigarettes:	
California Alfalfa Products Co.-----	17875	Horne, J. B. (Inc.)-----	17873
Amogen tablets:		Mercuric iodide tablets:	
Amogen Co-----	17859	Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848
Anti-Phymin:		Nitroglycerin tablets:	
MacIntire, R. E., & Co-----	17849	Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848
Antipyretic compound tablets:		Nux vomica, tincture:	
Noyes, P. J., Co-----	17841	Brewer & Co-----	17860
Antipyrine tablets:		Noyes, P. J., Co-----	17841
Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848	Oxyquinoline vaginal suppositories:	
Athlophoros Searles' remedy for		Noyes, P. J., Co-----	17841
rheumatism:		Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella:	
Athlophoros Co-----	17869	Dye, Dr. J. H.-----	17834
Williams Manufacturing Co-----	17869	Phenolphthalein tablets:	
Barbital tablets:		Brewer & Co-----	17860
Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848	Potassium bromide, elixir:	
Berberine compound elixir:		Brewer & Co-----	17860
Noyes, P. J., Co-----	17841	Pusheck's, Dr., Cold Push:	
Bering ear oil:		Pusheck Health Laboratories-----	17851
Heide, H., & Sons-----	17850	Pyorrhine tooth powder:	
Caliente oil:		Pyorrhine Chemical Co-----	17867
International Drug Sales Co-----	17838	Pyros:	
Calomel tablets:		Pyros Co-----	17874
Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848	Q. W. condition powder:	
Cerolactic antiseptic ointment:		Q. W. Laboratories-----	17826, 17833
Hibbs-Worth Laboratories(Inc.)-----	17840	worm capsules:	
germicide and prophylactic:		Q. W. Laboratories-----	17826
Hibbs-Worth Laboratories(Inc.)-----	17840	mixture:	
internal antiseptic tablets:		Q. W. Laboratories-----	17826
Hibbs-Worth Laboratories(Inc.)-----	17840	Radumac:	
Chewalla:		Radumac Mineral Co-----	17862
Chewalla Co-----	17829	Santonin and calomel tablets:	
Chloro-Zol:		Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848
American Drug & Chemical Co-----	17864	Noyes, P. J., Co-----	17841
Sniff:		Cady, M. R., & Co-----	17846
Sodium salicylate tablets:		Sodium salicylate tablets:	
Brewer & Co-----	17860	sulphocarbolate tablets:	
Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848	Sozodont liquid:	
Hall & Ruckel (Inc.)-----	17857	Stark's Reducine:	
Stark's Reducine:		Reducine Co-----	17835
Strychnine sulphate tablets:		Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848
Noyes, P. J., Co-----	17841	S-T-S Little Wonder suppositories:	
Esbencott Laboratories-----	17872	Sulphonal tablets:	
Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848	Taylor's Bromo-Aspirin:	
Taylor Medicine Co-----	17844	Teaco ointment:	
White & Kleppinger (Inc.)-----	17832	Tettremidy:	
Eucaline Medicine Co-----	17865	Torpedo combination menthol inhaler	
and pencil:		Belmonte, W. C-----	17853
Volatex:		Belmonte, W. C-----	17853
Trional tablets:		Breon, G. A., & Co-----	17848
Wampole's vaginal cones boroglycer-		Wampole's vaginal cones boroglycer-	
ide compound with ichthyol:		Wampole, H. K., & Co-----	17855
Welch's Sweet Lilly:		Welch, A. J-----	17837
Whitehall's Dr., rheumatic remedy:		Kells Co-----	17871
McCullough Drug Co-----	17866	Wonder poultry tonic:	
Wonder Chemical Co-----	17836		





## United States Department of Agriculture

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17876-17900

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1931]

**17876. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Fifty-five 1-Gallon Cans of Oysters. Default entered. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25332. I. S. No. 5916. S. No. 3601.)

Samples of oysters from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain excessive water, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

On November 18, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifty-five 1-gallon cans of oysters, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by Fogg & Stowman, from Mauricetown, N. J., on or about November 8, 1930, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for oysters, which the article purported to be.

On December 13, 1930, no claim or answer having been entered and the allegations of the libel having been substantiated, default was noted. The property was delivered to the Community Kitchen, a charitable organization, Atlanta, Ga., upon the execution of a bond by J. R. Nix, in the sum of \$10, conditioned that it would not be shipped in interstate commerce nor sold in violation of law. The product was consumed in the charitable work of the organization.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17877. Adulteration of beet pulp. U. S. v. 31 Bags of Beet Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25300. I. S. No. 4562. S. No. 3562.)

Examination of the beet pulp from the herein-described shipment having shown that it contained foreign material consisting of wood splinters, string, paper, pieces of metal, bent nails, and a material resembling red lead, which would render it dangerous if fed to cattle, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On November 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 31 bags of beet pulp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Griffin & Rushmore, from Long Island, N. Y., on or about September 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17878. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 150 Barrels of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25482. I. S. No. 1964. S. No. 3755.)**

A large part of the chestnuts from the herein-described shipment having been found to be moldy and wormy, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On December 11, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 150 barrels of chestnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Schroeder Bros. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., on or about November 25, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17879. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Howard Z. Johnson (South Shore Creamery Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 25682. I. S. No. 03704.)**

Samples of butter from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota.

On November 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Howard Z. Johnson, trading as the South Shore Creamery Co., Summit, S. Dak., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about June 21, 1929, from the State of South Dakota into the State of New York, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

On December 10, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17880. Adulteration of canned pimientos. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Canned Pimientos. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25349. I. S. No. 4678. S. No. 3620.)**

Samples of canned pimientos from the herein-described shipment having been found to be underprocessed and to contain pimientos in an advanced stage of decomposition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On November 20, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of canned pimientos at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga., on or about September 18, 1930, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Sunshine Brand Pimientos \* \* \* First Quality Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance, to wit, the product was badly underprocessed and contained pimientos in an advanced stage of decomposition.



On December 16, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17881. Adulteration of dried dates. U. S. v. 27 Cases of Dried Dates, Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25352. I. S. No. 11376. S. No. 3619.)

Samples of dates from the herein-described shipment having been found to be weevil-infested, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On November 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 cases, each containing seventy-two 8-ounce packages of dried dates, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Acme Fruit Packing Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about October 18, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Cavalier Brand Superior Quality \* \* \* Acme Fruit Packing Co., Inc., N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 31, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17882. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen whole eggs and frozen egg yolks. U. S. v. 137 Cans of Frozen Eggs (Whole Eggs), et al. Product released under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. Nos. 25512, 25513. I. S. Nos. 15503, 15504, 15507, 15508, 15509. S. Nos. 3791, 3797.)

Samples of frozen whole eggs and egg yolks from the herein-described shipments having been found to contain added sugar, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On December 20, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 412 cans of frozen whole eggs, and 126 cans of frozen egg yolks, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Newark, N. J., and in part at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Land O' Lakes Creameries (Inc.), a portion from Minnesota Transfer, Minn., on or about June 2, and September 27, 1930, and a portion from Buffalo, N. Y., on or about June 13, 1930, and had been transported from the States of Minnesota and New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Land O'Lakes Frozen Eggs. Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. \* \* \* Guaranteed to comply with All Pure Food Laws. \* \* \* Whole Eggs [or "Yolks"]."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance, sugar, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the label, "Frozen Eggs \* \* \* These Eggs \* \* \* Guaranteed to Comply with all Pure Food Laws," "Whole Eggs," and "Yolks," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, when applied to an article containing added sugar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 27, 1931, the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented that decrees of condemnation and forfeiture might be entered, judgments were entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$3,800, conditioned

in part that it be relabeled so that it comply with the Federal food and drugs act. The decrees further ordered that the entire lot or such portions as should not be passed by this department as correctly relabeled within the meaning of the food and drugs act be condemned and destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17883. Misbranding of shipstuff with screenings. U. S. v. 38 Bags of Shipstuff with Screenings. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25327. I. S. No. 3978. S. No. 3591.)**

Samples of shipstuff with screenings from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain less crude protein and crude fat than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On November 19, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 38 bags of shipstuff with screenings, remaining in the original packages at Zebulon, N. C., consigned by the Shenandoah Milling Co. (Inc.), Shenandoah, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped from Shenandoah, Va., on or about September 26, 1930, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Shipstuff with Screenings Not Exceeding Mill Run Crude Protein 16.00 per ct. Crude Fat 4.00 per ct. \* \* \* Manufactured Shenandoah Milling Company, Inc., Shenandoah, Virginia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the labeling, "Crude Protein 16.00 per ct., Crude Fat 4.00 per ct.," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On January 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17884. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 252 Cases of Tuna Fish. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 25371, 25372. I. S. Nos. 5213, 5214. S. No. 3642.)**

Samples of alleged canned tuna from the herein-described shipment having been found to consist of bonita, a fish of lower quality than tuna, or of a mixture of tuna and bonita, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On November 24, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 252 cases of tuna fish, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Cohn-Hopkins, (Inc.), San Diego, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from San Diego, Calif., on or about August 15, 1930, and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Sun Harbor Brand Tuna Packed by Cohn-Hopkins Inc., Quality Packers, San Diego California."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained bonita, a fish of lower quality than tuna fish, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Sun Harbor Brand California Tuna \* \* \* Packed by Cohn-Hopkins, Inc.," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, when applied to an article containing bonita, or a mixture of bonita and tuna.

On January 7, 1931, Cohn-Hopkins (Inc.), San Diego, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,250, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department, and should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17885. Misbranding of flour. U. S. v. 117 Sacks of Flour. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 24593. I. S. No. 026994. S. No. 2946.)**

Sample sacks of flour from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain less than the amount declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

On March 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 117 sacks of flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Lake Charles, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the American Maid Flour Mills, Houston, Tex., on or about February 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "American Maid Flour \* \* \* American Maid Flour Mills Bleached 48 Pounds."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "48 Pounds," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the packages contained less than the weight indicated thereon. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement of weight was incorrect.

On December 16, 1930, no appearance having been entered and the allegations of the libel having been sustained by a jury, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal. The decree provided, however, that the flour, if found by the marshal to be in good condition, be delivered to a charitable institution.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17886. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 189 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25167, 25168. I. S. Nos. 19651, 19652. S. No. 3388.)**

Samples of canned sardines from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain diseased and decomposed fish, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas.

On September 23, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 189 cases of sardines, remaining in the original packages at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the R. J. Peacock Canning Co., Lubec, Me., on or about July 5, 1930, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Admiral Brand American Sardines \* \* \* Packed by R. J. Peacock Canning Co., Lubec, Maine." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Sea Lion Brand Maine Sardines \* \* \* Packed by Seacoast Canning Co., Eastport, Me."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or partly of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance; and in that it was the product of a diseased animal, namely, diseased and belly-blown fish.

On January 19, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17887. Adulteration and misbranding of oysters. U. S. v. 53 Gallon Cans of Oysters. Consent decree of condemnation. Product delivered to charitable institution. (F. & D. No. 25363. I. S. No. 7150. S. No. 3645.)**

Samples of oysters from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain excessive water and to be short of the declared volume, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky.

On or about November 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 53 gallon cans of oysters, remaining in the original packages at

Louisville, Ky., consigned about November 10, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by H. W. Rockwell (Socwell) & Sons, Maurice River, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The cans were labeled in part: "Min. Vol. 1 Gal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive water had been mixed and packed with and substituted partly for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "1 Gal.," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the quantity stated on the label was not correct.

On or about December 1, 1930, the Booth Fisheries Co., Louisville, Ky., having appeared as claimant and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to a charitable institution, and that claimant pay costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17888. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 18 Tubs of Butter. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. No. 25281. I. S. No. 6293. S. No. 3535.)**

Samples of butter from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota.

On October 14, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 tubs of butter at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Drake Cooperative Creamery Co., from Drake, N. Dak., on or about October 6, 1930, and transported from the State of North Dakota into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent of milk fat as provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

On January 6, 1931, the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), Duluth, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the property, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department, and should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17889. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. A-G Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 25031. I. S. No. 030638.)**

Samples of butter from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain less than the legal requirement of milk fat, namely, less than 80 per cent of milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin.

On August 25, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the A-G Creamery Co., a corporation, Arcadia, Wis., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about March 24, 1930, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a substance containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as defined and required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

On October 4, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17890. Adulteration of Greek string figs. U. S. v. 36 Boxes of Greek String Figs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25449, 25450, 25451. I. S. No. 10841. S. No. 3708.)**

The figs from the herein-described shipment having been found to consist in part of wormy or worm-eaten, moldy, or smutty, sour, and dirty fruit, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On December 5, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 boxes of Greek string figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. A. Camp Co., New York, N. Y., on or about November 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Selected String Figs Packed and Shipped by Seideman and Seideman, New York."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17891. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 296 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25338. I. S. No. 19667. S. No. 3608.)**

Samples of tomato catsup from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain mold, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas.

On December 5, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 296 cases of tomato catsup, remaining in the original packages at Corsicana, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rush Canning Co., from Bentonville, Ark., on or about September 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Queen's Taste Brand Catsup \* \* \* Rush Canning Company, Washburn, Mo."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 19, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17892. Adulteration of green Anjou pears. U. S. v. 3,295 Boxes of Green Anjou Pears. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25358. I. S. Nos. 11447, 11448, 11449. S. No. 3634.)**

Samples of pears from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain lead and arsenic, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On November 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,295 boxes of green Anjou pears, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by L. A. Laselle, from Medford, Oreg., in three shipments, on or about September 3, September 5, and September 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, namely, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 6, 1930, the Golden State Produce Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, con-

ditioned in part that it be made to conform to and with the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act, under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17893. Adulteration of canned blueberries. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Canned Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25302. I. S. No. 3471. S. No. 3569.)**

Samples of canned blueberries from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain maggots and worms, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On November 7, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cases of canned blueberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by J. E. Kimball, Bangor, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped from Bangor, Me., on or about August 25, 1930, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Union River Brand Blueberries Grown and Packed by Mills & Crosby, Aurora, Maine."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On December 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17894. Misbranding of alfalfa meal. U. S. v. 400 Bags of Alfalfa Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25315. I. S. No. 4972. S. No. 3578.)**

Samples of alfalfa meal from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain less protein than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On November 12, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 bags of alfalfa meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Urbana Mills Co., from Rossford, Ohio, on or about October 14, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Xtra Fine Alfalfa Meal \* \* \* The Urbana Mills Company Urbana, Ohio Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 13.0 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 13.0 Per Cent," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 22, 1930, the C. M. Saunders Co., Toledo, Ohio, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled, under the supervision of this department, to show the true protein content, namely, "Not less than 11.0 Per Cent Protein."

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17895. Adulteration of figs and dried peaches. U. S. v. 325 Boxes of Figs and 250 Boxes of Dried Peaches. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Figs ordered destroyed. Dried peaches ordered released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 25359, 25360. I. S. Nos. 9633, 11612, 11613. S. Nos. 3624, 3625.)**

Samples of figs from the herein-described shipment having been found to be insect-infested, moldy, and sour, and samples of the dried peaches having been found to be insect-infested, decayed, and dirty, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On November 24, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and con-



demnation of 325 boxes of figs, and 250 boxes of dried peaches, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., consigned October 31, 1930, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce by Glanzer Bros., from San Francisco, Calif., into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy and decomposed or putrid vegetable substances, namely, in the case of the figs, insect-infested, moldy, and sour figs, and in the case of the dried peaches, insect-infested, decayed, and dirty peaches.

On December 4, 1930, Glanzer Bros (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the figs be destroyed by the United States marshal. It was further ordered by the court that the peaches be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, conditioned in part that the good portion be separated from the bad and the latter destroyed or denatured.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17896. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. William Douglas Meltzer (Fort Smith Creamery Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 25024. I. S. Nos. 07580, 07581.)**

Sample cartons of butter from the shipment herein described having been found to contain less than the declared weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas.

On September 2, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against William Douglas Meltzer, trading as the Fort Smith Creamery Co., Fort Smith, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about March 6, 1929, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of butter which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "1 Lb. Net Weight."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statement "1 Lb. Net Weight," borne on the package containing the article, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the packages each contained 1 pound net of butter, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the packages each contained 1 pound net of butter, whereas the said packages did not contain 1 pound net of the article, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 12, 1931, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17897. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 10 Bags of Walnuts, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25361. I. S. No. 10797. S. No. 3635.)**

Samples of walnuts from the herein-described shipment having been found to be wormy, moldy, rancid, decomposed, shriveled, and empty, i. e., about 21 per cent inedible nuts, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On November 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bags of walnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging, among other allegations, that the article had been shipped by the L. C. Mercantile Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., on or about June 13, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17898. Adulteration of pecans. U. S. v. 16 Bags of Pecans, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25362. I. S. No. 10349. S. No. 3637.)**

Samples of pecans from the herein-described shipment having been found to be wormy, decomposed, moldy, shriveled, or empty, i. e., approximately 25 per cent inedible nuts, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On November 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 bags of pecans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging among other allegations that the article had been shipped by the Woodson Pecan Co., Albany, Ga., on or about December 9, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Woodson Pecan Company, Albany, Georgia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17899. Adulteration of Greek string figs. U. S. v. 160 Boxes of Greek String Figs, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction, with respect to portion. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture with respect to remainder; released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 25353, 25357, 25484, 25492. I. S. Nos. 4873, 4875, 9616, 15353. S. Nos. 3580, 3590, 3752, 3765.)**

A large part of the figs from the herein-described lots having been found to be filthy, moldy, wormy, or decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On November 21 and December 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 160 boxes and 318 cases of Greek string figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been imported from Greece by Seideman and Seideman, New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "S. & S. Athena Brand \* \* \* Selected String Figs Packed and Shipped by Seideman and Seideman, Produce of Greece."

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 10, 1930, the Biddle Purchasing Co., New York, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for 180 cases of the product, and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said 180 cases be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,800, conditioned in part that the good portion be separated from the bad portion and the latter destroyed or denatured. On December 16 and December 29, no claimant having appeared for the remainder of the product, decrees were entered by the court ordering that it be condemned and destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17900. Adulteration of Greek string figs. U. S. v. 11 Cases of Greek String Figs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25391. I. S. No. 15628. S. No. 3672.)**

Samples of figs from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain wormy and moldy fruit, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On December 1, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 cases of Greek string figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlantic City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the William A. Camp Co., New York, N. Y., on or about October 16, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article



was labeled in part: "S. & S. Athena Brand, New York, Produce of Greece, Selected String Figs, Packed and Shipped by Seideman & Seideman. \* \* \* J. & Schwartz, Atlantic City, N. J."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On December 30, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17876-17900

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Alfalfa meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		Fish, sardines:	
Beet pulp:		Peacock, R. J., Canning Co----	17886
Griffin & Rushmore-----	17877	tuna, canned:	
Blueberries, canned:		Cohn-Hopkins (Inc.)-----	17884
Kimball, J. E.-----	17893	Flour:	
Butter:		American Maid Flour Mills----	17885
A-G Creamery Co.-----	17889	Nuts, chestnuts:	
Drake Cooperative Creamery Co.-----	17888	Schroeder Bros-----	17878
Fort Smith Creamery Co.-----	17896	pecans—	
Johnson, H. Z.-----	17879	Woodson Pecan Co-----	17893
Meltzer, W. D.-----	17896	walnuts—	
South Shore Creamery Co.-----	17879	Mercantile, L. C., Co-----	17897
Chestnuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.		Oysters. <i>See</i> Shellfish.	
Dates, dried:		Peaches, dried:	
Acme Fruit Packing Co.-----	17881	Glanzer Bros-----	17895
Eggs, frozen whole:		Pears, green Anjou:	
Land O'Lakes Creameries-----	17882	Laselle, L. A.-----	17892
yolks, frozen:		Pecans. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Land O'Lakes Creameries-----	17882	Pimientos, canned:	
Feed:		Pomona Products Co.-----	17880
alfalfa meal—		Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Urbana Mills Co.-----	17894	Sardines. <i>See</i> Fish.	
shipstuff with screenings—		Shellfish, oysters:	
Shenandoah Milling Co.-----	17883	Fogg & Stowman-----	17876
Figs:		Sockwell, H. W., & Sons-----	17887
Glanzer Bros.-----	17895	Shipstuff with screenings. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Greek string—		Rush Canning Co.-----	17891
Camp, W. A., Co-----	17890, 17900	Tuna fish. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Seideman & Seideman-----	17899	Walnuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.	



# United States Department of Agriculture

## FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

### LIBRARY RECEIVED

### ★ JUN 27 1931 ★

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17901-17925

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 12, 1931]

**17901. Adulteration and misbranding of tablets containing phenacetin, aspirin, and caffeine alkaloid. U. S. v. 6 Cans, Each Containing 5,000 Tablets of an Article of Drug. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25815. I. S. No. 15621. S. No. 4041.)**

Examination of the herein-described drug tablets having shown that they contained less phenacetin than represented by the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On January 24, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six cans, each containing 5,000 tablets of an article of drugs labeled in part, "Phenacetin 3½ Grs., Aspirin 3½ Grs., Caffeine Alk. ½ Gr.," remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Barrington, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Llewellyn Laboratories (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., on or about December 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetylsalicylic acid (3.3 grains per tablet), acetphenetidin (2.7 grains per tablet), and caffeine (0.46 grain per tablet).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Phenacetin 3½ Grs.," was false and misleading.

On March 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17902. Misbranding of Prescription No. 3913. U. S. v. 5½ Dozen Bottles of Prescription No. 3913. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25646. I. S. No. 9833. S. No. 3912.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Prescription No. 3913, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On January 9, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozen bottles of the said Prescription No. 3913, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. H. Platt, from New York, N. Y., on or about October 24, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, colchicine, extracts of plant drugs including sarsaparilla, alcohol, sugar, and water, flavored with sassafras oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing

upon and within the package containing the article, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For Sciatica, Muscular and Chronic Rheumatism. Successfully used since October 14, 1892, in the treatment of Gout \* \* \*. For Sciatica and Muscular Rheumatism and in the treatment of Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. \* \* \* had at that time been a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism for more than ten years, and had given up hope of ever being relieved. He used the medicine with the most satisfactory results, a complete and permanent cure being effected \* \* \*. It is a Prescription that represents a combination of medicines so exact in proportion as to exert their curative powers in a remarkable degree in the various forms of Muscular and Chronic Rheumatism \* \* \*. Our earnest request to those who have been restored to health by its use, is that \* \* \*. This medicine has been used successfully in Sciatica and Muscular Rheumatism and in the treatment of Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, it has proven to be of value. \* \* \*. Prescription 3913, in the cases where it has proven effective produces results that are permanent and complete. \* \* \*. Sciatica, Muscular \* \* \*. For Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout."

On February 17, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17903. Misbranding of Ru-Co. U. S. v. 25 Dozen Bottles of Ru-Co. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25850. I. S. No. 8734. S. No. 4083.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product known as Ru-Co having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana the presence of a quantity of the product at New Orleans, La.

On February 2, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 dozen bottles of Ru-Co., remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Clyde Collins Chemical Co. (Inc.), Memphis, Tenn., on or about January 5, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and small proportions of saccharin, citric acid, and tartaric acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing upon the label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed: "Highly recommended in the treatment of Rheumatism, Indigestion and Functional Disorders of the Liver. \* \* \* actually eliminates intestinal poisons, which if retained, would be the cause of much distress and actual sickness. It is a real system cleanser and purifier. \* \* \* has given notable results in treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, \* \* \* and Indigestion so frequently the results of intestinal stagnation. \* \* \* for Rheumatism. Indigestion \* \* \* and stomach Complaints."

On February 25, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17904. Misbranding of Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypophosphite of lime. U. S. v. 50 Bottles of Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25835. I. S. No. 5741. S. No. 4048.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypophosphite of lime, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the label bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.



On January 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 bottles of syrup of hypophosphite of lime, alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about December 20, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium hypophosphite, morphine hydrochloride (one twenty-second grain per fluid ounce), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on and within the package containing the said article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (In English and their equivalent in French, Spanish, and Italian) "Employed with success in Pulmonary Phthisis, Asthma, Affections of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Etc. Etc. For a long time, physicians and chemists have been on the lookout for a medicine capable of combatting the terrible disease that is known under the name of Pulmonary Phthisis; thousands of prescriptions and new combinations have been proposed successively but useless; \* \* \* one of them wrote the following: 'I started my tests with half a grain of hypophosphite of calcium, and slowly, I took six grains at a time without feeling any inconvenience.' \* \* \* 'Convinced of its harmless character at this dose, I tried it for the first time on March 13, 1885, on a young woman of nineteen, suffering from acute tuberculosis as a result of parturition. The two lungs were infiltrated with tubercles in a softening state; there existed swelling of the abdomen with acute pains on pressure, intense fever, extreme prostration, in fact, all the symptoms of a peritonitis tending rapidly towards a fatal end. Thanks to the hypophosphite of calcium, the patient was able to rise at the fourth day and asked to eat. The change was so rapid and the improvement of all the symptoms in general so surprising, that even I myself did not believe it. The second case that I treated \* \* \* Immediately I subjected the patient to the hypophosphite of calcium treatment, which rapidly calmed all the symptoms. She continued to take it for several months later, at the end of which I confirmed that there existed in the patient no traces of the general symptoms nor of the physical signs which I encountered at the beginning.' \* \* \* The sure means of preventing the diseases of the chest is by the use of the hypophosphite of calcium; \* \* \* The nervous and functional disorders, such as, torpidity of the digestive tract, disappear at the same time. \* \* \* 'In an old man of sixty-five who had been suffering for two years from violent attacks of asthma, as a result of an acute bronchitis and that was in an advanced state of cachexia, which almost made it impossible for him to come to my house in a coach, a treatment of six weeks was enough to cause all the symptoms to disappear, and to give him the aspect and vigor of a man of fifty-five years. No matter what the cause may be, the richness of blood increases considerably, the cough and expectoration disappear immediately or is modified in a noticeable way, sometimes in twenty-four hours.' As hypophosphites vary in their composition and nature \* \* \* we have thought it our duty in order to remedy this, to offer to the public, under the seal of guaranty of our firm, a preparation of constant quality and agreeable taste."

On March 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17905. Adulteration and misbranding of Dr. Hubbel's formula. U. S. v. 45 Cards Bearing 3 Bottles Each, and 3 Extra Bottles of Dr. Hubbel's Formula. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25849. I. S. No. 5074. S. No. 3776.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Dr. Hubbel's formula, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the article contained more alcohol than declared on the label, and that the display card, carton, bottle label, and accompanying circular bore claims of curative and therapeutic

properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island.

On February 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 cards bearing three bottles each, and three extra bottles of Dr. Hubbel's formula, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hubbel Products Corporation from Boston, Mass., on or about September 22, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of chloral hydrate, volatile oils including camphor, eucalyptol, and clove oil, formaldehyde, acetic acid, sulphuric acid, small proportions of extracts of plant drugs, alcohol, and water, colored green.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Alcohol 50%," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing on the bottle label, "Alcohol 50%," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Display card) "A Sure Remedy for Pyorrhea Trench Mouth, Sore and Bleeding Gums, Hardens Gums, Tightens Teeth;" (carton and bottle) "For Treatment of Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth, Gingivitis, Stomatitis, Sore and Bleeding Gums \* \* \* [carton only] Relieves Toothache;" (circular) "For Treatment of Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth, Gingivitis, Stomatitis, Sore and Bleeding Gums \* \* \* A Sure Remedy for Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth, Sore and Bleeding Gums, Tightens Teeth. \* \* \* [Testimonials] 'Your preparation for the cure of Pyorrhea has done wonders for me in hardening up the gums and tightening up loose teeth.' F. S. H. Allston. 'I cannot praise Dr. Hubbel's Formula for treatment of Pyorrhea enough. I suffered with Pyorrhea. My teeth were loosened from the gums and it looked as if I were going to lose them. I started using your formula about two months ago and today find my gums healed and my teeth quite sound once more.' A. A. Boston. 'I know that you will be interested to hear how well my gums are after having six (6) applications of your formula. Ten years ago I first noticed how very bad and inflamed they were and naturally went to the dentist. He told me that I had a "trench mouth" and would in all probability be troubled with it. Some treatments were given me which helped a little for the time being, but I have always had to return to him every two or three months. Now my gums are one hundred per cent better and I want you to know how much I appreciate having found a cure.' E. A. J. Quincy. 'I have found Dr. Hubbel's Formula a most effective remedy for bleeding gums. The application of the medicine stops the bleeding practically at once and hardens the gums. It acts also as cleanser and disinfectant and I can heartily recommend its having a place in every family medicine chest.' A. H. J. Brookline. \* \* \* Sore and chafed mouths. \* \* \* bleeding gums \* \* \* pyorrhea \* \* \* gingivitis \* \* \* trench mouth \* \* \* stomatitis \* \* \* and other infections of the gums and teeth are the inevitable result of the lack of proper care. Dr. Hubbel's Formula is both a preventive and curative remedy. In cases where the infection has located itself, either as an aggravated condition or simply in the early stages, Dr. Hubbel's Formula corrects the condition by strengthening the unhealthy or sensitive gums and causes a hardening or toughening of the gum tissues. Used as directed \* \* \* it prevents the formation of spongy tissues and keeps the mouth generally in a more healthy condition. Dr. Hubbel's Formula is used by dentists in treating the most advanced stages of gum disorders and is highly recommended by many of the leading dentists throughout the country. \* \* \* the only result which can occur from its application is an immediate benefit and continued improvement until the mouth is restored to a normal, healthy condition."

On February 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17906. Misbranding of Jenkin's rheumatic remedy. U. S. v. 40 Bottles, et al., of Jenkin's Rheumatic Remedy. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25562, 25563, 25564. I. S. Nos. 8871, 8872, 8876, 8877. S. Nos' 3833, 3834, 3836.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Jenkin's rheumatic remedy, from the herein-described shipments having shown that the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the article bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and that it contained less alcohol than represented, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On December 30, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 81 small-sized and 18 large-sized bottles of Jenkin's rheumatic remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by I. W. Jenkins, Youngstown, Ohio, between the dates of March 10, 1930, and November 25, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of salicylic acid (3.8 grams per 100 cubic centimeters), potassium iodide (1.8 grams per 100 cubic centimeters), small proportions of extracts of plant drugs, glycerin and alcohol (1.5 per cent by volume), sugar, and water, flavored with essential oils including sassafras oil.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statements appearing on the cartons, "Contains 10% Alcohol" and on the bottle labels, "Not Over 10% Alcohol," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the packages failed to bear a statement on the labels of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Rheumatic Remedy \* \* \* A Sure and Safe Remedy for Acute & Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism and Sciatica. Infalible in the treatment of Chorea. Hundreds of cases relieved of suffering. Indisputable testimonials. This medicine has been tested by medical practitioners. Directions: Tablespoonful in water every two hours the first day, afterwards four times a day;" (carton) "Rheumatic Remedy \* \* \* An Infalible Remedy for All Forms of Rheumatism, Gout and Kidney Troubles. A Medicine that has wrought wonders. Never fails to relieve the worst cases of Rheumatism in 6 to 8 hours, and afterwards effect a permanent Relief, and the utmost possible benefit. Take one bottle according to directions. \* \* \* It has cured others, Why Not You?"

On January 28, 1931, and March 3, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17907. Adulteration and misbranding of Dr. Hubbel's formula. U. S. v. 20 Cards of 3 Bottles Each of Dr. Hubbel's Formula. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25830. I. S. No. 4980. S. No. 3775.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Dr. Hubbel's formula, having shown that it contained more alcohol than declared on the label, and that the display card, carton, bottle label, and accompanying circular bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the District of Maine the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of the article located in Portland, Me.

On January 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cards, each bearing three bottles of Dr. Hubbel's formula, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hubbel Products Corporation from Boston, Mass., on or about September 20, 1930, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into

the State of Maine, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of chloral hydrate, small amounts of extracts of plant drugs, formaldehyde, volatile oils including eucalyptol, camphor and clove oil, alcohol (57.6 per cent), acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and water colored with a green dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Alcohol 50%," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing on the bottle label, "Alcohol 50%," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Display card) "A Sure Remedy for Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth, Sore and Bleeding Gums;" (carton and bottle) "For Treatment of Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth, Gingivitis, Stomatitis, Sore and Bleeding Gums \* \* \* [carton only] Relieves Toothache;" (circular) "For Treatment of Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth, Gingivitis, Stomatitis, Sore and Bleeding Gums \* \* \* A Sure Remedy for Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth, Sore and Bleeding Gums, Tightens Teeth. \* \* \* [Testimonials] 'Your preparation for the cure of Pyorrhea has done wonders for me in hardening up the gums and tightening up loose teeth.' F. S. H. Allston. 'I cannot praise Dr. Hubbel's Formula for treatment of Pyorrhea enough. I suffered with Pyorrhea. My teeth were loosened from the gums and it looked as if I were going to lose them. I started using your formula about two months ago and today find my gums healed and my teeth quite sound once more.' A. A. Boston. 'I know that you will be interested to hear how well my gums are after having six (6) applications of your formula. Ten years ago I first noticed how very bad and inflamed they were and naturally went to the dentist. He told me that I had a "trench mouth" and would in all probability be troubled with it. Some treatments were given me, which helped a little for the time being, but I have always had to return to him every two or three months. Now my gums are one hundred per cent better and I want you to know how much I appreciate having found a cure.' E. A. J. Quincy. 'I have found Dr. Hubbel's Formula a most effective remedy for bleeding gums. The application of the medicine stops the bleeding practically at once and hardens the gums. It acts also as cleanser and disinfectant and I can heartily recommend its having a place in every family medicine chest.' A. H. J. Brookline. \* \* \* Sore and chafed mouths. \* \* \* bleeding gums \* \* \* pyorrhea \* \* \* gingivitis \* \* \* trench mouth \* \* \* stomatitis \* \* \* and other infections of the gums and teeth are the inevitable result of the lack of proper care. Dr. Hubbel's Formula is both a preventive and curative remedy. In cases where the infection has located itself, either as an aggravated condition or simply in the early stages, Dr. Hubbel's Formula corrects the condition by strengthening the unhealthy or sensitive gums and causes a hardening or toughening of the gum tissues. Used as directed \* \* \* it prevents the formation of spongy tissues and keeps the mouth generally in a more healthy condition. Dr. Hubbel's Formula is used by dentists in treating the most advanced stages of gum disorders and is highly recommended by many of the leading dentists throughout the country. \* \* \* the only result which can occur from its application is an immediate benefit and continued improvement until the mouth is restored to a normal, healthy condition."

On February 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17908. Misbranding of McCormick's Freosine salve. U. S. v. 12½ Dozen Packages of McCormick's Freosine Salve. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25870. I. S. No. 8968. S. No. 4080.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as McCormick's Freosine salve, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels of the tin box and cartons and the accompanying circular bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agri-



culture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On February 9, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12½ dozen packages of McCormick's Freosine salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by McCormick & Co., from Baltimore, Md., on or about December 12, 1922, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an ointment with a petrolatum base containing volatile oils including menthol, camphor, eucalyptus oil, and cinnamon oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin box) "Valuable adjunct in the Treatment of \* \* \* Coughs, Pneumonia, Burns, Etc.;" (carton "A valuable adjunct in the treatment of \* \* \* Coughs, Pneumonia, \* \* \* etc. \* \* \* For Sore Throat, Coughs, Pneumonia, LaGrippe, Catarrh, \* \* \* For \* \* \* Catarrh, Pneumonia, Coughs, La Grippe, Sore Throat;" (display carton) "A splendid Medicine for Pneumonia, Coughs, \* \* \* LaGrippe Sore Throat, Catarrh, Burns, \* \* \* Pneumonia, LaGrippe;" (circular) "A Valuable Adjunct in the Treatment of Certain Forms of \* \* \* Pleurisy, Inflammation, Pneumonia, Spasmodic Croup, \* \* \* Etc. Realizing the necessity of an adjunct in the treatment of Coughs, Pneumonia, Sore Throat, Inflammations, Congestions and similar disorders, we have, after many experiments and careful investigation, perfected. \* \* \* Asthma \* \* \* Bronchitis \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Hay Fever \* \* \* LaGrippe \* \* \* Pneumonia \* \* \* Tonsilitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness \* \* \* Whooping Cough \* \* \* Boils \* \* \* Eczema \* \* \* Headache; Neuralgia \* \* \* Muscular Rheumatism \* \* \* Piles \* \* \* For Animals; Roup \* \* \* Distemper in Dogs or Horses \* \* \* Pneumonia or Pleurisy in Horses."

On March 3, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17909. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Fifteen 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25576. I. S. No. 15180. S. No. 3875.)**

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On December 29, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifteen 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about October 27, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On February 3, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17910. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Thirty-six ½-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25633. I. S. No. 5033. S. No. 3923.)

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On January 7, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty-six ½-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brewer Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about May 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether for Anesthesia—U. S. P.," was false and misleading when applied to an article containing peroxide.

On February 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17911. Adulteration and misbranding of codeine sulphate tablets and Fowlers solution tablets. U. S. v. 5,000 Tablets Codeine Sulphate, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24791, 24792. I. S. Nos. 027060, 027062. S. No. 3162.)

Examination of samples of the tablets from the herein-described shipments showed that the codeine sulphate tablets contained less codeine sulphate than declared on the label, and that the Fowlers solution tablets contained less arsenic than should be present in tablets containing the amount of Fowlers solution declared on the label.

On June 3, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5,000 codeine sulphate tablets and 5,000 Fowlers solution tablets at Rochester, N. Y., consigned by the C. M. Bundy Co., Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Indianapolis, Ind., March 20, 1930, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: "Codeine Sulphate ¼ gr." and "Fowlers Solution 5 min."

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the codeine sulphate tablets contained 0.218 grain of codeine sulphate per tablet, and the Fowlers solution tablets contained arsenic trioxide per tablet, equivalent to 2.4 minims of Fowlers solution.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were adulterated in that their strength fell below the professed standard under which they were sold, namely, "Codeine Sulphate ¼ gr." and "Fowlers Solution 5 min."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing on the respective labels, "Codeine Sulphate ¼ gr." and "Fowlers Solution 5 min.," were false and misleading.

On January 20, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17912. Adulteration and misbranding of syrup of tar with extract of cod livers and menthol. U. S. v. 284 Bottles of Syrup of Tar with Extract of Cod Livers and Menthol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25556. I. S. Nos. 15649, 15650. S. No. 3803.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as syrup of tar with extract of cod livers and menthol, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and that



it failed to contain the characteristic vitamins of cod livers, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey the herein-described shipments of a quantity of the product located in Camden, N. J.

On December 27, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 284 bottles of syrup of tar with extract of cod livers and menthol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Camden, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Shoemaker & Busch (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., in part on or about November 11, 1930, and in part on or about December 10, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small proportions of tar, menthol and chloroform, alcohol, sugar, and water. Biological examination showed that the article did not contain the vitamins found in cod livers.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength and quality, "Extract of Cod Livers," whereas its strength and quality fell below such professed standard, in that it contained no extract of cod livers.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the design of a cod fish, and the statement "Extract of Cod Livers," appearing on the labels, were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the wrapper and bottle labels, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper, both shipments) "Catarrh, Coughs, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, \* \* \* useful in the relief of certain Pulmonary diseases. \* \* \* Bronchitis and Coughs of all kinds. It is also useful in certain conditions of Croup, Asthma and Whooping Cough;" (bottle label, shipment of December 10, 1930) "Coughing & Hoarseness Useful as a Gargle;" (bottle label, shipment of November 11, 1930) "Catarrh, Coughs, Bronchitis and certain conditions of Asthma, Croup and Whooping Cough. \* \* \* For Coughs, Bronchitis and all Throat Irritations, use this mixture as a gargle \* \* \* Weak children subject to cough should take a dose every night during cold and raw weather. This Syrup Is Suggested for the Relief of Various Throat Troubles. Croups, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever usually begin with sore throat. In such cases this syrup may be of benefit to the symptoms."

On January 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17913. Misbranding of El-Be oral mouth wash. U. S. v. 18 Small-Sized and 10 Large-Sized Bottles of El-Be Oral Mouth Wash. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25896. I. S. No. 27821. S. No. 4117.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as El-Be oral mouth wash, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the carton and bottle labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On February 13, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 small-sized and 10 large-sized bottles of El-Be oral mouth wash, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Whitman Pharmacy, Camden, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Camden, N. J., on or about December 16, 1930, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of guaiacol, anise oil, alcohol, and water, colored pink.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of pro-

ducing the effects claimed: "For Pyorrhea, Strengthens Soft and Bleeding Gums, \* \* \* For Pyorrhea, Soft and Bleeding Gums."

On March 10, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17914. Adulteration and misbranding of Galpin's antiseptic vaginal suppositories. U. S. v. 10 Packages of Galpin's Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25826. I. S. No. 20009. S. No. 4024.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Galpin's antiseptic vaginal suppositories, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and that it was not antiseptic, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut.

On January 28, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 packages of Galpin's antiseptic vaginal suppositories, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. T. Galpin (Inc.), from Amityville, L. I., N. Y., on or about November 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, a quinine compound, and ammonia alum in a base of theobroma oil. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it fell below the professed standard or quality of "Antiseptic," stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the package label and in the accompanying leaflet, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Package) "For the Diseases of Women. A harmless and reliable treatment for disordered and disturbed conditions of the womb and other female organs. Of great value in Leucorrhoea and other local inflammatory conditions of the Vagina;" (leaflet) "Leucorrhoea.—Referable to local congestion and inflammation of the womb, mainly around its neck, called the Cervix. \* \* \* According to the severity of the disease use one cone every twelve or twenty-four hours. In the beginning of the treatment, when there is much erosion or ulceration, the action of the cone may cause some smarting, but after a few days' treatment and the recovery has begun, this will disappear. Preventive of Diseases.—These suppositories \* \* \* have a strong tendency to prevent infective diseases of the genitourinary tract, \* \* \* Painful menstruation not due to mechanical causes and a faulty position of uterus and cervix. Use one cone every night \* \* \* Malignant Diseases.—While these cones have no curative effect in these conditions, \* \* \* helping her general health."

On March 12, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17915. Adulteration and misbranding of Extracto de Hígado de Bacalao de Wampole. U. S. v. 54 Bottles of Extracto de Hígado (de Bacalao) de Wampole. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25823. I. S. No. 5743. S. No. 4046.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Extracto de Hígado de Bacalao (extract of liver of cod) of Wampole, from the herein-described shipment, having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and vitamin tests having shown that the product was devoid of the characteristic vitamins of cod-liver oil, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the fact to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.



On January 27, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 bottles of Extracto de Hígado de Bacalao de Wampole, alleging that the article had been shipped by Henry K. Wampole & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., to San Juan, P. R., on or about December 20, 1930 (Dec. 6, 1930), and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by Serra, Garabis & Co. (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

The article was labeled in the Spanish language in part: (On the wrapper) "Improved and tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver \* \* \* Formula for 100 grams: Extract of Cod Liver \* \* \* 2.238 gms.; Wild Cherry, 4.295 gms.; Malt Extract (Diastatic), 0.387 gms.; Hypophosphite of Calcium, 0.097 gms.; Hypophosphite of Sodium, 0.097 gms.; Hypophosphite of Potassium, 0.097 gms.; Hypophosphite of Manganese, 0.024 gms.; Iron Pyrophosphate, 0.048 gms.; Quinine Sulphate, 0.024 gms.; Strychnine Sulphate, 0.005 gms.; and Aromatics q. s."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, (in Spanish) "Extract of Cod Livers."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label in Spanish, of which the following is a translation, were false and misleading: (Wrapper and bottle) "Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of Extract of Liver of Cod \* \* \* contains a solution of an extract which is obtained from fresh cod livers;" (circular) "With the extract of cod liver." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that certain statements appearing in Spanish on the wrapper label, and in the accompanying circular, of which the following is a translation, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper) "The rapid increase in health and strength that is felt by those persons that carefully follow the instructions given herewith, will attest the repair value of this preparation as a Reconstituent Tonic in recovering from diseases of acute character, and as an appreciable addition in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption), Pulmonary Diseases, Bronchitis, Obstinate Coughs, \* \* \* Nervous Debility, Affections due to exhaustion of the nervous system or due to Anaemia, Chlorosis, Emaciation, Scrofula and Disorders of the Blood, Prostration due to Fevers and in Convalescence;" (circular) "Do Not Neglect Yourself. The various symptoms of a debilitating condition which every person recognizes in himself, are signs that under no circumstances should be ignored, because otherwise, the germs of diseases will increase, with great danger of fatal consequences. The germs of phthisis may be absorbed by the lungs at any time, incubating and multiplying themselves with rapidity, unless the system is well fed to the extent of resisting their attacks. The Wampole Preparation \* \* \* fortifies the system against all changes of temperature which invariably produce Cough, Catarrh, Grippe, Influenza, Phthisis, Pneumonia and diseases due to debility of the lungs and rachitic constitution. Taken on time, it fortifies the organism against phthisis. Men whose systems are exhausted because of the preoccupations due to their business, or to excesses or by body afflictions, will find in the Wampole Preparation, an aperitive reconstituent tonic that will fortify their systems and will invigorate the imagination and body, so necessary to recover the losses due to diseases. Women of delicate health, of weak and exhausted constitution, pale, nervous and languid, require a remedy that will give them strength, vitality and will enrich the blood and will fortify their debilities which are the cause of all their troubles. The Wampole Preparation feeds the body. Girls who are entering into womanhood with pale faces and weakness due to poor growth, should have nutrition that will give them vigorous and robust health. Wampole Preparation taken before meals, increases the appetite, aids digestion and fortifies the lungs and weak bones. Children take it with pleasure. For this reason, progressive physicians prescribe it with excellent results in reconstructing the systems of pale, rachitic, exhausted and scrofulous children, especially in those suffering from Anaemia and diseases of the blood, making them capable of becoming sound men and women. Infants become weak and thin when their systems are weakened by bad digestion. Then is when their systems require that their mothers should feed them, who are at the same time, weak and exhausted and unable to do it. The Wampole Preparation supplies what they need and it

is easily digested by the most delicate stomach. Diseases of the Blood: When the blood is impaired and anaemic, it carries the debility to all the system because the vivacity of human life is caused by means of the blood. This proves the necessity of having pure and rich blood, because its impoverishment may result in many afflictions such as Anaemia, Scrofula, General Debility, Pulmonary Scrofula and other diseases caused by specific germs. Prevent them by taking the Wampole Preparation."

On March 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17916. Misbranding of Ducro's alimentary elixir. U. S. v. 21 Bottles of Ducro's Alimentary Elixir. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. D. No. 25662. I. S. No. 5732. S. No. 3915.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Ducro's alimentary elixir, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On January 13, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 bottles of Ducro's alimentary elixir, alleging that the article had been shipped by Yglesias & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about December 5, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of meat extract, sugar, alcohol (18.0 per cent), and water, colored with caramel.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the wrapper and bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper and bottle label) "Alimentary Elixir [similar statements in French];" (circular) "Is intended as an aid in the quick rebuilding of bodily strength in the creation of red blood \* \* \* restore vigor and vitality \* \* \* Anemia— \* \* \* When the nervous system is debilitated a restorative tonic is indicated and so Ducro's Elixir should be taken to help the nerves recover their tone and steadiness. Debility—In the general bodily weakness that results from exhausting diseases Ducro's Elixir may be beneficial in the restoration of strength. Fainting Spells—Many persons of frail constitution, particularly women, are subject to fainting spells. In this condition it is necessary to revitalize the body and make it strong enough to resist the weakness that overcomes it, and Ducro's Elixir is helpful for this purpose." (Similar statements in French.)

On February 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17917. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Thirty-five 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25742. I. S. No. 11181. S. No. 3976.)**

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On January 15, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty-five 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., from Phillipsburg, N. J., on or about September 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.



It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether Purified U. S. P. X.," was false and misleading when applied to an article containing peroxide.

On February 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17918. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 113 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25634. I. S. No. 5080. S. No. 3924.)**

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On January 7, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and thirteen 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the American Solvents & Chemical Corporation, from Albany, N. Y., on or about November 28, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether U. S. P. X.," was false and misleading when applied to an article containing peroxide.

On February 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17919. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Forty-four 5-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25558. I. S. No. 11674. S. No. 3851.)**

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On December 24, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of forty-four 5-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from New York, N. Y., on or about October 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On March 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**17920. Misbranding of Hydroleine. U. S. v. 23 Bottles of Hydroleine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25797. I. S. No. 20178. S. No. 4025.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Hydroleine, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the circular contained claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On January 26, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 bottles of Hydroleine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Century National Chemical Co., Paterson, N. J., on or about January 3, 1931, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of cod-liver oil (41.0 per cent), salicylic acid, alcohol, pancreatin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the label, were false and fraudulent, since said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Circular) "Cod Liver Oil has long been held in high esteem by the medical profession for the treatment of Scrofulosis, \* \* \* Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Chronic Rheumatism and all chronic diseases in which there exists a broken down or depraved nutrition and an enfeebled organism. For all conditions in which the use of a palatable, easily digested form of Cod Liver Oil is indicated, Hydroleine may be administered with advantage as a substitute for the plain oil or the ordinary emulsions."

On March 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17921. Misbranding of Ducro's alimentary elixir. U. S. v. 31 Bottles of Ducro's Alimentary Elixir. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25661. I. S. No. 5737. S. No. 3916.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Ducro's alimentary elixir, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On January 13, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 31 bottles of Ducro's alimentary elixir, alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about February 21, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of meat extract, sugar, alcohol (21.0 per cent), and water, colored with caramel.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper and bottle label) "Alimentary Elixir [similar statement in French];" (circular) "Is intended as an aid in the quick rebuilding of bodily strength; in the creation of red blood \* \* \* restore vigor and vitality \* \* \* Anemia—When the blood is impoverished, \* \* \* aid in the enrichment of the blood \* \* \* Indigestion \* \* \* Nervousness—When the nervous system is debilitated a restorative tonic is indicated and so Ducro's Elixir should be taken to help the nerves recover their tone and steadiness. Debility—In the general bodily weakness that results from exhausting diseases Ducro's Elixir may be beneficial in the restoration of strength. Fainting



Spells—Many persons of frail constitution, particularly women, are subject to fainting spells. In this condition it is necessary to revitalize the body and make it strong enough to resist the weakness that overcomes it, and Ducro's Elixir is helpful for this purpose." (Similar statements in French.)

On February 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17922. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Fluid Extract of Ginger. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24899. I. S. Nos. 14811 to 14815, incl., 035270 to 035274, incl. S. No. 3212.)

The fluid extract of ginger from the herein-described shipments was found to be below the standard prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On or about June 17, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five barrels of fluid extract of ginger, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Interstate Drug Co., from Harlem Transfer, N. Y., one barrel having been shipped on each of the dates of January 31, February 13, February 15, February 17, and February 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Fluid Extract of Ginger."

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that it contained material other than that derived from ginger root.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength or purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Fluid Extract of Ginger."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing on the labeling of the article were false and misleading.

On January 14, 1931, the intervenor, the Wabash Railway Co., having withdrawn its claim, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17923. Misbranding of Jarabe Fenico and Jarabe Hipofosfito de Cal. U. S. v. 48 Bottles of Jarabe Fenico, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25773, 25774. I. S. Nos. 5728, 5729. S. No. 3820.)

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On January 20, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 bottles of Jarabe Fenico and 48 bottles of Jarabe Hipofosfito de Cal at Aguadilla, P. R., alleging that the articles were in possession of the Caribou Laboratories, Aguadilla, P. R., and were being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Jarabe Fenico consisted essentially of phenol, glycerin, sugar, and water; and the Jarabe Hipofosfito de Cal consisted essentially of calcium hypophosphite, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the labeling in Spanish, of which the following is a translation, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent, since the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Jarabe Fenico, carton) "Indicated in Cases of Asthma, Catarrh, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and other affections of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchi;" (Jarabe Fenico, bottle label) "Used in cases of Grippe, Cough and in General for all Affections of the Respiratory Tract;" (Jarabe Hipofosfito de Cal, bottle label) "Reconstituent, used with success in Remineralizing the organisms and specially in cases of Rickets, Nervous Debility and Broncho-Pulmonary Affections."

On February 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17924. Misbranding of Lanman & Kemp's Pure cod-liver oil, and Lanman & Kemp's Cod Oil Black. U. S. v. 27 Large-Sized Bottles of Lanman & Kemp's Pure Cod Liver Oil, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25811, 25812. I. S. Nos. 5734, 5735. S. No. 3913.)**

The cod-liver oil and Cod Oil Black from the herein-described shipments having been found to bear in the labeling curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On January 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 large-sized bottles and 20 small-sized bottles of Lanman & Kemp's Pure cod-liver oil and 32 large-sized bottles and 25 small-sized bottles of Lanman & Kemp's Cod Oil Black, alleging that the articles had been shipped by Lanman & Kemp (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about April 2, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and were being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the article labeled "Pure Cod Liver Oil" consisted of cod-liver oil; and that the article labeled "Cod Oil Black" consisted of rancid, dark-colored cod-liver oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Cod-liver oil, circular) "The purity and superior medicinal qualities of this article have acquired for it a high reputation \* \* \* in cases of Consumption, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, &c. \* \* \* One thing is certain, that for the diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Liver, there is no remedy more popular than Pure Cod Liver Oil. \* \* \* It fattens and strengthens the patient as well as acts specifically upon the seat of the disease. \* \* \* relieves indigestion \* \* \* In the hospitals it is considered a standard remedy for diseases of the lungs, rheumatism, liver complaint, and many disorders of the stomach and bowels. \* \* \* is still frequently surprising me by the wonders it occasionally works, even in aggravated and advanced cases of scrofula, mesenteric diseases, pulmonary consumption, chronic pneumonia, pleurisy and chronic rheumatism. \* \* \* interesting cases of Consumption in which this remedy was employed. In all of them great benefit was experienced from its use. Even in the second and third stages of this terrible complaint patients convalesced under its influence. 'In a few days,' says the report, 'the cough was mitigated, expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, night-sweats ceased, and the pulse became slower and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength gradually improved.' \* \* \* that oil taken when fresh and pure from the cells of the cod's liver, is one of the best agents, medicinal and dietetic, that has ever been prescribed for pulmonary consumption;" (cod-liver oil, translation from circular in Spanish) "Catarrhs \* \* \* malnutrition;" (Cod Oil Black, translation from Spanish label) "A remedy for Phthisis, Asthma, Chronic Rheumatism and Pulmonary Diseases."

On March 7, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17925. Misbranding of Vial's phenic syrup. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Vial's Phenic Syrup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25660. I. S. No. 5736. S. No. 3942.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Vial's phenic syrup, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the article did not possess, and that it was represented to be an antiseptic, whereas it was not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.



On or about January 13, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two dozen bottles of Vial's phenic syrup, alleging that the article had been shipped by Charles L. Huisking & Co., New York, N. Y., on or about November 14, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of phenol, morphine hydrochloride (0.072 grain per fluid ounce), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements appearing in the circular accompanying the said article, "By Its Antiseptic Properties" and "The Antiseptic Properties of this Syrup," were false and misleading, since the article was not antiseptic. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and wrapper and in the accompanying circular were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label and wrapper) "Vial's Syrup is indicated in the treatment of Bronchial Affections, Catarrh, Asthma, \* \* \* Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc. [similar statements in French];" (circular in English) "Vial's Compound Phenique Syrup. Indicated in the treatment of Bronchial Affections, Catarrh, Asthma \* \* \* Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Etc. Phenique Acid is one of the active principles of tar so long employed for chest diseases, \* \* \* It rapidly reduces the excess in the secretions of the respiratory organs and renders them sterile \* \* \* by its antiseptic properties speedily tends to remove that offensive taste and odor occasioned by the mucous secretions which have remained for a time in the large bronchial tubes or their ramifications, and more especially in the pulmonary caverns of consumptive patients. \* \* \* valuable in catarrhal affections generally, but particularly in those of the bronchial tubes. The antiseptic properties of this Syrup place it in the first rank in acute Bronchitis, Asthma, \* \* \* Influenza, granulation in the Throat, Hoarseness, and affection of the Voice, etc. The effect is as efficacious as it is rapid. \* \* \* [in circular translated from Spanish] Phenic Acid \* \* \* so long employed for diseases of the chest. \* \* \* The property of coagulating the blood that this Syrup possesses renders it very valuable for diseases of the chest, with or without blood sputums, and in all kinds of hemorrhages, either to avoid or to alleviate them when they exist; it also possesses the property of reducing with rapidity, the abundant secretions of the respiratory organs; \* \* \* for catarrh affections in general, and particularly for those of the bronchi. Its action is such in cases of acute bronchitis, asthma, \* \* \* catarrhs, granulations of the throat, hoarseness and in all affections of the voice, etc. \* \* \* If we recall that the emanations of gas factories have been recommended for children suffering from whooping cough, and knowing that these emanations contain a large quantity of Phenic Acid, it will be clearly understood why Phenic Syrup is prescribed to combat this long and painful disease, in which it effectively produces the best of results. It is employed in all these affections by taking a dose of three tablespoonfuls a day."

On February 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*





# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17901-17925

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Codeine sulphate tablets:		Hydroleine:	
Bundy, C. M., Co.-----	17911	Century National Chemical Co.-----	17920
Ducro's alimentary elixir:		Jarabe Fenico:	
Blanco, J. M. (Inc.)-----	17921	Caribou Laboratories-----	17923
Drug Co. of Porto Rico-----	17916	Hipofosfito de Cal:	
Fougera, E., & Co.-----	17921	Caribou Laboratories-----	17923
Yglesias & Co.-----	17916	Jenkin's rheumatic remedy:	
El-Be oral mouth wash:		Jenkins, I. W.-----	17906
Whitman Pharmacy-----	17913	Lanman & Kemp's Cod Oil Black:	
Ether:		Blanco, J. M., (Inc.)-----	17924
American Solvents & Chemical Corporation-----	17918	Lanman & Kemp (Inc.)-----	17924
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co.---	17917	Pure cod liver oil:	
Brewer Co.-----	17910	Blanco, J. M., (Inc.)-----	17924
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works--	17919	Lanman & Kemp (Inc.)-----	17924
Merck & Co.-----	17909	McCormick's Freosine salve:	
Extracto de Hgado de Bacalao de Wampole:		McCormick & Co.-----	17908
Serra, Garabis & Co.-----	17915	Phenacetin, aspirin, and caffeine alkaloid tablets:	
Wampole, H. K., & Co.-----	17915	Llewellyn Laboratories (Inc.)-----	17901
Fowlers solution tablets:		Prescription No. 3913:	
Bundy, C. M., Co.-----	17911	Platt, C. H.-----	17902
Galpin's antiseptic vaginal suppositories:		Ru-Co:	
Galpin, H. T., (Inc.)-----	17914	Collins, Clyde, Chemical Co.--	17903
Ginger, fluid extract:		Syrup of tar with extract of cod livers and menthol:	
Interstate Drug Co.-----	17922	Shoemaker & Busch (Inc.)--	17912
Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypophosphite of lime:		Vial's phenic syrup:	
Blanco, J. M., (Inc.)-----	17904	Blanco, J. M., (Inc.)-----	17925
Fougera, E., & Co.-----	17904	Huisking, C. L., & Co.-----	17925
Hubbel's, Dr., formula:			
Hubbel Products Corporation--	17905, 17907		

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. They found a land of vast resources and potential, but also one of many challenges. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was unyielding. They built a nation that would become a beacon of freedom and democracy for the world.

The story of the United States is one of resilience and innovation. It is a story of a people who have overcome adversity and built a great nation. The United States has been a land of opportunity and progress, a place where dreams have been realized. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the strength of a united people.



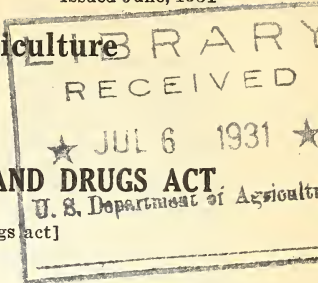
# United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17926-17975



[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1931]

**17926. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of Whitlock's U-Gar-Gl. U. S. v. 142 Bottles of Whitlock's U-Gar-Gl. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25208. I. S. No. 10565. S. No. 3482.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as U-Gar-Gl, from the herein-described shipment, having shown that it was not an antiseptic, as represented, and that it did not possess certain curative and therapeutic properties claimed for it in the labeling, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan.

On October 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 142 bottles of Whitlock's U-Gar-Gl, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Grand Ledge, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cherokee Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about September 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of menthol, saccharin, benzoic acid, a small proportion of volatile oils including thymol, cinnamon oil, and clove oil, alcohol, and water, colored yellow. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, that is, it was labeled and sold as an antiseptic, whereas it was not antiseptic and had no antiseptic qualities.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels of the bottles and packages containing the article bore the following statements, "Has also proven good as an antiseptic dressing," and "The Cherokee Remedy," which statements were false and misleading, since the article was not good as an antiseptic dressing, and was not a Cherokee remedy. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels bore the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, which were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For cuts, wounds, \* \* \* may be taken internally for disorders of the stomach and kidneys."

On February 11, 1931, John T. Whitlock, Chicago, Ill., intervenor, having admitted the facts set forth in the libel and having consented to the entry of decree, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering its condemnation, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the intervenor pay costs in the amount of \$100.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17927. Adulteration and misbranding of Zi-O-Dine dental cream. U. S. v. 8 Gross Small Tubes, et al., of Zi-O-Dine Dental Cream. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 25309. I. S. Nos. 6788, 6789. S. No. 3575.)**

Examination of samples of Zi-O-Dine dental cream from the herein-described shipments having shown that it was represented to be an antiseptic and prophylactic, whereas it was not, and that the labels bore claims of curative and

therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

On or about November 13, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 gross small tubes and 16 gross large tubes of Zi-O-Dine dental cream at Mobile, Ala., consigned in various lots, on or about January 23, June 26 and August 4, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Iodine Products Co., from Laurel, Miss., and had been transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, soap, glycerin, small proportions of zinc iodide, peppermint oil and methyl salicylate, alcohol, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (carton and tube) "Antiseptic, prophylactic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Shipping container) "You won't have False Teeth if you start using Zi-O-Dine Now, Heals Bleeding Gums;" (carton) "Checks Pyorrhea, Heals Sore Bleeding Gums, Prevents Decay;" (tube) "Prevents Decay, Checks Pyorrhea \* \* \* Zi-O-Dine is Guaranteed to Prevent Bleeding Gums. \* \* \* In a few days the gums will be sufficiently healed to use a brush;" (circular) "The Infection that causes sore, bleeding and soft gums is one of the deepest and most stubborn troubles dentists are called upon to combat. The gums are so constructed that penetration of ordinary medicals are too slight to be effective. That very condition caused the creation of Zi-O-Dine Dental Cream—and the use of enough powerful penetrating ingredients to really be effective. \* \* \* Gum germs are difficult to inactive, therefore only the continued use of Zi-O-Dine—or any treatment, can be expected to be of lasting value. \* \* \* At each use, a small but effective amount of medication penetrates to the infected area inactivating germs and healing tissues. Therefore, as you will readily see, to stop the use, will allow the infection to again spread to the healthy tissues."

On January 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17928. Misbranding of Dr. C. S. Williams' Emedent pyorrhea mouth wash No. 1. U. S. v. 23 Bottles et al., of Dr. C. S. Williams' Emedent Pyorrhea Mouth Wash, No. 1. Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 25128, 25129. I. S. Nos. 6368, 6380. S. Nos. 3375, 3376.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Dr. C. S. Williams' Emedent pyorrhea mouth wash No. 1, from one of the herein-described shipments, having shown that labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

On September 8, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 39 bottles of Dr. C. S. Williams' Emedent pyorrhea mouth wash No. 1 at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Emedent Pharmacal Co., from Ellisville, Miss., in part on or about June 12, 1930, and in part on or about July 18, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride, boric acid, thymol, extracts of plant drugs, alcohol, and water.



It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle and carton) "Pyorrhea \* \* \* Used in the Treatment of Pyorrhea;" (circular) "Eminent Mouth Wash No. 1 heals sore gums and sore throat very quickly and is prescribed by the dentists for patients to use while being treated for pyorrhea, trench mouth, or sore gums from any cause. \* \* \* Pyorrhea \* \* \* If you will use this Mouth Wash and Tooth Paste as we recommend you will save your teeth and health by preventing pyorrhea or the formation of pus around the teeth. This pus is readily taken into the blood and causes headaches, rheumatism, kidney and stomach troubles, high blood pressure, heart trouble, eye trouble, etc."

On January 17, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17929. Misbranding of Creo Terpina Wampole. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Bottles of Creo Terpina Wampole. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25367. I. S. No. 5710. S. No. 3629.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Creo Terpina Wampole, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On December 2, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen bottles of Creo Terpina Wampole, alleging that the article had been shipped by Yglesias & Co. (Inc.), on or about May 23, 1930, from New York, N. Y., to Porto Rico, and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of creosote, terpin hydrate, glycerophosphates, a trace of chloroform, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Circular accompanying the article) "Bronchial and Pulmonary conditions \* \* \* In asthma, whooping cough and all coughs of a spasmodic nature, and in acute catarrhal inflammations of the respiratory tract, influenza, hay fever \* \* \* relieves spasm and pain, reduces fever, soothes the irritated mucous membrane and restores tone to the affected part. In phthisis, acute or chronic bronchitis, and the bronchial catarrh of the aged, this preparation checks the distressing cough and renders the secretions less tenacious. The administration of \* \* \* in tubercular pleurisy is followed by the gradual disappearance of the effusion, fever and other symptoms. \* \* \* by virtue of its stimulant and tonic properties due to the glycerophosphates, of calcium and sodium, which it contains \* \* \* increases the weight, strengthens the patient and restores his energy."

On January 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17930. Adulteration and misbranding of Extract of Cod Liver Wampole. U. S. v. 72 Bottles of Extract of Cod Liver Wampole. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25554. I. S. No. 5726. S. No. 3825.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Extract of Cod Liver Wampole, having shown that it was devoid of the characteristic vitamins of cod-liver oil, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture re-

ported to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, the herein-described shipment of a quantity of the product located at Aguadilla, P. R.

On December 31, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 bottles of Extract of Cod Liver Wampole, alleging that the article had been shipped by Henry K. Wampole & Co. (Inc.), on or about April 7, 1930, from Philadelphia, Pa., to Porto Rico, and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by Jose Ferrari, Aguadilla, P. R., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

The article was labeled in the Spanish language in part: (Wrapper) "Improved and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver \* \* \* Formula for 100 grams: Extract of Cod Liver \* \* \* 2.238 gms.; Wild Cherry, 4.295 gms.; Malt Extract (Diastatic), 0.387 gm.; Hypophosphite of Calcium, 0.097 gm.; Hypophosphite of Sodium, 0.097 gm.; Hypophosphite of Potassium, 0.097 gm.; Hypophosphite of Manganese, 0.024 gm.; Iron Pyrophosphate, 0.048 gm.; Quinine Sulphate, 0.024 gm.; Strychnine Sulphate, 0.005 gm.; and Aromatics q. s."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (translation of Spanish) "Extract of Cod Livers."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that certain statements appearing in Spanish on the labeling, a translation of which follows, were false and misleading: (Wrapper and bottle) "Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of Extract of Liver of Cod \* \* \* contains a solution of an extract which is obtained from Fresh Cod Livers;" (circular) "With the extract of cod liver."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that certain statements, appearing in Spanish on the labeling, a translation of which follows, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper) "The rapid increase in health and strength that is felt by those persons that carefully follow the instructions given herewith, will attest the repair value of this preparation as a Reconstituent Tonic in recovering from diseases of acute character, and as an appreciable addition in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption), Pulmonary Diseases, Bronchitis, Obstinate Coughs, \* \* \* Nervous Debility, Affections due to exhaustion of the Nervous System or due to Anaemia, Chlorosis, Emaciation, Scrofula and Disorders of the Blood, Prostration due to Fevers and in Convalescence;" (circular) "Do Not Neglect Yourself. The various symptoms of a debilitating condition which every person recognizes in himself, are signs that under no circumstances should be ignored, because otherwise, the germs of diseases will increase, with great danger of fatal consequences. The germs of phthisis may be absorbed by the lungs at any time, incubating and multiplying themselves with rapidity, unless the system is well fed to the extent of resisting their attacks. The Wampole Preparation \* \* \* fortifies the system against all changes of temperature which invariably produce Cough, Catarrh, Grippe, Influenza, Phthisis, Pneumonia and diseases due to debility of the lungs and rachitic constitution. Taken on time, it fortifies the organism against phthisis. Men whose systems are exhausted because of the preoccupations due to their business, or to excesses or by body afflictions, will find in the Wampole Preparation, an aperitive reconstituent tonic that will fortify their system and will invigorate their imagination and body, so necessary to recover the losses due to diseases. Women of delicate health, or weak and exhausted constitution, pale, nervous and languid, require a remedy that will give them strength, vitality, and will enrich the blood and will fortify their debilities which are the cause of all their troubles. The Wampole Preparation feeds the body. Girls who are entering into womanhood with pale faces and weakness due to poor growth, should have nutrition that will give them vigorous and robust health. The Wampole Preparation taken before meals, increases the appetite, aids digestion and fortifies the lungs and weak bones. Children take it with pleasure. For this reason, progressive physicians prescribe it with excellent results in reconstructing the systems of pale, rachitic, exhausted and scrofulous children, specially in those suffering from Anaemia and diseases of the blood, making them capable of becoming sound men and women. Infants become weak and thin when their systems are weakened by bad digestion. Then is when their systems require that their mothers should feed them, who are at the same



time, weak and exhausted and unable to do it. The Wampole Preparation supplies what they need and it is easily digested by the most delicate stomach. Diseases of the Blood. When the blood is impaired and anaemic, it carries the debility to all the system, because the vivacity of human life is caused by means of the blood. This proves the necessity of having pure and rich blood, because its impoverishment may result in many afflictions such as Anaemia, Scrofula, General Debility, Pulmonary Scrofula and other diseases caused by specific germs. Prevent them by taking the Wampole Preparation."

On February 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17931. Misbranding of Bentonina. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Bentonina. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25207. I. S. No. 1652. S. No. 3483.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Bentonina, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On October 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 bottles of Bentonina, remaining in the original packages at Trinidad, Colo., consigned by the Bentonina Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 10, 1930, in interstate commerce from Albuquerque, N. Mex., into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of insoluble matter (clay), extracts of plant drugs including buchu, a laxative drug, a bitter drug, glycerin, alcohol, and water, flavored with peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing upon the carton containing the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, together with similar statements in Spanish on the said carton, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Tonic. This preparation Acts on the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, and Blood. Revitalizes the Entire System. Relieves such complaints as Indigestion \* \* \* Biliousness, Sick Headache, Pains in the Back and Hips, Loss of Appetite, \* \* \* Rheumatism, and many other body disorders, caused from a deranged condition of the system \* \* \* Acting Gently and Positively on the Organs Causing Them to Do Their Natural Work."

On January 31, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17932. Misbranding of Ampoules Gaiarsine Ducatte. U. S. v. 12 Packages of Ampoules Gaiarsine Ducatte. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25339. I. S. No. 5709. S. No. 3603.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Ampoules Gaiarsine Ducatte, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On November 19, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 packages of Ampoules Gaiarsine Ducatte, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 3, 1930, by E. Fougnera (Fougnera) & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., to San Juan, P. R., and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of guaiacol, cacodylic acid, strychnine sulphate, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement appearing on the carton label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, was false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Translated from Spanish) "Treatment For La Grippe."

On January 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17933. Misbranding of Pectil Colberg. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Pectil Colberg. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25368. I. S. No. 5711. S. No. 3630.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pectil Colberg, from the herein-described lot having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On November 24, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three dozen bottles of Pectil Colberg at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of codeine phosphate, creosote, compounds of sodium and potassium, bromides, glycerophosphates, citrates, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "General Indications \* \* \* used for catarrhs;" (bottle) "A preparation highly recommended for gripe, influenza, obstinate coughs and other diseases of the respiratory tract, it being a powerful tonic even in cases of tuberculosis;" (circular) "A preparation \* \* \* prescribed to restore the tissues and energies \* \* \* Laryngitis—It calms the obstinate and irritating cough, prevents the spreading of the inflammation to the trachea and bronchios. Bronchitis—Modifies the expectoration and secretions, calms the cough and improves the general condition of the system. Infantile Bronchitis (frequently accompanied by scrofulosis)—It causes the bronchial symptoms to disappear and prevents the appearance of tuberculosis. Coqueluche or Whooping Cough—It is the ideal treatment for Bronchitis during the course of Coqueluche and even in the convalescence that oftentimes develops into tuberculosis. Pneumonia and Pleurisy—It performs the asepis of the respiratory apparatus, thus avoiding the later evolution of tubercular affections. Pulmonary Tuberculosis \* \* \* It calms the cough, stops sweating, increases the appetite and strength; it is an energetic therapeutic medium always efficacious. Grippe, Influenza—It prevents the broncho-pulmonary complications and affords the organism the necessary resistance against the bacillus Koch."

On January 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17934. Misbranding of Pectil Colberg. U. S. v. 24 Large-Sized Bottles, et al., of Pectil Colberg. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25411. I. S. No. 5718. S. No. 3669.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pectil Colberg, from the herein-described lot, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On December 10, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and con-



demnation of 24 large-sized bottles and 41 small-sized bottles of Pectil Colberg at Mayaguez, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of Manuel Marin & Co., Mayaguez, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of codeine phosphate, creosote, compounds of sodium and potassium, bromides, glycerophosphates, citrates, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements in Spanish, a translation of which follows, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle, both sizes) "Used for catarrhs \* \* \* and for such affections of the respiratory tract;" (carton, both sizes) "General Indications for Pectil Colberg \* \* \* Commonly used for catarrhs \* \* \* affections of the respiratory tract;" (circular, small size) "General indications for Pectil Colberg. Laryngitis—It calms the obstinate and irritating cough, prevents the spreading of the inflammation to the trachea and bronchios. Bronchitis—Modifies the expectoration and secretions, calms the cough and improves the general condition of the system. Infantile Bronchitis—(Frequently accompanied by scrofulosis). It makes the bronchial symptoms to disappear and prevents the appearance of tuberculosis. Coqueluche or Whooping Cough—It is the ideal treatment for Bronchitis during the course of Coqueluche, and even in convalescence that oftentimes develops into tuberculosis. Pneumonia and Pleurisy—It performs the asepis of the respiratory apparatus, thus avoiding the later evolution of tubercular affections. Grippe, Influenza—It prevents the broncho-pulmonary complications and affords the organism the necessary resistance against bacillus Koch. Pulmonary Tuberculosis—It calms the cough, stops sweating \* \* \* always efficacious;" (Circular, large size) "Pectil Colberg \* \* \* Useful during the beginning of the inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract, such as Catarrh, Hoarseness, Grippe, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Laryngitis, Bronchitis."

On January 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17935. Misbranding of Osmo Kaolin. U. S. v. 30 Boxes of Osmo Kaolin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25375. I. S. No. 5717. S. No. 3631.)**

Examination of an alleged drug product, known as Osmo Kaolin, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On November 25, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 boxes of Osmo Kaolin at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Gabriel J. Fajardo, New York, N. Y., on or about December 6, 1929, to Porto Rico, and that it was being offered for sale and sold by Serra, Garabis & Co. (Inc.), of San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of clay.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Internal \* \* \* is invaluable in the treatment of disorders arising from intestinal infection by bacteria, the toxins of which it has the power of absorbing to a remarkable degree. In this manner the elimination of these toxins is readily, quickly and safely accomplished without harm to the system. It has been successfully used in the treatment of dysentery, cholera, diarrhoea, ulcerative colitis, rheumatism and gout and in intestinal stasis with its resulting toxæmias \* \* \* is employed in the preparation of Cataplasmata, to remove

oedema, relieve the pain and swelling of local inflammation, etc. In its dry state it is used to absorb irritant discharge."

On January 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17936. Misbranding of Dr. Gunn's antiseptic. U. S. v. 8 Bottles of Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24460. I. S. No. 09582. S. No. 2712.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic, having shown that it was not an antiseptic, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma.

On January 23, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight bottles of Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic at Oklahoma City, Okla., consigned by the Merrick Medicine Co., Waco, Tex., on or about October 17, 1929, alleging that the article had been shipped from Waco, Tex., in interstate commerce to Oklahoma City, Okla., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sulphuric acid (1.8 per cent) a small proportion of a magnesium compound, traces of carbon bisulphide and volatile oils, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements appearing on the carton label in English, Spanish, and German, "Antiseptic", on the bottle label, "Antiseptic", and in the circular accompanying the article, "Antiseptic The Great Germ Destroyer", were false and misleading.

It was further alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8, paragraph 3 of the said act. The charge recommended by this department under section 8, paragraph 3, of the act as amended, was that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Antiseptic. The Greatest Known Remedy For Slow and Typhoid Fevers, Chills and Fevers, LaGrippe and Dengue Fever \* \* \* for Kidney and Bladder Troubles. For Nervous Prostration and diseases peculiar to ladies \* \* \* This might more properly be called a food \* \* \* assists nature in overcoming every disease [similar statements in Spanish and German];" (bottle label) "Antiseptic \* \* \* Great Blood Purifier. Probably the Greatest Remedy known for all kinds of Fevers, especially Slow and Typhoid Fevers, Chills and Fever, and all Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Ladies will find the Antiseptic their Greatest Friend. \* \* \* For all kinds of fever and chills and fever take \* \* \* until the fever gives way;" (circular) "Antiseptic. The Great Germ Destroyer \* \* \* A Messenger of Good Cheer to the sick. \* \* \* We recommend Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic for the sick, \* \* \* For La Grippe \* \* \* For Chills and Fever \* \* \* For Slow and Typhoid Fever \* \* \* For Indigestion \* \* \* For Nervous Sick Headache \* \* \* For The Blood as a blood purifier and general system builder \* \* \* For Ladies Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic is the ladies' friend. For cramping at the menstrual period, take \* \* \* until relieved. If the menses are interrupted by cold, take \* \* \* Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic \* \* \* For nervousness and other complications during the change of life, except flooding, take \* \* \* For Kidney, Bladder Trouble & Rheumatism \* \* \* 'I had suffered with Muscular Rheumatism for a year, \* \* \* I was told to try Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic, which I did, and before the first bottle was gone I could walk without my cane.' \* \* \* 'I had stomach trouble \* \* \* I would have vomiting and cramping in my stomach \* \* \* Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic. \* \* \* stopped the vomiting and cramping,' \* \* \* 'I have had indigestion for a long time and after taking one-half bottle of your Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic I am just a world better. Also my little girl, nine years old, was very sick. She had fever of about 104 and 105 for four days and was unable to keep even milk on her stomach. Finally I started giving her your Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic and after the first dose she only vomited one time and her fever started to fall at once. In 24 hours it was gone and she was able to sit up.' \* \* \* perma-



nently relieved of stomach trouble' \* \* \* 'Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic \* \* \* will relieve any case of typhoid fever, rheumatism or flux. \* \* \* the best blood purifier I ever used. It will relieve bilious colic in 30 minutes and relieve any case of stomach trouble in a short time.' \* \* \* 'My little boy had slow fever. \* \* \* I relieved him in three days with Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic. I have also used it for chronic bowel trouble and female complaint, \* \* \* the best female tonic I ever saw.' \* \* \* 'I had stomach trouble for two years and everything I would eat or drink would swell me as hard as a rock and I could not sleep at night. I can truthfully say that I am well of all such troubles and I give the credit to Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic.' \* \* \* 'I have used Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic for colds and fever, also for the "flu" \* \* \* 'I was suffering from high blood pressure. \* \* \* I began taking Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic. I began to improve from taking the first bottle.' \* \* \* 'I have been a sufferer from kidney trouble for several years and usually had to get up from four to five times during the night. I had been taking Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic but a short time; was able to perceive a change for the better each night.' \* \* \* 'I took a bottle of your Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic for indigestion and general debility and it has entirely relieved me.' \* \* \* 'My wife had a womb disease and was in very bad health \* \* \* She took one bottle of Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic; is now able to do her work and feels better than she has in five years. \* \* \* recommend Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic; is now able to do her work and feels better than she has in five years. \* \* \* recommend Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic to the ladies.' \* \* \* 'It has relieved my nervousness, cramping and also has helped me to sleep better at night.' \* \* \* Saved His Life \* \* \* 'I had typhoid fever \* \* \* I took Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic and it relieved me. \* \* \* Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic \* \* \* used it for kidney trouble on children; also \* \* \* fevers.' \* \* \* 'When I began taking Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic I was hardly able to do my housework, and only weighed 130 pounds. After taking three bottles I weigh 176 pounds and am sound and well again. \* \* \* I had a bad stomach trouble for 10 months, vomiting spells two or three times each week, which left me so weak that I could hardly get about. I took a bottle of your Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic, the vomiting spells stopped, and I am well.'

On December 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17937. Misbranding of Pulmogenol. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Pulmogenol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25409. I. S. No. 5719. S. No. 3675.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pulmogenol, from the herein-described lot having shown that the labels represented that it possessed certain curative and therapeutic properties, which in fact it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On December 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three dozen bottles of Pulmogenol, alleging that the article was in possession of Manuel Marin & Co., Mayaguez, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of guaiacol, eucalyptol, morphine sulphate (0.06 grain per fluid ounce), alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Translated from Spanish) "Pulmogenol. Disinfectant of the Respiratory Tract."

On January 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17938. Misbranding of Pycope. U. S. v. 58 Cans, et al., of Pycope. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25464, 25465. I. S. Nos. 8728, 8729. S. Nos. 3718, 3719.)**

Examination of samples of a product, known as Pycope, from one of the herein-described shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On December 10, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 140 cans of Pycope, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by Pycope (Inc.), Joplin, Mo., in various consignments, on or about November 28, 1929, and July 15, September 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium borate, calcium carbonate, and compounds of iron, aluminum, and magnesium.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the tin container and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: (Tin container) "It saves the teeth \* \* \* For Mouth Health \* \* \* Hardens Soft and Bleeding Gums;" (circular) "It Saves the Teeth \* \* \* There is Little Excuse for Pyorrhea \* \* \* The dental profession recognizes Pyorrhea as a condition followed by a complex infection. You can aid your dentist in relieving the condition and preventing the infection by using Pycope Tooth Powder and Brush. Pyorrhea is a gum disease. You may have beautiful white teeth and yet have Pyorrhea. The correct use of Pycope Tooth Powder and Brush promotes mouth health, by raising the natural resistance to the infection. Brush your teeth and massage your gums with these products for three minutes twice each day. Pycope Products are endorsed by many hundreds of progressive dentists. These authorities, whose knowledge is beyond question, are your assurance of its effectiveness."

On January 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17939. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Eleven 1-pound Cans, et al., of Ether. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24650. I. S. Nos. 029459, 029460. S. No. 3008.)**

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On March 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eleven 1-pound cans and thirty-five ½-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., in part on or about February 24, 1930, and in part on or about March 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether for Anesthesia, U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On August 5, 1930, Merck & Co. (Inc.), Rahway, N. J., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that it be relabeled in a manner indicating that it was not to be used or sold for medicinal purposes.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17940. Misbranding of Vicko. U. S. v. 12 Boxes of Vicko. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25408. I. S. No. 5720. S. No. 3674.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Vicko, from the herein-described lot having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On December 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 boxes of Vicko, alleging that the article was in possession of Manuel Marin & Co., Mayaguez, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it was an ointment with a petrolatum base containing menthol, eucalyptol, thymol, and camphor.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the carton label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton, translated from Spanish) "For Headache, Catarrhs, Grippe, Influenza, Etc.," (circular, translated from Spanish) "Very efficacious when used in cases of nasal catarrhs, catarrhs in the chest and other affections of the throat \* \* \* For nasal catarrhs, bronchitis and pneumonia place a little Vicko \* \* \* Vicko will produce some agreeable vapors that will cure all the affections of the respiratory tract. For nasal catarrhs \* \* \* apply over the inflamed part; if for pneumonia or bronchitis, over the chest."

On January 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17941. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 49 Half-pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25647. I. S. No. 11682. S. No. 3931.)**

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On January 8, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of forty-nine ½-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, from St. Louis, Mo., on or about June 18, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia.

On January 23, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17942. Misbranding of Kal-Kreo-Fen. U. S. v. 8 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Kal-Kreo-Fen. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25601. I. S. No. 5730. S. No. 3879.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Kal-Kreo-Fen, from the herein-described lot having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On January 2, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight dozen small-sized bottles and 28 large-sized bottles of Kal-

Kreo-Fen, alleging that the article was in possession of the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a calcium compound, creosote, phenol, iodides, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label, translated from Spanish) "Reconstructive Tonic \* \* \* For The treatment of Coughs, Catarrhs \* \* \* Bronchitis and Affections Broncho-Pulmonary in general;" (carton, translated from Spanish) "For the treatment of Cough, Catarrhs \* \* \* Bronchitis and Broncho-Pulmonary Affections in general;" (cartons, English) "Tonic Reconstructive \* \* \* For the Treatment of Coughs \* \* \* Tightness and Soreness of the Breast and Broncho-Pulmonary Affections."

On February 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17943. Misbranding of Vial's phenic syrup. U. S. v. 25 Bottles of Vial's Phenic Syrup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25574. I. S. No. 5727. S. No. 3827.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Vial's phenic syrup, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels represented it to possess certain curative and therapeutic properties which in fact it did not possess, and that it was represented to be an antiseptic, whereas it was not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On January 9, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 bottles of Vial's phenic syrup at Aguadilla, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., to Porto Rico, on or about October 3, 1930, and that it was being sold and offered for sale by Jose Ferrari, Aguadilla, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of phenol, morphine hydrochloride (0.02 grain per fluid ounce), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, namely, "By its antiseptic properties" and "The antiseptic properties of this Syrup," were false and misleading, since the said article was not antiseptic. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and wrapper and in the circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle and wrapper) "Vial's Syrup is indicated in the treatment of Bronchial Affections, Catarrh, Asthma \* \* \* Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc. [similar statements in French];" (circular, English) "Vial's Compound Phenique Syrup. Indicated in the treatment of Bronchial Affections, Catarrh, Asthma, \* \* \* Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc. Phenique Acid is one of the active principles of tar so long employed for chest diseases, \* \* \* It rapidly reduces the excess in the secretions of the respiratory organs and renders them sterile; \* \* \* by its antiseptic properties speedily tends to remove that offensive taste and odor occasioned by the mucous secretions which have remained for a time in the large bronchial tubes or their ramifications, and more especially in the pulmonary caverns of consumptive patients. \* \* \* valuable in catarrh affections generally, but particularly in those of the bronchial tubes. The antiseptic properties of this Syrup place it in the first rank in acute Bronchitis, Asthma, \* \* \* Influenza, Granulation in the Throat, Hoarseness, and affection of the Voice, etc. The effect is as efficacious as it is rapid;" (circular, translation from Spanish) "Phenic Acid \* \* \* so long employed for diseases of the chest. \* \* \* The property of coagulating the blood that this



syrup possesses renders it very valuable for diseases of the chest, with or without blood sputums, and in all kinds of hemorrhages, either to avoid or to alleviate them when they exist; it also possesses the property of reducing with rapidity, the abundant secretions of the respiratory organs; \* \* \* for catarrhal affections in general, and particularly for those of the bronchi. Its action is such in cases of acute bronchitis, asthma \* \* \* catarrhs, granulations in the throat, hoarseness and in all affections of the voice, etc. \* \* \* If we recall that the emanations of gas factories have been recommended for children suffering from whooping cough, and knowing that these emanations contain a large quantity of Phenic Acid, it will be clearly understood why Phenic Acid is prescribed to combat this long and painful disease, in which it effectively produces the best of results. It is employed in all these affections by taking a dose of three tablespoonfuls a day."

On February 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17944. Misbranding of Purola Kidney and liver remedy, Purola Blood Cleanser, and Purola extract buchu compound. U. S. v. 22 Bottles of Purola Kidney and Liver Remedy, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 24928, 24929, 24930. I. S. Nos. 023292, 023293, 023294. S. Nos. 3272, 3273, 3274.)

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington.

On August 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bottles of Purola kidney and liver remedy, 34 bottles of Purola Blood Cleanser, and 20 bottles of Purola extract buchu compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Spokane, Wash., consigned in part by the Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oreg., on or about January 20, 1930, and in part by the Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oreg., on or about January 28 and June 18, 1930, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce from Portland, Oreg., into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Purola kidney and liver remedy consisted essentially of potassium acetate, extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative drug and an alkaloid-bearing drug, resins, a trace of a phenol, volatile oils, alcohol, sugar, and water; that the Purola Blood Cleanser consisted essentially of potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs, alcohol, glycerin, and water; and that the Purola extract buchu compound consisted essentially of potassium acetate, extracts of plant drugs including buchu and a laxative drug, resins, sugar, alcohol (10.2 per cent), and water.

The articles were labeled in part: (Purola kidney and liver remedy, bottle) "Kidney and Liver Remedy \* \* \* great value in cases of Irritated Bladder, Gravel, Catarrh of Bladder or Womb, Frequent and Painful Urination, Jaundice, Torpid Liver and their attendant discomforts, such as Biliousness, Offensive Breath, Sallow Complexion, Dropsy and certain other ailments of Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Tract;" (Purola Blood Cleanser, bottle) "Blood Cleanser \* \* \* Blood Purifier and Tonic in Such Cases as Skin Eruptions, Abscesses, Boils, Infections, or Scrofula and for Persons Suffering from a Generally Impaired Condition of the Blood from Unknown Causes \* \* \* The potency of these drugs is well known in the elimination of blood humors and may be depended upon for results;" (Purola extract buchu compound, bottle) "Extract \* \* \* For treating certain ailments of the Urinary Organs, Bladder and Kidneys. Such as Non-retention of Urine, Inflammation of Bladder or Urethra, Pain or Smarting when Urinating, Catarrh of Bladder, Gravel or Mucous Discharges."

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the above-quoted statements appearing on the bottle labels, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 21, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17945. Misbranding of U-Ta-Ka Indian tonic. U. S. v. 17 Bottles of U-Ta-Ka Indian Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25169. I. S. No. 19654. S. No. 3422.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as U-Ta-Ka Indian tonic, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels represented the article to possess certain curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, also that it was represented to be an Indian remedy and to be made from herbs, roots, barks, and berries, whereas it was not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On or about September 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 bottles of U-Ta-Ka Indian tonic at Rosebud, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Medicine Co., from Nashville, Tenn., on or about May 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, sodium benzoate, glycerin, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements, "The Great Indian Medicine," "Indian Tonic," and the design of an Indian, appearing upon the labeling, were misleading, since the article contained drugs unknown to the Indians; and for the further reason that the statement upon the carton wrapper, "Made of herbs, roots, barks and berries," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements borne on the bottle label and carton wrapper, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Highly recommended for disorders of the stomach, kidneys, blood such as indigestion and nervous run down condition, loss of appetite, weak back, and pains through the body." (carton wrapper) "For the stomach, kidneys, liver and blood \* \* \* Tonic \* \* \* Recommended for the stomach, liver, kidneys, and blood, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, \* \* \* piles, catarrh of the stomach, rheumatism, nervous, run-down system, weak back, pains throughout the body, blind or dizzy spells, loss of appetite, etc. \* \* \* It is a good preparation for all such troubles and complaints such as indigestion \* \* \* nervous run-down condition, weak back, pains through the body, etc."

On December 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17946. Misbranding of Osmo Kaolin. U. S. v. 27 Packages of Osmo Kaolin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25648. I. S. No. 5738. S. No. 3914.)**

Examination of samples of an alleged drug product, known as Osmo Kaolin, from the herein-described lot having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On January 9, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 packages of Osmo Kaolin at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico, by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of clay.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing upon the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Internal \* \* \* is invaluable in the treatment of disorders arising from intestinal infections by bacteria, the toxins of which it has the power of absorbing to a remarkable degree. In this manner the elimination of these



toxins is readily, quickly and safely accomplished without harm to the system. It has been successfully used in the treatment of dysentery, cholera, diarrhoea, ulcerative colitis, rheumatism and gout, and in intestinal stasis with its resulting toxæmias. \* \* \* is employed in the preparation of Cataplasmata, to remove oedema, relieve the pain and swelling of local inflammation, etc. In its dry state it is used to absorb irritant discharge."

On February 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17947. Misbranding of Pronto. U. S. v. 18 Bottles, et al., of Pronto. Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 25144, 25145. I. S. Nos. 6363, 6374. S. Nos. 3403, 3404.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pronto, from the herein-described shipments having shown that the labeling represented it to possess certain curative, therapeutic, and germicidal properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

On or about October 23, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 50 bottles of Pronto at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Drug Products (Inc.), from Albany, Ga., in part on or about January 7, 1929, and in part on or about January 21, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of free ammonia (0.07 per cent), ammonium salicylate, antimony and potassium tartrate, extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza and a laxative drug, glycerin, sugar, and water, flavored with lemon oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement appearing in the circular accompanying the said article, "Through this remedy your greatest health-enemies ( \* \* \* grippe and flu germs) have been inactivated," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the bottle and carton labels and in the circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article did not have the curative or therapeutic values claimed: (Bottle) "Grippe \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Sore Throat;" (carton) "Grippe \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Sore Throat \* \* \* Chronic Constipation. \* \* \* valuable in \* \* \* Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Hoarseness. \* \* \* any one with a sensitive throat, will find this preparation \* \* \* help in keeping the throat in the pink of condition;" (circular) "Grippe. This disease is so akin to Flu that we recommend the same treatment; that is, two teaspoonfuls every hour and a half to two hours until relief is felt, \* \* \* Flu \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Sore Throat \* \* \* Bronchitis \* \* \* Use as a gargle and swallow. Use in this manner until relief is obtained, \* \* \* Whooping Cough: Notice the patient so you can tell about what time the coughing spell is coming on and just before each coughing spell give one to two teaspoonfuls. Croup \* \* \* begin administering Pronto as follows: Children six years and under, half teaspoonful every thirty minutes to an hour until relieved. Children above six years of age, one to two teaspoonfuls. Continue until relieved, then \* \* \* Asthma: In cases of asthma, use the same directions as above given for bronchitis sufferers. Neuralgia: Take two teaspoonfuls every one or two hours until relief is obtained. \* \* \* Indigestion \* \* \* Constipation: Chronic \* \* \* Female Pains: Two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours, preceding the symptoms of the pains if possible. How To Get The Best Results With Pronto \* \* \* The first few doses of Pronto are going to make you feel better—much better—but our advice is to keep up the treatment until the medicine has had the opportunity to thoroughly repair the damage to your system before thinking of leaving it off. The average sickness is not instantaneous, but the result of a gradual weakening or breaking down of the system which has been going on over a period of days, weeks or months, and it is not logical to assume that such condition can be corrected in a day or so. Immediate relief can be expected, but it requires time and treatment to put the depleted system back to its normal, germ-resisting powers. \* \* \* take two or three bottles if

necessary—and get your system in the proper condition to avoid a relapse or other more serious troubles which so often follows colds, coughs and flu. \* \* \* through this remedy your greatest health-enemies (\* \* \* grippe and flu germs) have been inactivated, and since no one is immune from the ravages of these health-destroying pests, the knowledge you will gain from reading this folder will sooner or later, prove [of] inestimable value to you and mayhap be the means of saving you, some of your family or friends from serious suffering. “The after-danger from \* \* \* grippe or flu is to be feared more than the disease itself, leaving as it does a weakened bronchial tract that is susceptible to serious bronchial or pulmonary breakdown. This new discovery, Pronto, not only stops the \* \* \* grippe or flu, but minimizes the possibility of a weakened system afterwards. No matter \* \* \* how painful the grippe, how aggravating the flu, or how frigid you feel, a few doses of this remarkable prescription will bring almost instant relief. The system immediately absorbs it reducing the fever, alleviating pain and preventing more serious complications. Pronto \* \* \* so necessary in treating \* \* \* grippe or flu \* \* \* The same medicine used for treating \* \* \* grippe or flu will also prove valuable in the treatment of other ailments as described further on in this folder.”

On January 17, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17948. Misbranding of Extracto de Hígado de Bacalao Wampole. U. S. v. 78 Bottles of Hígado de Bacalao Wampole. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25468. I. S. No. 5724. S. No. 3717.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product known as “Extracto de Hígado de Bacalao (extract of liver of cod) de Wampole,” having shown that it was devoid of the characteristic vitamins of cod liver oil and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On December 19, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 78 bottles of Extracto De Hígado De Bacalao de Wampole at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Yglesias & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., to Porto Rico, on or about October 24, 1930, and that it was being sold and offered for sale by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

The article was labeled in the Spanish language in part (on the wrapper) “Improved and tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver \* \* \* Formula for 100 grams: Extract of Cod Liver \* \* \* 2.238 gms.; Wild Cherry, 4.295 gms.; Malt Extract (Diastatic), 0.387 gm.; Hypophosphite of Calcium, 0.097 gm.; Hypophosphite of Sodium, 0.097 gm.; Hypophosphite of Potassium, 0.097 gm.; Hypophosphite of Manganese, 0.024 gm.; Iron Pyrophosphate, 0.048 gm.; Quinine Sulphate, 0.024 gm.; Strychnine Sulphate, 0.005 gm.; and Aromatics q. s.”

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing in Spanish on the bottle label and wrapper and in the accompanying circular of which the following is a translation, were false and misleading; (Wrapper and bottle label) “Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of Extract of Liver of Cod \* \* \* Contains a solution of an extract which is obtained from fresh cod livers;” (circular) “With the extract of cod liver.”

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the wrapper and in the circular, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper, Translation from Spanish) “The rapid increase in health and strength that is felt by those persons that carefully follow the instructions given herewith will attest the repair value of this preparation as a Reconstituent Tonic in recovering from diseases of acute character, and as an appreciable addition in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption), Pulmonary Diseases, Bronchitis, Obstinate Coughs, \* \* \* Nervous Debility, Affections



due to exhaustion of the Nervous System or due to Anaemia, Chlorosis, Emaciation, Scrofula and Disorders of the Blood, Prostration due to Fevers and in Convalescence; (circular, translation from Spanish) "Do Not Neglect Yourself. The various symptoms of a debilitating condition which every person recognizes in himself, are signs that under no circumstances should be ignored, because otherwise, the germs of diseases will increase, with great danger of fatal consequences. The germs of phthisis may be absorbed by the lungs at any time, incubating and multiplying themselves with rapidity, unless the system is well fed to the extent of resisting their attacks. The Wampole Preparation \* \* \* fortifies the system against all changes of temperature which invariably produce Cough, Catarrh, Grippe, Influenza, Phthisis, Pneumonia and diseases due to debility of the lungs and rachitic constitution. Taken on time, it fortifies the organism against phthisis. Men whose systems are exhausted because of the preoccupations due to their business, or to excesses or by body afflictions, will find in the Wampole Preparation, an aperitive reconstituent tonic that will fortify their system and will invigorate their imagination and body, so necessary to recover the losses due to diseases. Women of delicate health, of weak and exhausted constitution, pale, nervous and languid, require a remedy that will give them strength, vitality and will enrich the blood and will fortify their debilities which are the cause of all their troubles. The Wampole Preparation feeds the body. Girls entering into womanhood with pale faces and weakness due to poor growth, should have nutrition that will give them vigorous and robust health. The Wampole Preparation taken before meals, increases the appetite, aids digestion and fortifies the lungs and weak bones. Children take it with pleasure. For this reason, progressive physicians prescribe it with excellent results in reconstructing the system of pale, rachitic, exhausted and scrofulous children, specially in those suffering from Anaemia and diseases of the blood, making them capable of becoming sound men and women. Infants become weak and thin when their systems are weakened by bad digestion. Then is when their systems require that their mothers should feed them, who are at the same time, weak and exhausted and unable to do it. The Wampole Preparation supplies what they need and it is easily digested by the most delicate stomach. Diseases of the Blood. When the blood is impaired and anaemic, it carries the debility to all the system, because the vivacity of human life is caused by means of the blood. This proves the necessity of having pure and rich blood, because its impoverishment may result in many afflictions such as Anaemia, Scrofula, General Debility, Pulmonary Scrofula and other diseases caused by specific germs. Prevent them by taking Wampole Preparation."

On January 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17949. Misbranding of Dr. Alexander's Lung Healer. U. S. v. 9 Bottles of Dr. Alexander's Lung Healer. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25616. I. S. No. 15613. S. No. 3816.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Dr. Alexander's Lung Healer, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On January 5, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine bottles of Dr. Alexander's Lung Healer, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Belvidere, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Smith, Kline & French, from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of chloroform, menthol, spearmint oil, extracts of plant drugs, alcohol, sugar, and water, colored green.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the bottle and carton labels, were false and fraudulent, since it con-

tained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Lung Healer \* \* \* For the Treatment of Coughs \* \* \* Spasmodic Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and Bronchial Asthma;" (carton) "Lung Healer \* \* \* For the Treatment of Coughs \* \* \* Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Whooping Cough and Spasmodic Croup. \* \* \* This famous remedy is to relieve the specified ailments \* \* \* lung troubles."

On February 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17950. Misbranding of laxative cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. One-Half Gross Packages of Laxative Cold and Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25543. I. S. No. 4989. S. No. 3745.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as laxative cold and grippe tablets, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the article was not effective as a cure and treatment for grippe, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maine.

On December 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one-half gross packages of laxative cold and grippe tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. L. Knowles (Inc.), from Springfield, Mass., on or about November 25, 1930, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of acentanilide (0.45 grain per tablet), aloë, phenolphthalein, and cinchona alkaloids.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the word "Grippe," appearing in the name of the product on the carton and bottle labels, was false and fraudulent, in that it conveyed the impression that the article was efficacious in the treatment of grippe, whereas it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing any curative or therapeutic effect in grippe.

On February 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17951. Adulteration and misbranding of Dakol nasal cream. U. S. v. 18 Tubes of Dakol Nasal Cream. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25541. I. S. No. 12027. S. No. 3801.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Dakol nasal cream, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and previous bacteriological examination of the product having shown that it was not antiseptic, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On December 29, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 tubes of Dakol nasal cream, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the New Haven Laboratories (Inc.), New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped from New Haven, Conn., on or about October 1, 1928, and transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it was an ointment with a petrolatum base, containing volatile oils including menthol, a trace of a chlorine-yielding compound, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (tube) "Antiseptic," whereas the strength of the said article fell below such professed standard, in that it was not antiseptic.



Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the tube, "Antiseptic," and on the carton, "Coat tip on tube with Dakol—to Antisepticize," were false and misleading, since the article was not antiseptic. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the tube and carton labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tube) "For \* \* \* relief of \* \* \* Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throat, Asthma, \* \* \* To Prevent nose and throat infection. Squeeze \* \* \* Dakol on \* \* \* finger \* \* \* into each nostril;" (carton) "For the relief of \* \* \* influenza, bronchitis, catarrh, whooping cough, hay fever, sore throat and asthma. For the prevention of contagious diseases contracted through nose and throat. \* \* \* Insert tip \* \* \* into nostril \* \* \* pinch tube and draw deep, long breath through nose until Dakol reaches the throat."

On February 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17952. Misbranding of Mel-Maroba. U. S. v. 20 Packages of Mel-Maroba. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25537. I. S. No. 11974. S. No. 3788.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Mel-Maroba, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On December 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 packages of Mel-Maroba, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Sharp & Dohme, alleging that the article had been shipped in part from Baltimore, Md., on or about February 15, 1930, and in part from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about August 29, 1930, and had been transported from the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide (18.5 grains per fluid ounce), plant drug extractives including resins and tannins, reducing sugar, alcohol (17.7 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Indicated as an alterative and tonic in the treatment for Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Hepatic diseases, Scrofula, Chronic Skin diseases, and constitutional Syphilis, especially Syphilitic eruptions and ulcerations;" (circular) "Mel-Maroba \* \* \* mixture of manaca, carabo, and stillingia to which is added \* \* \* potassium iodide. \* \* \* Claim is made that Manaca \* \* \* increases the functional activity of the liver \* \* \* Potassium Iodide, the classic alterative in a wide range of chronic disorders has been used in the treatment of certain forms of rheumatism, scrofula, locomotor ataxia, and various forms of skin diseases."

On February 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17953. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 516 Cases, et al., of Ether. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24197. I. S. Nos. 7193-x, 8122-x. S. No. E-5721.)**

Samples of ether from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found to contain more acid and more nonvolatile matter than the United States Pharmacopoeia permits, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On or about November 2, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 516 cases, each containing 200 quarter-pound tins, and 51 cases, each containing 100 quarter-pound tins, of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Bayway, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific Chemical Co., from Edgewood, Md., on or about March 9, 1926, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Ether U.S.P. for Anaesthesia." The remainder of said article was labeled in part "Ether \* \* \* for Anaesthesia \* \* \* The best that can be made for anaesthesia \* \* \* It is superior in vital respects to the ether of the U.S.P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "The best that can be made for anaesthesia \* \* \* It is superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P.," with respect to a portion of the product and "Ether U. S. P.," with respect to the remainder, were false and misleading.

On March 13, 1931, by consent of the claimant, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17954. Misbranding of Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Cartons of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25430. I. S. No. 11388. S. No. 3678.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado the herein-described shipment of a quantity of the product located in Denver, Colo.

On December 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two and a half dozen cartons of Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Dr. Whitehall Megrimine Co., South Bend, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped from South Bend, Ind., on or about December 9, 1930, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, sodium salicylate, sugar, starch, and talc.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Rheumatic Remedy \* \* \* for Rheumatism and Gout. \* \* \* Directions. For acute or inflammatory rheumatism take a tablet every 2 to 4 hours. \* \* \* In chronic cases, after severe symptoms have \* \* \* for Gout, Lumbago, Stiff, Swollen and Tender Joints, Crick in the Back, Stiff Neck, and ordinary forms of Rheumatism"; (circular) "Rheumatic Remedy. For Rheumatism and Gout \* \* \* for the benefit of Persons afflicted with Rheumatism in any of its various forms, we confidently offer \* \* \* Rheumatic Remedy One That Can Be Relied Upon for Gout, Lumbago, Stiff, Swollen and Tender Joints, Crick in the Back, Stiff Neck, and other forms of Rheumatism \* \* \* Rheumatism Remedy \* \* \* Directions: For Acute Rheumatism \* \* \* in the treatment of Chronic cases."

On January 31, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17955. Misbranding of Cre-Cal-Co. U. S. v. 6 Bottles of Cre-Cal-Co. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25536. I. S. No. 11964. S. No. 3724.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Cre-Cal-Co, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On December 29, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six bottles of Cre-Cal-Co, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Creo Chemical Co., San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from San Antonio, Tex., on or about January 3, 1929, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of creosote (one-half per cent) and water (approximately 99½ per cent).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the carton, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Directions for Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, And Pneumonia. One to two tablespoonfuls in hot water, every one to two hours, until 'cold' and fever subside. \* \* \* For Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis, and any Germ Infection \* \* \* Creosote, having volatile constituents which are excreted in the expired air, and which are powerfully antiseptic, may well be of great value in these (all germ) conditions.' \* \* \* To obtain the greatest value from the use of Cre-Cal-Co in all acute Germ Infections you should take Cre-Cal-Co until lung saturation is obtained. Medicine \* \* \* should be taken to Saturation to assure constitutional benefit. \* \* \* Latest Discovery for the Treatment of all Affections of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs."

On February 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17956. Misbranding of Cassapine. U. S. v. 10 Small-Sized and 6 Large-Sized Packages of Cassapine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25378. I. S. No. 9309. S. No. 3647.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Cassapine from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On November 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 small-sized and 6 large-sized packages of Cassapine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Leadbeater Drug Corporation, from Alexandria, Va., on or about November 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of liquid petrolatum containing small proportions of volatile oils including thymol, camphor, eucalyptol, pine-needle oil, and cassia oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed: (Bottle label) "Adapted to the treatment of chronic nasal catarrh, atrophic rhinitis, chronic bronchitis, and pulmonary tuberculosis;" (circular) "For chronic nasal catarrh and atrophic rhinitis, spray the nostrils \* \* \* For inhalation treatment of

chronic bronchitis, both the simple form and that accompanying pulmonary tuberculosis \* \* \* Repeat till a feeling of warmth is experienced through the lungs. In simple chronic bronchitis use three to six times a day; in tubercular bronchitis ten or twelve or more times a day. \* \* \* relieved cases of asthma when used by inhalation. Cassapine is usually effective if used Very Freely and according to directions."

On March 17, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17957. Misbranding of Anti-Adenitis. U. S. v. 8 Small-Sized and 12 Large-Sized Tubes of Anti-Adenitis. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25510. I. S. No. 4990. S. No. 3744.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Anti-Adenitis, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maine.

On December 18, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 small-sized and 12 large-sized tubes of Anti-Adenitis, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Anti-Adenitis Co., from Hampton, N. H., on or about October 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Maine and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sulphonated bitumen, volatile oils including eucalyptol and menthol, a small amount of soap, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Anti-Adenitis (Against Inflamed Glands) For the Cure of Bronchitis—Pneumonia—Whooping Cough \* \* \* For the Cure of Inflamed Joints \* \* \* All Periosteal and Gland Inflammations;" (metal tube) "Anti-Adenitis (Against Inflamed Glands) for the Cure of Bronchitis—Pneumonia—Whooping Cough—Appendicitis \* \* \* Inflamed Joints—All Periosteal Inflammations;" (circular) "In Hepatic Abscess \* \* \* Anti-Adenitis—3 teaspoonsful for adults on pad over liver daily, has remarkable effect for cure. In Acute Congestion of Liver \* \* \* Anti-Adenitis, 2 or 3 teaspoonsful on pad over liver each day will help more than all else: the liver, being the largest gland in the body, is exceedingly susceptible to Anti-Adenitis, as its name Anti—against—Adenitis—inflamed glands. \* \* \* Whooping Cough \* \* \* The child will not whoop after the second day, and frequently not after the first day. \* \* \* Most children are well—from 6 to 10 days. About one case in a hundred may prove stubborn, and require 2 to 3 weeks for cure. Those cases show a less rapid improvement, but each day they are gaining, and what is most important, the danger of Pneumonia or Heart Strain, is lessened. The younger the child, the more rapid the cure. This rule holds good in Bronchitis and Pneumonia. \* \* \* inhale the fumes. In 15 to 20 minutes, the relief is wonderful. Always do this for: Croup—Bronchitis—Pneumonia \* \* \* For painful Joints \* \* \* Flat Feet, Gout, \* \* \* Bubo, Mumps, and Enlarged Testicles."

On February 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17958. Misbranding of Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller. U. S. v. 8 Dozen Bottles of Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25453. I. S. No. 5723. S. No. 3670.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not



possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On December 13, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight dozen bottles of the said Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller, alleging that the article had been shipped by Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York, N. Y., on or about July 12, 1930, to San Juan, Porto Rico, and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of camphor, capsicum, myrrh, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Painkiller;" (circular) "Painkiller \* \* \* Bites and Stings of Poisonous Insects, Scorpions and Centipedes.—Take the Painkiller \* \* \* Continue this until the pain and swelling are gone. \* \* \* Broken or Swollen Breasts and Clogged Milk Passages.—Apply Painkiller \* \* \* Bronchitis.—Take \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* until the attack is relieved. \* \* \* inhale the vapor mixture as described for Quinsy or Sore Throat. \* \* \* Chilblains.—Rub in clear Painkiller \* \* \* Cough.—Follow treatment prescribed for Colds, Bronchitis, or La Grippe; \* \* \* Cramps, Colic Pains, \* \* \* For an adult, take \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* Repeat this dose every twenty minutes, until the pain is relieved. Outward application as described under diarrhoea. For an infant \* \* \* until \* \* \* the pain relieved \* \* \* Diarrhoea.—Commonly known as 'Summer Complaint.' Take \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* until the pain is relieved. \* \* \* 'Grip' or La Grippe.—Give \* \* \* Painkiller, \* \* \* Headache and Sick Headache.—Bathing the head freely with Painkiller will often relieve the most severe attacks of headache. Indigestion \* \* \* Dyspepsia.—Take \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* Rheumatic Pains.—Take teaspoonful doses \* \* \* bathe the suffering parts \* \* \* with clear Painkiller. Use the remedy freely. Keep the parts warm and dry with flannels moistened with Painkiller, and wrapped around carefully about the painful places. \* \* \* Tonsilitis, Quinsy and Simple Sore Throat.—To relieve the pain put two teaspoonful of Painkiller into hot water or milk, sweetened with sugar. Gargle the throat with this every half hour. \* \* \* Dampen strips of flannel with Painkiller, and bind around the throat, especially at bedtime. If the attack is severe, wring out the flannel in very hot water, into which a little Painkiller has been put. \* \* \* Whooping Cough.—To relieve the cough, mix, \* \* \* Painkiller with \* \* \* sweet oil. \* \* \* apply with the hand, rubbing the mixture thoroughly over the neck and chest \* \* \* During the paroxysms of coughing give the little patient \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* Inhale the steam of hot water and Painkiller mixture, as directed for Tonsilitis." (Similar statements also appear in Spanish.)

On March 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17959. Misbranding of Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller. U. S. v. 13 Dozen Bottles of Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25452. I. S. No. 5722. S. No. 3668.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On December 13, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 dozen bottles of the said Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller, alleging that the article had been shipped by Yglesias & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about September 12, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and that it was being

sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of camphor, capsicum, myrrh, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Painkiller;" (circular) "Painkiller \* \* \*. Bites and Stings of Poisonous Insects, Scorpions and Centipedes.—Take the Painkiller \* \* \*. Continue this until the pain and swelling are gone. \* \* \*. Broken or Swollen Breasts and Clogged Milk Passages.—Apply Painkiller \* \* \*. Bronchitis—Take \* \* \*. Painkiller \* \* \* until the attack is relieved. \* \* \*. Inhale the vapor mixture as described for Quinsy or Sore Throat. \* \* \*. Chilblains.—Rub in clear Painkiller \* \* \*. Cough.—Follow treatment prescribed for Colds, Bronchitis, or La Grippe \* \* \*. Cramps, Colic Pains, \* \* \*. For an adult, take \* \* \*. Painkiller \* \* \*. Repeat this dose every twenty minutes, until the pain is relieved. Outward application as described under diarrhoea. For an infant \* \* \* until \* \* \* the pain is relieved \* \* \*. Diarrhoea.—Commonly known as 'Summer Complaint.' Take \* \* \*. Painkiller \* \* \*. Dysentery—Give \* \* \*. Painkiller \* \* \* until the pain is relieved \* \* \*. 'Grip' or La Grippe.—Give \* \* \*. Painkiller \* \* \*. If the throat be sore, bind with flannels wet with Painkiller \* \* \*. Headache and Sick Headache.—Bathing the head freely with Painkiller will often relieve the most severe attacks of headache. Indigestion \* \* \*. Dyspepsia.—Take \* \* \*. Painkiller \* \* \*. Rheumatic Pains.—Take teaspoonful doses \* \* \*. bathe the suffering parts \* \* \* with clear Painkiller. Use the remedy freely. Keep the parts warm and dry with flannels moistened with Painkiller, and wrapped around carefully about the painful places \* \* \*. Tonsillitis, Quinsy and Simple Sore Throat.—To relieve the pain put two teaspoonfuls of the Painkiller into hot water or milk sweetened with sugar. Gargle the throat with this every half hour. \* \* \*. Dampen strips of flannel with Painkiller, and bind around the throat, especially at bedtime. If the attack is severe, wring out the flannel in very hot water, into which a little Painkiller has been put. \* \* \*. Whooping Cough.—To relieve the cough, mix \* \* \*. Painkiller with \* \* \* sweet oil. \* \* \* apply with the hand, rubbing the mixture thoroughly over the neck and chest \* \* \*. During the paroxysms of coughing give the little patient \* \* \*. Painkiller \* \* \*. Inhale the steam of hot water and Painkiller mixture, as directed for Tonsillitis." (Similar statements also appeared in Spanish.)

On March 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17960. Misbranding of Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller. U. S. v. 17½ Dozen Bottles of Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25454. I. S. No. 5721. S. No. 3671.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On December 13, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17½ dozen bottles of the said Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller, alleging that the article had been shipped by Gabriel J. Fajardo, New York, N. Y., on or about May 16, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by Serra, Garabis & Co. (Inc.), of San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of camphor, capsicum, myrrh, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the



bottle label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Painkiller;" (circular) "Painkiller \* \* \* Bites and Stings of Poisonous Insects, Scorpions and Centipedes.—Take the Painkiller. \* \* \* Continue this until the pain and swelling are gone. \* \* \* Broken or Swollen Breasts and Clogged Milk Passages.—Apply Painkiller \* \* \* Bronchitis.—Take \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* until the attack is relieved. \* \* \* inhale the vapor mixture as described for Quinsy or Sore Throat. \* \* \* Chilblains.—Rub in clear Painkiller \* \* \* Cough.—Follow treatment prescribed for Colds, Bronchitis, or La Grippe \* \* \* Cramps, Colic Pains, \* \* \* For an adult, take \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* Repeat this dose every twenty minutes, until the pain is relieved. Outward application as described under diarrhoea. For an infant \* \* \* until \* \* \* the pain is relieved \* \* \* Diarrhoea.—Commonly known as 'Summer Complaint.' Take \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* Dysentery.—Give \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* until the pain is relieved \* \* \* 'Grip' or La Grippe.—Give \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* If the throat be sore, bind with flannels wet with Painkiller \* \* \* Headache and Sick Headache.—Bathing the head freely with Painkiller will often relieve the most severe attacks of headache. Indigestion \* \* \* Dyspepsia.—Take \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* Rheumatic Pains.—Take teaspoonful doses \* \* \* bathe the suffering parts \* \* \* with clear Painkiller. Use the remedy freely. Keep the parts warm and dry with flannels moistened with Painkiller, and wrapped around carefully about the painful places \* \* \* Tonsillitis, Quinsy and Simple Sore Throat.—To relieve the pain put two teaspoonsful of Painkiller into hot water or milk, sweetened with sugar. Gargle the throat with this every half hour. \* \* \* Dampen strips of flannel with Painkiller, and bind around the throat, especially at bedtime. If the attack is severe, wring out the flannel in very hot water, into which a little Painkiller has been put. \* \* \* Whooping Cough.—To relieve the cough, mix \* \* \* Painkiller with \* \* \* sweet oil \* \* \* apply with the hand, rubbing the mixture thoroughly over the neck and chest \* \* \* During the paroxysms of coughing give the little patient \* \* \* Painkiller \* \* \* Inhale the steam of hot water and Painkiller mixture, as directed for Tonsillitis." (Similar statements also appeared in Spanish.)

On March 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17961. Adulteration and misbranding of Lafayette's palatable cod liver oil with malt and hypophosphites. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Lafayette Palatable Cod Liver Oil with Malt and Hypophosphites. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25308. I. S. No. 3128. S. No. 3434.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Lafayette palatable cod liver oil with malt and hypophosphites, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and that it was worthless as a source of cod-liver-oil vitamins, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maine.

On November 17, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six dozen bottles of Lafayette palatable cod liver oil with malt and hypophosphites, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hance Bros. & White (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maine, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium, potassium, sodium, iron, manganese and phosphorus compounds, a small proportion of cinchona alkaloids, sugar, alcohol, and water. Biological examination showed that the article was worthless as a source of the vitamins of cod-liver oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: (Bottle label) "The remedial and stimulating principles of Cod Liver Oil;" and (carton) "The Remedial and stimulating principles of Cod Liver Oil,

\* \* \* This preparation represents the soluble and medicinal principles of Pure Cod Liver Oil."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the carton and bottle labels were false and misleading: (Carton) "Palatable Cod Liver Oil Alcoholic Extract of the Oil \* \* \* The remedial and stimulating principles of Cod Liver Oil \* \* \* pure Cod Liver Oil, or emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. \* \* \* This preparation represents the soluble and medicinal principles of Pure Cod Liver Oil \* \* \* more efficient than plain Cod Liver Oil or Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. \* \* \* An elegant and excellent preparation of the Extract of Cod Livers;" (bottle) "Palatable Cod Liver Oil Alcoholic Extract of the Oil \* \* \* The remedial and stimulating principles of Cod Liver Oil \* \* \* This preparation \* \* \* is more palatable than pure Cod Liver Oil, or any emulsions of Cod Liver Oil." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the carton and bottle labels, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Reconstructive, of especial value for restoring tone and vigor to the entire system. Indicated in Convalescence and diseases requiring building-up-treatment. \* \* \* Reconstructive and Tissue Builder \* \* \* La Bronchite, Affections Nerveuses, Grippe, etc. \* \* \* Reconstructive \* \* \* tissue-nutrient and reconstructive remedy. Indicated in Convalescence and diseases requiring building-up-treatments;" (bottle) "Reconstructive of especial value for restoring tone and vigor to the entire system. Indicated in Convalescence and diseases requiring building-up-treatment."

On February 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17962. Misbranding of Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthylol. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Packages of Wampole's Vaginal Cones Boroglyceride Compound with Ichthylol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25233. I. S. No. 4930. S. No. 3521.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthylol, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts the herein-described shipment of a quantity of the product located at Boston, Mass.

On October 24, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen packages of the said Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthylol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Henry K. Wampole & Co. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 25, 1930, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of boric acid, sodium borate, organic sulphur compounds, a zinc compound, gelatin, and glycerin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Shipping wrapper) "Useful in inflammatory conditions;" (box label) "For Inflammatory or Congested Conditions of the Vagina and Uterus;" (circular) "In the treatment of gonorrhea, Wampole's Ichthylol Cones should prove a helpful adjunct, in view of the reported effectiveness of Ichthylol in cases of acute and chronic gonorrhea \* \* \* melting and dissolving slowly and completely, insuring opportunity for prolonged therapeutic action."

On February 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17963. Misbranding of Rexall grippe pills. U. S. v. 957 Boxes of Rexall Grippe Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 23370. I. S. No. 03641. S. No. 1538.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Rexall grippe pills, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On February 5, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 957 boxes of Rexall grippe pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the United Drug Co., from Boston, Mass., in various consignments, on or about January 16, 24, and 25, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of salicylic acid, cinchona alkaloids, capsicum, and aloin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the tin container, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Top of tin) "Grippe Pills \* \* \* For La Grippe, and to allay the Irritation, Headache, General Depression and Fever, associated with Influenza;" (bottom of tin) "Grippe Pills \* \* \* Directions. One or two pills (according to the severity of the symptoms), to be taken every two hours, until all fever and prostration have subsided. Continue with one pill three times daily for ten days, after apparently well."

On March 10, 1931, claim and answer having been withdrawn, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17964. Misbranding of Prescription No. 3913. U. S. v. 5 9/12 Dozen Bottles of Prescription No. 3913. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25639. I. S. No. 5079. S. No. 3902.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Prescription No. 3913, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labeling bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On January 9, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five and nine-twelfths dozen bottles of Prescription No. 3913, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. H. Platt, from New York, N. Y., on or about December 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs, sugars, alcohol, and water, flavored with sassafras oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For Sciatica, Muscular and Chronic Rheumatism. Successfully used since October 14th, 1892, in the treatment of Gout \* \* \* For Sciatica and Muscular Rheumatism and in the treatment of Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. \* \* \* had at that time been a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism for more than ten years, and had given up hope of ever being relieved. He used the medicine with the most satisfactory results, a complete and permanent cure being effected \* \* \* It is a Prescription that represents a combination of medicines so exact in proportion as to exert their curative powers in a remarkable degree in the various forms of Muscular and Chronic Rheumatism \* \* \* Our earnest request to those who have been restored to health by its use, is that \* \* \*

This medicine has been used successfully in Sciatica and Muscular Rheumatism and in the treatment of Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, it has proven effective, produces results that are permanent and complete. \* \* \* Sciatica, Muscular \* \* \* For Rheumatism Chronic Rheumatism and Gout."

On February 26, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17965. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Forty ¼-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25595. I. S. No. 9740. S. No. 3877.)

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On December 30, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of forty ¼-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., on or about December 16, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated upon the label of the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labeling of the product, (can) "Ether for Anesthesia, U. S. P." and (carton) "Ether, U. S. P.," were false and misleading.

On February 16, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17966. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 16 Cans, et al., of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24927. I. S. Nos. 156, 168. S. No. 3268.)

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipments having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On July 25, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel, and on July 29, 1930, an amended libel, praying seizure and condemnation of sixteen 1-pound cans and eight 5-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. T. Baker Chemical Co., from Phillipsburg, N. J., on or about May 24, 1930, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether Purified U. S. P. X."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard prescribed therein, since it contained peroxide, which is not permitted by the said pharmacopoeia. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether Purified U. S. P. X.," was false and misleading.

On October 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*



**17967. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Fifty 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25743. I. S. No. 15181. S. No. 3987.)

Samples of ether from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On January 15, 1931, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifty 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co., New York, N. Y., on or about May 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether For Anesthesia U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On February 19, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17968. Adulteration and misbranding of Pyro-Sana. U. S. v. 30 Dozen Bottles of Pyro-Sana. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25288. I. S. Nos. 7440, 7441. S. No. 3548.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pyro-Sana, from the herein-described shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the article did not possess, and that a portion of the article was labeled as germicidal and antiseptic, whereas it was not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On November 4, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 dozen bottles, in part 6-ounce size and in part 16-ounce size, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alhosan Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., in two consignments, on or about July 19, 1930, and September 13, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding with respect to the small size, and misbranding with respect to the large size, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of creosote, sugar, and water, colored pink. Bacteriological examination of the article showed that it failed to kill ordinary disease-producing organisms in five minutes.

Adulteration of the product contained in the small-sized bottles was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (bottle label) "Germicidal \* \* \* Antiseptic," whereas it fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding of the product contained in the said small-sized bottles was alleged for the reason that the statements on the bottle label, "Germicidal \* \* \* Antiseptic," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the product contained in both the large-sized and small-sized bottles for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the bottle labels, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Small-sized bottle): "Pyro-Sana is an active and vital agent in preventing, checking and wholly relieving Pyorrhea \* \* \* you will find nothing so safe and sure, or so prompt in restoring inflamed and infected areas, \* \* \* For Catarrh, Hay Fever, \* \* \* Pyro-Sana is Especially Recommended for \* \* \* fresh wounds and old sores. \* \* \* Its action here is little short of marvelous. \* \* \* For Sore Throat

\* \* \* a most effective intestinal antiseptic. Especially good for acute gastritis, cramps and as a stomach cleanser;" (large-sized bottle) "For Gums, Mouth, Nose, Throat \* \* \* Fresh Wounds, Old Sores \* \* \* For Many Infections and Inflammations of the Mouth and Gums hold Pyro-Sana undiluted., in the mouth over affected area, \* \* \* Throat and Tonsils \* \* \* gargle until relieved \* \* \* Fresh Wounds."

On February 25, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17969. Adulteration and misbranding of syrup of tar with extract of cod livers and menthol. U. S. v. 35 Bottles, et al., of Syrup of Tar with Extract of Cod Livers and Menthol. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25438, 25439. I. S. Nos. 9622, 15632. S. Nos. 3680, 3681.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as syrup of tar with extracts of cod livers and menthol, from one of the herein-described shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, and that it did not contain the characteristic cod-liver vitamins, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On December 4, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 90 bottles of the said syrup of tar with extract of cod livers and menthol, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Wildwood, N. J., and in part at Orange, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Shoemaker & Busch (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about October 28, 1930, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of tar, menthol, chloroform, sugar, and water. Biological examination showed that the article was worthless as a source of the vitamins of cod livers.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength and quality, "Extract of Cod Livers," whereas the strength and quality of the article fell below such professed standard, in that it contained no extract of cod livers.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the design of a cod fish and the statement "Extract of Cod Livers," appearing on the label, were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the label of the bottle, "Catarrh, Coughs \* \* \* Bronchitis and certain conditions of Asthma, Croup and Whooping Cough. \* \* \* For Coughs, Bronchitis and all Throat Irritations, use this mixture as a gargle \* \* \* Weak children subject to cough should take a dose every night during cold and raw weather. This Syrup Is Suggested for the Relief of Various Throat Troubles. Croups, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever usually being with sore Throat. In such cases this syrup may be of benefit to the symptom," and the following statements appearing on the wrappers enclosing a portion of the said article: "Catarrh, Coughs, \* \* \* Bronchitis, Whooping Cough \* \* \* Bronchitis and Coughs of all kinds. It is also useful in certain conditions of Croup, Asthma and Whooping Cough. \* \* \* useful in the relief of certain pulmonary diseases," regarding the curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17970. Misbranding of Pneumatica and Pneumatica Extra Strong. U. S. v. 70 Boxes of Pneumatica, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25546, 25547. I. S. Nos. 8873, 8874, 8875, 8878. S. Nos. 3735, 3742.)**

Examination of the herein-described articles showed that they were drug products known as Pneumatica, a portion contained in boxes and a portion contained in tubes, and Pneumatica Extra Strong, contained in tubes; that the cartons containing the boxes of Pneumatica, the cartons containing the tubes



of Pneumatica Extra Strong, and the circular accompanying all three lots, bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the articles did not possess.

On December 23, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 102 boxes and 471 tubes of Pneumatica, and 27 tubes of Pneumatica Extra Strong at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Charles F. Polk Co., from Troy, N. Y., in various lots, on or about January 28, May 19, and October 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Pneumatica was an ointment containing from 10 to 12.5 per cent of volatile ingredients including camphor, methyl salicylate and phenol, capsicum oleoresin, an extract of an alkaloid-bearing drug, petrolatum, and waxy matter; and Pneumatica Extra Strong was an ointment containing approximately 15 per cent of volatile ingredients including camphor, methyl salicylate and phenol, capsicum oleoresin, an extract of an alkaloid bearing drug, petrolatum, and waxy matter.

The libels charged in substance that the articles were misbranded in that certain statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent, since the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

The charges recommended by this department were that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were false and fraudulent: (Carton containing Pneumatica in boxes) "An external application for Pneumonia, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleurisy \* \* \* And All Other Forms of Internal Congestion, Inflammation and Consolidation;" (carton containing Pneumatica Extra Strong) "An External Application for Pneumonia, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleurisy \* \* \* And All Other Forms of Internal Congestion, Inflammation and Consolidation;" (circular accompanying all three styles) "Pneumatica quickly relieves pain and its record in the treatment of Pneumonia during the past twenty years is one of constant success. \* \* \* It displaces \* \* \* any kind of \* \* \* method for treating internal inflammation or congestion \* \* \* relieving pain instantly and is certain in its results. \* \* \* for the external treatment of pains and aches from Congestion, Consolidation or Inflammation. It is recommended for its instantaneous action. \* \* \* Especial attention of the physician is called to its great value in cases of Pneumonia. \* \* \* Pneumonia \* \* \* in extreme cases use Extra Strong. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleuritic Pains, Peritoneal Pains, Chest or Tubercular Pains, Stiff Joints, Bronchitis, \* \* \* Sore Throat, Asthma \* \* \* Backache \* \* \* Pleurisy, Stomach or Bowel Pains, Croup, Whooping Cough and Pains Suffered by Gassed Veterans of the Late War. Important—In extreme cases use Extra Strong. Pneumatica seems to reach the seat of the trouble in a marvelously short space of time."

On March 3, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17971. Misbranding of Smith's specific compound, Smith's King of All Pain and Tex-A-Tine ointment. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Smith's Specific Compound, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25312, 25313, 25314, 25320, 25427, 25428. I. S. Nos. 1698, 1699, 1700, 11286, 11953, 11954. S. Nos. 3579, 3587, 3676.)**

Examination of the herein-described drug products having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On November 18 and December 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 23½ dozen bottles of Smith's specific compound, 9 dozen bottles of Smith's King of All Pain, and 3 dozen jars of Tex-A-Tine oint-

ment remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Grand Junction, Colo., and in part at Pueblo, Colo., consigned by the Texatine Medicine Co., alleging that the articles had been shipped in various lots, in part on or about October 4, 6, and 9, 1930, from Enid, Okla., in part on or about November 6, 1930, from Hot Springs, Ark., and in part on or about October 18, 1930, from Fort Smith Ark., and had been transported from the States of Oklahoma and Arkansas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Smith's specific compound consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, a small proportion of salicylic acid, extracts of plant drugs, and water; Smith's King of All Pain consisted essentially of petroleum oils and nitrobenzene; and Tex-A-Tine ointment consisted essentially of petrolatum (97.4 per cent), a minute proportion of menthol, and cinchonidine (0.28 per cent).

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Smith's specific compound, bottle) "Specific Compound is indicated in all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Boils, Carbuncles and Pimples, Scrofula and Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism in all its various forms. \* \* \* Rheumatic Gout, Indigestion, Bilioussness, Liver Trouble, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Hay Fever Catarrh, Eczema and Itching of the Skin, Malaria and La Grippe, Chills, Fever, Ague and all Malarial Diseases;" (Smith's King of All Pain, bottle) "King of All Pain! An Emergency Medicine in Case of Accident. For Neuralgia, Headache, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Boils, Wounds, Cuts, Hoarseness, Deafness, Quinsy and Croup, Diarrhoea and Dysentery. \* \* \* A Quick and Sure Relief from all Pains. Earache, and Toothache, Felons, Bunions and Corns, Burns, Scalds, Lame Joints, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and in fact for all Aches and pains. \* \* \* Apply a little to the Seat of pain;" (Tex-A-Tine ointment, jar) "Relief for Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever, Eczema, Piles, Diseases of the Feet and Itching of the Skin."

On January 31, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17972. Misbranding of Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy. U. S. v. 47 Cartons of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Remedy. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 25496. I. S. No. 612. S. No. 3748.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties which the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, the herein-described shipment of a lot of the product located in Los Angeles, Calif.

On December 19, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 cartons of Dr. Whitehall's rheumatic remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the McCullough Drug Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped from Lawrenceburg, Ind., on or about October 23, 1930, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acentanilide, sodium salicylate, sugar, starch, and talc.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Rheumatic Remedy \* \* \* For Rheumatism and Gout \* \* \* Directions. For acute or Inflammatory Rheumatism take a tablet every 2 to 4 hours. \* \* \* In Chronic cases, after severe symptoms have \* \* \* For Gout, Lumbago, Stiff, Swollen and Tender Joints, Crick in the Back, Stiff Neck, and ordinary forms of Rheumatism;" (circular) "Rheumatic Remedy. For Rheumatism & Gout. \* \* \* For the



Benefit of Persons afflicted with Rheumatism in any of its various forms, we confidently offer \* \* \* Rheumatic Remedy One That Can Be Relied Upon For Gout, Lumbago, Stiff, Swollen and Tender Joints, Crick in the Back, Stiff Neck, and other forms of Rheumatism. \* \* \* Rheumatic Remedy \* \* \* Directions: For Acute Rheumatism \* \* \* In the treatment of chronic cases."

On January 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17973. Misbranding of McCormick's cold and pain salve. U. S. v. 46 Jars of McCormick's Cold and Pain Salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25519. I. S. No. 14501. S. No. 3768.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as McCormick's cold and pain salve, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia the herein-described shipment of a quantity of the product located in Rome, Ga.

On or about January 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 46 jars of McCormick's cold and pain salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Rome, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by McCormick & Co. (Inc.), from Baltimore, Md., on or about November 23, 1930, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum containing volatile oils including camphor, menthol, pine oil, and thyme oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying booklet, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "For \* \* \* Catarrh, etc. \* \* \* For Eczema, \* \* \* or other inflammation of the skin. \* \* \* McCormick's \* \* \* Pain Salve \* \* \* For \* \* \* Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc. If pneumonia or other serious complications are suspected, call a physician at once. \* \* \* Repeat treatment every three or four hours. Sore Throat, \* \* \* Coughs, Whooping Cough;" (carton) "Pain Salve \* \* \* Valuable in the treatment \* \* \* Sore Throat, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, \* \* \* Skin Irritations, \* \* \* Internally, by the Inhalation of the wonderfully healing vapors which it evolves, McCormick's Salve penetrates the most minute recesses of the nose, throat, lungs and bronchial tubes, allaying pain and reducing inflammation wherever it reaches. \* \* \* Useful in all forms of Inflammation such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh \* \* \* Coughs, Hay Fever, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, \* \* \* Boils and \* \* \* Eczema, \* \* \* Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Piles;" (booklet) "Pain salve. Valuable in the treatment of \* \* \* sore throat, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Aches and Pains, \* \* \* Pain Salve is primarily an inhalant treatment for diseases of the lungs and air passages of an inflammatory character. The highly aromatic and healing vapors which it evolves, penetrate and carry their virtues to the most minute recesses of the affected organs."

On January 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17974. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Ether. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24128. I. S. No. 03958. S. No. 2364.)**

Examination of samples of ether from the herein-described shipment showed that it did not conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, since peroxide and excessive acid were found in the said samples.

On October 9, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases, each containing four hundred  $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Bayway, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 14, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article above described was a lot of ether which had been shipped by the Milton Elias Co., Elizabeth, N. J., to Philadelphia, Pa., on August 30, 1929, and shipped back by the consignee.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated upon the container. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "It is superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing on the label, "The best that can be made for anaesthesia" and "It is superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P.," were false and misleading.

On March 13, 1931, by consent of the claimant, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17975. Misbranding of Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypophosphite of lime. U. S. v. 49 Bottles of Grimault & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25635. I. S. No. 5731. S. No. 3882.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as syrup of hypophosphite of lime, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On January 13, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 49 bottles of Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypophosphite of lime, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 12, 1930, by Yglesias & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., to San Juan, P. R., and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium hypophosphite, morphine sulphate (1/22 grain per fluid ounce), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on and within the package containing the said article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (In English and their equivalent in French, Spanish, and Italian) "Employed with success in Pulmonary Phthisis, Asthma, Affections of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Etc., Etc. For a long time, physicians and chemists have been on the lookout for a medicine capable of combatting the terrible disease that is known under the name of Pulmonary Phthisis; thousands of prescriptions and new combinations have been proposed successively but useless; \* \* \* one of them wrote the following: 'I started my tests with half a grain of hypophosphite of calcium, and slowly, I took six grains at a time without feeling any inconvenience.' \* \* \* 'Convinced of its harmless character at this dose, I tried it for the first time on March 13, 1885, on a young woman of nineteen, suffering from acute tuberculosis as a result of parturition. The two lungs were completely infiltrated with tubercles in a softening state; there existed swelling of the abdomen with acute pains on pressure, intense fever, extreme prostration, in fact, all the symptoms of a peritonitis tending rapidly towards a fatal end. Thanks to the hypophosphite of calcium, the patient was able to rise at the fourth day and asked to eat. The change was so rapid and the improvement of all the symptoms in general



so surprising; sweats, fever and debility, that even I myself did not believe it. The second case that I treated \* \* \* Immediately I subjected the patient to the hypophosphite of calcium treatment, which rapidly calmed all the symptoms. She continued to take it for several months later, at the end of which I confirmed that there existed in the patient no traces of the general symptoms nor of the physical signs which I encountered at the beginning,' \* \* \* 'The sure means of preventing the diseases of the chest is by the use of the hypophosphite of calcium; \* \* \* The nervous and functional disorders, such as, torpidity of the digestive tract, disappear at the same time. \* \* \* In an old man of sixty-five, who had been suffering for two years from violent attacks of asthma, as a result of an acute bronchitis and that was in an advanced state of cachexia, which almost made it impossible for him to come to my house in a coach, a treatment of six weeks was enough to cause all the symptoms to disappear, and to give him the aspect and vigor of a man of fifty-five years. No matter what the case may be, the richness of the blood increases considerably, the cough and expectoration disappear immediately or is modified in a noticeable way, sometimes even in twenty-four hours.' As hypophosphites vary in their composition and nature, \* \* \* we have thought it our duty in order to remedy this, to offer to the public, under the seal of guaranty of our firm, a preparation of constant quality and agreeable taste."

On February 4, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

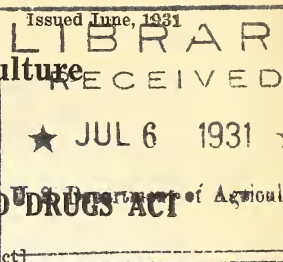
# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17926-17975

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Alexander's, Dr., Lung Healer:		Prescription No. 3913:	
Smith, Kline & French-----	17949	Platt, C. H-----	17964
Ampoules Gaiarsine Ducatte:		Pronto:	
Blanco, J. M. (Inc.)-----	17932	National Drug Products	
Fougera, E., & Co-----	17932	(Inc.)-----	17947
Anti-Adenitis:		Pulmogenol:	
Anti-Adenitis Co-----	17957	Marin, Manuel, & Co-----	17937
Bentonia:		Purola Blood Cleanser:	
Bentonia Co-----	17931	Blumauer-Frank Drug Co-----	17944
Cassapine:		Frank Drug Co-----	17944
Leadbeater Drug Corporation-----	17956	extract buchu compound:	
Cod Liver, extract:		Blumauer-Frank Drug Co-----	17944
Ferrari, Jose-----	17930	Frank Drug Co-----	17944
Wampole, H. K., & Co-----	17930	kidney and liver remedy:	
Cre-Cal-Co:		Blumauer-Frank Drug Co-----	17944
Creo Chemical Co-----	17955	Frank Drug Co-----	17944
Creo Terpina Wampole:		Pycope:	
Drug Co. of Porto Rico-----	17929	Pycope (Inc.)-----	17938
Yglesias & Co-----	17929	Pyro-Sana:	
Dakol nasal cream:		Ahosan Chemical Co-----	17968
New Haven Laboratories		Rexall gripe pills:	
(Inc.)-----	17951	United Drug Co-----	17963
Emedent Pyorrhea mouth wash		Smith's King of All Pain:	
No. 1:		Texatine Medicine Co-----	17971
Emedent Pharmacal Co-----	17928	specific compound:	
Ether:		Texatine Medicine Co-----	17971
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co-----	17966	Syrup of tar with extract of cod	
Elias, Milton, Co-----	17974	livers and menthol:	
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works-----	17941	Shoemaker & Busch (Inc)---	17969
Merck & Co----- 17939, 17965,	17967	Tex-A-Tine ointment:	
Pacific Chemical Co-----	17953	Texatine Medicine Co-----	17971
Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypo-		U-Gar-GI:	
phosphite of lime:		Cherokee Remedy Co-----	17926
Drug Co. of Porto Rico-----	17975	U-Ta-Ka Indian tonic:	
Yglesias & Co-----	17975	National Medicine Co-----	17945
Gunn's, Dr., antiseptic:		Vial's phenic syrup:	
Merrick Medicine Co-----	17936	Ferrari, Jose-----	17943
Kal-Kreo-Fen:		Fougera, E., & Co-----	17943
Drug Co. of Porto Rico-----	17942	Vicko:	
Lafayette's palatable cod liver oil		Marin, Manuel, & Co-----	17940
with malt and hypophosphites:		Wampole, Creo Terpina:	
Hance Bros. & White (Inc.)---	17961	Drug Co. of Porto Rico-----	17929
Laxative cold and gripe tablets:		Yglesias & Co-----	17929
Knowles, E. L. (Inc.)-----	17950	Extracto de Hgado de Bacalao:	
McCormick's cold and pain salve:		Drug Co. of Porto Rico-----	17948
McCormick & Co-----	17973	Yglesias & Co-----	17948
Mel-Maroba:		extract of cod liver:	
Sharp & Dohme-----	17952	Ferrari, Jose-----	17930
Osmo Kaolin:		Wampole, H. K., & Co-----	17930
Blanco, J. M. (Inc.)-----	17946	vaginal cones boroglyceride com-	
Fajardo, G. J-----	17935	pound with ichthyol:	
Serra, Garabis & Co-----	17935	Wampole, H. K., & Co-----	17962
Pectil Colberg:		Whitehall's, Dr., rheumatic remedy:	
Drug Co. of Porto Rico-----	17933	McCullough Drug Co-----	17972
Marin, Manuel, & Co-----	17934	Whitehall, Dr., Megrimine Co-----	17954
Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller:		Whitlock's U-Gar-GI:	
Blanco, J. M. (Inc.)-----	17958	Cherokee Remedy Co-----	17926
Drug Co. of Porto Rico-----	17959	Williams', Dr. C. S., Emedent Pyor-	
Fajardo, G. J-----	17960	rhea mouth wash No. 1:	
Huisking, C. L., & Co-----	17958	Emedent Pharmacal Co-----	17928
Serra, Garabis & Co-----	17960	Zi-O-Dine dental cream:	
Yglesias & Co-----	17959	Iodine Products Co-----	17927
Pneumatica:			
Polk, C. F., Co-----	17970		
Extra Strong:			
Polk, C. F., Co-----	17970		



# United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION



## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17976-18000

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1931]

### 17976. Adulteration and misbranding of honey. U. S. v. 175 Gallons of Honey. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 24455. I. S. No. 09585. S. No. 2723.)

Samples of honey from the herein-described shipment having been found to be adulterated with sugar sirup, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma.

On January 18, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 175 gallons of honey at Oklahoma City, Okla., consigned by Mary Lee Wallace, Laguna, Tex., December 3, 1929, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Laguna, Tex., into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Uvalde Honey Packed by Mary Lee Wallace, Uvalde County, Laguna, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, sugar sirup, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for honey, which the article purported to be.

It was further alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8 of the act, paragraphs 2 and 4.

On December 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be labeled "Imitation honey," and sold by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

### 17977. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 810 Boxes, et al., of Apples. Product released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. & D. Nos. 25335, 25336. I. S. Nos. 11702, 11703. S. No. 3604.)

Arsenic trioxide having been found on samples of apples taken from the herein-described shipments, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California.

On November 19, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,620 boxes of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Stratton Fruit Exchange (Inc.), Stratton Station, Utah, (billed at Provo, Utah) alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1930, from Stratton, Utah, to Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, viz, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 9, 1931, the Stratton Fruit Exchange (Inc.), Provo, Utah, having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the material allegations of the libels, and the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned under the supervision of this department, under a cost bond in the sum of \$250, and release bond in the sum of \$400.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17978. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato puree. U. S. v. 999 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25656. I. S. No. 15663. S. No. 3862.)

Samples of tomato puree from the herein-described shipment having been found to be decomposed and improperly labeled, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On January 12, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 999 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Fettig Canning Co., Elwood, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped from Elwood, Ind., on or about September 15, 1930, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Mary's Choice Brand, Extra Standard Tomatoes [overstamped "Puree"] \* \* \* Packed by Daleville Canning Co., Daleville, Ind."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label "Extra Standard Tomatoes," and the design of a red ripe tomato, not corrected by the word "Puree" inconspicuously stenciled on the said label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On January 31, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17979. Adulteration and misbranding of cheese. U. S. v. Charles L. Linzmeyer (C. L. Linzmeyer Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 25694. I. S. Nos. 029270, 029272.)**

Samples of cheese from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain excessive moisture and to be deficient in milk fat, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin.

On December 17, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Charles L. Linzmeyer, trading as C. L. Linzmeyer Co., Woodville, Wis., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about February 13, 1930, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of cheese, which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Wisconsin No. 1."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product containing excessive moisture and deficient in milk fat had been substituted for Wisconsin No. 1 cheese, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Wisconsin No. 1," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article was Wisconsin No. 1 cheese, to wit, cheese containing not more than 39 per cent of moisture, and not less than 50 per cent of milk fat, on a water-free basis; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was Wisconsin No. 1 cheese, whereas it was not, in that it contained more than 39 per cent of moisture and less than 50 per cent of milk fat on a water-free basis.

On January 31, 1931, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17980. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 96 Cases, et al., of Salmon. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25677, 25748. I. S. Nos. 11045, 11046, 11203. S. Nos. 3964, 3995.)

Samples of canned salmon from the herein-described shipments having been found to be tainted, stale, and putrid, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On January 16, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and con-



demnation of a total of 377 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Emard Packing Co., in interstate commerce, from Anchorage, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash., arriving on or about July 31, 1930, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On January 22, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17981. Adulteration of walnut pieces. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Walnut Pieces. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25577. I. S. No. 15412. S. No. 3847.)**

Samples of walnut pieces from the herein-described shipment having been found to be wormy, moldy, and rancid, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On December 30, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 cases of walnut pieces, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. G. Patrick & Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Canada, having been entered at the Port of New York, on or about October 1, 1930, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance; since it contained wormy, moldy, and rancid nuts.

On February 3, 1931, the Wm. A. Camp Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it be sorted under the supervision of this department to separate the good nut pieces from the bad, and the latter destroyed or denatured.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17982. Adulteration of canned pimientos. U. S. v. 42 Cases of Pimientos. Product ordered released under bond for reconditioning. (F. & D. No. 25488. I. S. No. 14298. S. No. 3774.)**

Samples of canned pimientos from the herein-described shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska.

On December 12, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 cases, each containing 24 two-ounce jars of pimientos, at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pomona Products Co., from Griffin, Ga., on or about October 18, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Sunshine Brand Pimientos \* \* \* First Quality \* \* \* Pomona Products Co. Griffin, Ga."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted partly of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 11, 1931, the Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga., having appeared as claimant, and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented that judgment be entered for the condemnation and forfeiture of the property, a decree was entered ordering that the product be delivered to the claimant to be reconditioned, under the supervision of this department, by the elimination of the spoiled portion, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17983. Adulteration of Greek string figs. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Greek String Figs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25355. I. S. No. 4839. S. No. 3583.)**

Samples of Greek string figs from the herein-described shipment having been found to be wormy and moldy, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

On November 22, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of Greek string figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in foreign commerce from Greece into the State of New York, in part on or about September 17, 1930, and in part on or about October 8, 1930, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 12, 1931, Benjamin Dorman, Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned, under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,800, conditioned in part that it be made to comply with the Federal food and drugs act, and all Federal and State laws.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17984. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 208 Cases, et al., of Salmon. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25149. I. S. No. 1081. S. No. 3410.)**

Samples of canned salmon from the herein-described shipment having been found to be tainted and stale, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On September 17, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 758 cases of canned pink salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wrangell Narrows Packing Co., from Mountain Point, Alaska, in interstate commerce to Seattle, Wash., arriving on or about August 23, 1929, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The product contained in 208 cases was labeled in part: (Can) "Whitworth Brand Alaska Pink Salmon \* \* \* Distributed By Whitney-Ellsworth Co., Seattle Washington."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 4, 1931, Carl Rubinstein, Seattle, Wash., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, conditioned in part that it be segregated and reconditioned under the supervision of this department, the portion found fit for human consumption released and the remainder disposed of in accordance with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17985. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 150 Boxes of Evaporated Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25506. I. S. No. 11650. S. No. 3754.)**

Samples of evaporated apples from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain wormy, decayed, moldy, and dirty material, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On December 17, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 150 boxes of evaporated apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Napa Fruit Co., Napa, Calif., on or about November 28, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.



It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted partly of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On February 2, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17986. Adulteration of canned pimientos. U. S. v. 372 Jars of Pimientos. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 25521, 25522, 25523, 25524, 25525. I. S. No. 8725. S. No. 3784.)

Samples of canned pimientos from the herein-described shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On December 18, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 372 jars of pimientos, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga., on or about August 22, 1930, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sunshine Brand Pimientos \* \* \* Packed by Pomona Products Co. Griffin, Georgia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted partly of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 3, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17987. Adulteration of canned sweetpotatoes. U. S. v. 204 Cases, et al., of Canned Sweetpotatoes. Decrees of condemnation entered. Portion of product ordered destroyed. Remainder ordered released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 24698, 24716, 24717. I. S. Nos. 029456, 029464, 029467. S. Nos. 3030, 3062.)

Samples of canned sweetpotatoes from the herein-described shipments having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On March 31 and April 10, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, 3 libels praying seizure and condemnation of a total of 427 cases of canned sweetpotatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Insley & Mitchell, from Salisbury, Md., in part on or about November 22, 1928, and in part on or about November 1, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "I. and M. Brand Sweet Potatoes \* \* \* Packed by Insley & Mitchell, Salisbury, Md." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Approval Brand \* \* \* Sweet Potatoes \* \* \* M. E. Horton, Inc., Distributors, Washington, D. C."

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 30, 1930, W. H. Insley, Salisbury, Md., having entered an appearance and claim in one of the proceedings, and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product involved in the said proceeding be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$150, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law. On or about July 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared within the time allowed by the rules of the court in the two remaining cases, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product involved in the said cases be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17988. Adulteration of canned eggs. U. S. v. 357 Cans of Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25471. I. S. No. 16351. S. No. 3741.)**

A large portion of the canned eggs from the herein-described shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about December 15, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 357 cans of eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Swift & Co., from Fort Worth, Tex., May 10, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On December 31, 1930, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be disposed of in conformity with the law, under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17989. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 639 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25101. I. S. No. 900. S. No. 3387.)**

Samples of canned salmon from the herein-described shipment having been found to be tainted and stale, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington.

On September 8, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 639 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Diamond K. Packing Co. from Wrangell, Alaska, in interstate commerce to Seattle, Wash., arriving on or about August 17, 1930, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On January 26, 1931, John Klæboe, trading as the Northwest Reconditioning Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17990. Adulteration of shelled filberts. U. S. v. 46 Bags of Shelled Filberts. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25508. I. S. No. 15413. S. No. 3783.)**

A portion of the nuts from the herein-described shipment of filberts having been found to be moldy and rancid, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On December 17, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 46 bags of shelled filberts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been imported from Constantinople, Turkey, on or about October 6, 1930, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, to wit, rancid and moldy nuts.

On February 10, 1931, the Spencer Importing Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon



payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned in part that it be brought into compliance with the law by sorting and removing the unfit nuts.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17991. Adulteration and misbranding of cane sirup. U. S. v. 80 Cases, et al., of Sirup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24924. I. S. No. 014222. S. No. 3269.)

Samples of alleged pure cane sirup from the herein-described shipment having been found to be adulterated with sugar sirup, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On or about July 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 96 cases of sirup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Mexia, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mayer Sugar & Molasses Co., from New Orleans, La., on or about February 11, 1930, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "100% pure cane sirup. Made in the Old Way on the Louisiana Plantation, Packed by Mayer Sugar and Molasses Company, Inc., New Orleans, La."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that sugar sirup had been substituted in part for the article, and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Pure Cane Syrup," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17992. Adulteration and misbranding of canned frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 300 Cans of Frozen Whole Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 25582. I. S. No. 15512. S. No. 3868.)

Samples of canned frozen eggs from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain added sugar, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

On December 29, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 cans of frozen whole eggs, remaining in the original packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Union Terminal Cold Storage Co., Jersey City, N. J., by order of the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), on or about October 3, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Land O'Lakes Frozen Eggs, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. We Guarantee These Eggs \* \* \* Guaranteed to comply with all pure food laws \* \* \* Whole Eggs."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, to wit, sugar, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Whole Eggs, Frozen Eggs \* \* \* These eggs \* \* \* Guaranteed to comply with all pure food laws," borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, when applied to an article containing added sugar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 21, 1931, the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department to show that it contained sugar.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17993. Misbranding of dairy feed. U. S. v. 40 Sacks of Provo 16 Dairy Feed. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25497. I. S. No. 18562. S. No. 3762.)**

Samples of dairy feed from the herein-described shipment having been found to contain less protein and fat, and more fiber than declared on the label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On or about December 17, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 sacks of Provo 16 dairy feed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Maugansville, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Arcady Farms Milling Co., from Blue Island, Ill., on or about September 18, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Provo 16 Dairy Feed Guaranteed Analysis Protein 16.00% Fat 3.50% Fibre 13.50% \* \* \* Manufactured by Arcady Farms Milling Co. Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Mo."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the label, "16 Dairy Feed Guaranteed Analysis Protein 16.00% Fat 3.50% Fibre 13.50%," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the product did not contain 16 per cent of protein and 3.5 per cent of fat, and contained more than 13.5 per cent of fiber.

On February 17, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17994. Adulteration of Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 125 Bags of Brazil Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25461. I. S. No. 13687. S. No. 3730.)**

Examination of the Brazil nuts from the herein-described shipment having shown the presence of moldy, rancid, and otherwise inedible nuts, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On or about December 8, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 125 sacks of Brazil nuts at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Wm. A. Higgins & Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about November 21, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sun Glo Selected \* \* \* Brazil William A. Higgins & Co., Inc., New York."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 10, 1930, Wurm Bros., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant for reconditioning under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17995. Adulteration of Greek string figs. U. S. v. 20 Boxes of Greek String Figs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25380. I. S. No. 9134. S. No. 3658.)**

Samples of figs from the herein-described shipment having been found to be wormy and moldy, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On November 28, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 boxes of Greek string figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the William A. Camp Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about October 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Selected String Figs Packed and Shipped by Seideman



& Seideman, \* \* \* S. & S. Athena Brand, New York, Catanzaro Co., Baltimore, Md."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 16, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17996. Misbranding of canned crab meat. U. S. v. 90 Tins of Canned Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 25316. I. S. No. 13859. S. No. 3581.)

Samples of canned crab meat from the herein-described shipment having been found short weight, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On November 12, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 tins of canned crab meat at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ozio Fisheries, from Morgan City, La., on November 3, 1930, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Ozio Brand Crab Meat. Ozio Fisheries Morgan City, La., \* \* \* One Pound Net."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the can, "One Pound Net," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the statement made was incorrect.

On December 26, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17997. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,384 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 24462. I. S. Nos. 030372, 030373, 030374. S. No. 2741.)

A large part of the canned salmon from the herein-described shipments having been found to be in an advanced stage of decomposition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

On January 23, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,997 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Buttneck Manufacturing Co., from Seattle, Wash., on or about November 13, 1929, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled under three brands, as follows: (Cans) "Meadow Lark Brand \* \* \* Sockeye Salmon Packed by Pacific Coast & Norway Packing Company, Petersburg, Alaska;" "Nifco Brand Puget Sound Fancy Red Sockeye Salmon \* \* \* Packed by National Independent Fisheries Co., Seattle, U. S. A.," "Golden Red Brand Salmon Alaska Salmon \* \* \* Distributed by Elmer W. Smith Inc., Seattle, Wash."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On April 17, 1930, a default order was entered ordering that the product be condemned and destroyed. On May 6, 1930, an amended decree was filed ordering that the product be sold at public auction, under bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it should not be sold or used for human consumption, and the sum realized deposited in court as proceeds in an action involving claims against the property. On March 7, 1931, the conditions of the decree having been breached in that the product was being sold for human consumption, and so much of the article as could be located having been resealed, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the marshal destroy the seized goods.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17998. Adulteration of canned pimientos. U. S. v. 20 Cases, et al., of Pimientos. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25479. I. S. No. 18327. S. No. 3760.)**

Samples of pimientos in jars from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain decomposed material, the Secretary of Agriculture, reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky.

On December 11, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cases each containing 48 jars, and 161 cases each containing 24 jars of pimientos, remaining in the original packages at Louisville, Ky., shipped September 5, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga., and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Jars) "Sunshine Brand \* \* \* First Quality Pimientos Pomona Products Co. Griffin, Ga."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 17, 1931, Pickrell, Craig & Co., Louisville, Ky., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$301.50, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17999. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 16 Standard Boxes of Grapefruit. Product released under bond for salvaging. (F. & D. No. 24670. I. S. No. 037493. S. No. 2903.)**

Samples of grapefruit from the herein-described shipment having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

On or about February 21, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 boxes of grapefruit, remaining in the original packages at Springfield, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. C. Bauer, Alamo, Tex., on or about February 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that decomposed grapefruit had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On February 28, 1930, Frank Gillarde, trading as the Springfield Produce Co., Springfield, Ill., having petitioned for release of the property, it was ordered by the court that the product be released to be examined and salvaged, and that the portion found fit for consumption might be sold upon giving a good and sufficient bond to the effect that it would not be disposed of contrary to the law and the regulations of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18000. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 602 Boxes of Rome Beauty Apples, et al. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 25382, 25389, 25425. I. S. Nos. 11296, 11957, 11958. S. Nos. 3659, 3690, 3693.)**

Examination of apples from the herein-described shipments having shown the presence of arsenic trioxide thereon, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On or about December 2, 4, and 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,820 boxes of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Denver, Colo., and in part at Pueblo, Colo., consigned by the Fruit Exchange, Provo, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about November 7, 1930, from Provo, Utah, and in part on or about November 10, 1930, from Provo and Lake View, Utah, and transported from the State of Utah into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part:



"Wyno Brand Apples, Packed and Distributed by J. O. White, Salt Lake City, Provo, Springville and Green River, Utah." A portion of the labels bore the statement, "Not less than 44 lbs. net weight when packed."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, namely, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On February 3, 1931, J. O. White, Provo, Utah, having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$3,000, conditioned in part that the apples be washed and reconditioned under the supervision of this department and should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17976-18000

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Apples:		Grapefruit:	
Fruit Exchange-----	18000	Bauer, J. C.-----	17999
Stratton Fruit Exchange		Honey:	
(Inc.)-----	17977	Wallace, M. L.-----	17976
evaporated:		Nuts—	
Napa Fruit Co.-----	17985	Brazil:	
Brazil nuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.		Higgins, W. A., & Co-----	17994
Cheese:		filberts, shelled:	
Linzmeier, C. L., Co-----	17979	-----	17990
Crab meat. <i>See</i> Shellfish.		walnut pieces:	
Dairy feed. <i>See</i> Feed.		Patrick, W. G., & Co-----	17981
Eggs, canned:		Pimientos, canned:	
Swift & Co.-----	17988	Pomona Products Co-----	17982,
whole, frozen:		17986, 17998	
Land O'Lakes Creameries-----	17992	Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Union Terminal Cold Storage		Shellfish—	
Co-----	17992	crab meat, canned:	
Feed—		Ozio Fisheries-----	17996
dairy:		Sirup, cane:	
Arcady Farms Milling Co----	17993	Mayer Sugar & Molasses Co--	17991
Figs, Greek string:		Sweetpotatoes, canned:	
Camp, W. A., Co-----	17995	Insley & Mitchell-----	17987
Filberts. <i>See</i> Nuts.		Tomato puree:	
Fish—		Fettig Canning Co-----	17978
salmon, canned:		Walnut pieces. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Buttnick Manufacturing Co--	17997		
Diamond K. Packing Co-----	17989		
Emard Packing Co-----	17980		
Wrangell Narrows Packing Co-	17984		



# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 17001-18000

## FOODS

	N. J. No.
A. G. Creamery Co.: butter.....	17334
A-G Creamery Co.: butter.....	17889
Aberdeen Creamery Co.: butter.....	17683
Abraham, Herbert: grapefruit.....	17374
Acme Fruit Packing Co.: dates, dried.....	17881
Alberta Cooperative Creamery Association: butter.....	17726
Alfalfa meal. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Allen, E. T., & Co.: cottonseed meal.....	17449
Allen, G. M., & Sons: blueberries, canned.....	17724
Alma Creamery Co.: butter.....	17413
Almena Creamery: butter.....	17710
Almond Creamery Co.: butter.....	17748
Always-A-Head Mills (Inc.): horse and mule feed.....	17300
American Maid Flour Mills: corn meal.....	17190
flour.....	17190, 17499, 17885
American Packing & Provision Co.: butter.....	17341
American Surety Co.: buttermilk.....	17275
Anadarko Cotton Oil Co.: cottonseed cake.....	17019
cottonseed meal.....	17019
Anjou pears. <i>See</i> Pears.	
Apple chops: Teasdale, A. S.....	17148
flour: Lorenz, Keller.....	17693
jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Apples: Borden, O. H.....	17740
Fruit Exchange.....	18000
Marsh, A. E., Co.....	17328
Martin, F. L.....	17274
Stratton Fruit Exchange (Inc.).....	17977
Thraillkill, H.....	17178
Wenatchee Produce Co.....	17450
evaporated: Blocher, J. W.....	17417, 17750
Hartmann Dried Fruit Co.....	17484
Holton, E. B.....	17298
Napa Fruit Co.....	17985
Rogers & Prater Warehouse.....	17661
Shipley, J. J., & Co.....	17811
Standard Apple Products (Inc.).....	17419
Teasdale, A. S.....	17401
Arcady Farms Milling Co.: dairy feed.....	17993
Armour & Co.: butter.....	17007, 17015
corn flour.....	17729
poultry, cull.....	17114
Armour Creameries: butter.....	17265, 17326, 17573, 17576
Armour Packing Co.: tankage.....	17183
Ashtabula Fish Co.: fish, blue, frozen.....	17045
Asparagus, canned: Kemp, Day & Co.....	17273

	N. J. No.
Atlanta Supply Co.: vanilla extract.....	17128, 17524
Atlantic Milling Co.: dairy feed.....	17438
Bagley Creamery Co.: butter.....	17678
Bakery products: Bishop & Co.....	17233
Bishop, R. P.....	17233
Bishop, W. T.....	17233
Koefli, J. O.....	17233
Kohl, N., Grocer Co.....	17248
biscuits: Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....	17510
Standard Biscuit Co.....	17269
Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co.: figs, string Greek.....	17806
Bassell Bros.: butter.....	17327
turkeys, dressed.....	17146
Bauer, J. C.: grapefruit.....	17239, 17999
oranges.....	17408
Beans, canned: Kohl, N., Grocer Co.....	17248
green: Musselman, C. H., Co.....	17018
string: Sisk, A. W., & Sons Co.....	17145
stringless: Wagner, H. M., & Co.....	17013
Beef scrap. <i>See</i> Feed.	
and bone. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Beet pulp: Griffin & Rushmore.....	17877
Bellman Produce Co.: poultry, frozen.....	17105
Bi-Products Feed Co.: tankage.....	17354, 17489
Biscuits. <i>See</i> Bakery products.	
Bishop & Co.: bakery products.....	17233
Bishop, R. P.: bakery products.....	17233
Bishop, W. T.: bakery products.....	17233
Blackberry jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Blanke Health Coffee & Tea Co.: coffee, Health.....	17445
Blocher, J. W.: apples, evaporated.....	17417, 17750
Blosser, J. E.: eggs, shell.....	17289
Blue fish. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Blue Point Oil Corporation: peanut meal feed.....	17026
Blueberries: Childs, Charles.....	17252
French, L. E.....	17695
Greenrose, G. A.....	17681
Helin, C. A.....	17692
Kontio, H.....	17677
Salminen, K.....	17700
canned: Allen, G. M., & Sons.....	17724
Frye Realty Co.....	17259, 17519
Kimball, J. E.....	17893
Stewart, A. L., & Sons.....	17329
Bone meal. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Borden, O. H.: apples.....	17740
Bowen, Bart, & Son.: scallops.....	17120

1 Contains instructions to the jury.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Boylan, R. C.: tomato paste.....	17237	Cherries, canned—Continued.	
Bran. <i>See</i> Feed; Wheat bran. cooked:		Oregon Canning Co.....	17028
Kohl, N., Grocer Co.....	17248	Pacific Northwest Canning Co.....	17656
Brawn Co.: sardines, canned.....	17712	Reilly, J. J.....	17526
Brazil nuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.		Van Buren County Canning Co.....	17150
Bred Spred. <i>See</i> Jam.		Westfield Fruit Products Co.....	17187
Bright Cheese Co.: cheese.....	17823	Cherry sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.	
Bristol Chick Hatchery: eggs, shell.....	17277	Chestnuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Brittain, W. H.: butter.....	17038, 17107	Chickens, dressed. <i>See</i> Poultry.	
Brockman, A. F.: butter.....	17347	Childs, Charles: blueberries.....	17252
Brode, F. W., Corporation: cottonseed meal.....	17547	Chocolate dressing: Zupnik, Edw.....	17651
Broken Bow Creamery Co.: butter.....	17133	fountain: Zupnik, Edw.....	17101
Brooklyn Creamery Co.: butter.....	17597	snaps. <i>See</i> Bakery products.	
Bruce Creamery: butter.....	17238	Christians, H. C., Co.: butter.....	17412
Bruce Creamery Co.: butter.....	17238	Citizens Bank of Forsyth: pimientoes, canned.....	17705
Bryant Creamery Co.: butter.....	17670	Clams. <i>See</i> Shellfish.	
Buck Grove Creamery: butter.....	17654	Clark Fork Creamery Co.: butter.....	17372
Buckman Cooperative Creamery Associa- tion: butter.....	17652	Clark, L. D., & Son: sardines, canned.....	17435
Bugge Canning Co.: clams, canned.....	17245	Clark, W. N., Co.: raspberries, canned.....	17251, 17488
Bullock, C. A.: pears.....	17709	spinach, canned.....	17283
Burdett Fruit Products Corporation: grape juice.....	17704, 17707	strawberries, canned.....	17488
Burkhart & Williams: grapefruit.....	17272	Clarks Grove Cooperative Creamery Co.: butter.....	17599
Butter. <i>See</i> Dairy products.		Clemensgrove Creamery Co.: butter.....	17532
Buttermilk. <i>See</i> Dairy products.		Clover Farm Dairy Co.: butter.....	17498
Buttnick Manufacturing Co.: salmon, canned.....	17548, 17997	Cloverleaf Butter Co.: butter.....	17138
Cairo Meal & Cake Co.: cottonseed cake.....	17424, 17516, 17732	Coal-tar color: Wood, W. B., Manufacturing Co.....	17226
California Hawaiian Milling Co.: alfalfa meal.....	17809	Coast Fishing Co.: tuna, canned.....	17260, 17440, 17446, 17517
California Importing Co.: jelly, muscatel.....	17003	Cobb, R. E.: butter.....	17673
port.....	17003	Cocoanut macaroon snaps. <i>See</i> Bakery products.	
Riesling.....	17003	Coffee:	
sherry.....	17003	Early Coffee Co.....	17824
California Mealalfa Co.: Mealalfa poultry greens.....	17126	Mauray-Cole Co.....	17149, 17509, 17810
Callahan Canning Co.: cherries, canned.....	17033, 17131	Health: Blanke Health Coffee & Tea Co.....	17445
Callaway Cooperative Creamery Co.: butter.....	17133	Cohn Hopkins (Inc.): tuna.....	17142, 17253, 17884
Camp, Wm. A., Co.: figs, Greek string.....	17890, 17900, 17995	Cohn-Hopkins Co.: tuna, canned.....	17561, 17657
Campobello Oil Mill: cottonseed meal.....	17012	Colby Cheese Co.: cheese.....	17339
Candy: Standard Biscuit Co.....	17269	Cole, David, Creamery Co.: butter.....	17582
Cane sirup. <i>See</i> Sirup.		Colonial Provision Co.: ham, smoked.....	17421
Capitol Hill Creamery Co.: butter.....	17337	shoulder, smoked.....	17421
Capper, E. C.: butter.....	17667	Color, coal-tar: Wood, W. B., Manufacturing Co.....	17226
Cardamon, ground: Wertheimer, I., & Son.....	17551	Comstock Cannerries: spinach, canned.....	17508
Catsup. <i>See</i> Tomato catsup.		Conrad, J. B.: potatoes.....	17557
Central City Pickle Co.: vinegar.....	17511	Conrad, J. F., Grocery Co.: shrimp, canned.....	17664
Charnock, A. L.: scallops.....	17116	Consolidated By-Product Co.: linseed meal.....	17284, 17505
Cheese. <i>See</i> Dairy products.		Converse Produce Co.: rabbits.....	17122
Cherries, canned:		Copper River Packing Co.: salmon, canned.....	17363, 17442
Callahan Canning Co.....	17033, 17131	Cordova Packing Co.: salmon, canned.....	17743
Eagle Canning Co.....	17567	Corn flour: Armour & Co.....	17729
Fredonia Salsina Canning Co.....	17568	meal: American Maid Flour Mills.....	17190
Gervas Canning Co.....	17296, 17720	Cottonseed cake. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Huxley, F. B.....	17490	feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Huxley, F. B., & Son.....	17044, 17402, 17490	meal. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Huxley, P. F.....	17490	screenings. <i>See</i> Feed.	
		Crab meat. <i>See</i> Shellfish.	
		Crabapple jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	



Craigmont Creamery Co.: butter.....	N. J. No. 17721
Crampton Canneries (Inc.): tomato puree.....	17441
Crosby Fisheries (Inc.): salmon, canned.....	17544
Cuba City Creamery Co.: butter.....	17585, 17595
Cudahy Packing Co.: butter.....	17407, 17503
Cunningham Bros.: rabbits.....	17031
Current jelly. See Jelly.	
D. & H. Transportation Co.: scallops.....	17276
Dairy feed. See Feed.	
Dairy products: butter—	
A. G. Creamery Co.....	17334
A-G Creamery Co.....	17859
Aberdeen Creamery Co.....	17683
Alberta Cooperative Creamery Association.....	17726
Alma Creamery Co.....	17413
Almena Creamery.....	17710
Almond Creamery Co.....	17748
American Packing & Provision Co.....	17341
Armour & Co.....	17007, 17015
Armour Creameries.....	17265, 17320, 17573, 17576
Bagley Creamery Co.....	17678
Bassell Bros.....	17327
Brittain, W. H.....	17038, 17107
Brockman, A. F.....	17347
Broken Bow Creamery Co.....	17133
Brooklyn Creamery Co.....	17597
Bruce Creamery.....	17238
Bruce Creamery Co.....	17238
Bryant Creamery Co.....	17670
Buck Grove Creamery.....	17654
Buckman Cooperative Creamery Association.....	17652
Callaway Cooperative Creamery Co.....	17133
Capitol Hill Creamery Co.....	17337
Capper, E. C.....	17667
Christians, H. C., Co.....	17412
Clark Fork Creamery Co.....	17372
Clarks Grove Cooperative Creamery Co.....	17599
Clemensgrove Creamery Co.....	17532
Clover Farm Dairy Co.....	17498
Cloverleaf Butter Co.....	17138
Cobb, R. E.....	17673
Cole, David, Creamery Co.....	17582
Craigmont Creamery Co.....	17721
Cuba City Creamery Co.....	17585, 17595
Cudahy Packing Co.....	17407, 17503
Darter Butter Co.....	17024
De Bow & Co.....	17543
De Soto Creamery & Produce Co.....	17367, 17554
Dike Creamery Co.....	17581
Drake Cooperative Creamery Co.....	17888
Eau Galle Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co.....	17536
Elbow Lake Cooperative Creamery Association.....	17708
Estelline Cooperative Creamery.....	17139
Exchange Creamery.....	17502
Farmers Co-Op. Creamery Co.....	17110
Farmers Cooperative Creamery and Produce Association.....	17746
Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co.....	17533
Farmers Creamery Co.....	17665, 17719
Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association.....	17036
Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery.....	17662
Farmers Union Creamery Co.....	17586
Fort Smith Creamery Co.....	17896
Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Co.....	17577
Fosse Produce Co.....	17353, 17658
Frieler, H. G.....	17478
Gallagher Bros.....	17278
Grant Creamery Co.....	17550
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.....	17375
Great Lakes Terminal Warehouse Co.....	17109, 17256
Greenwood Creamery Co.....	17143
Gulf Road Cooperative Creamery Co.....	17687
Hatch, F. H., Co.....	17698
Heins & Co.....	17373

Dairy products—Continued. butter—Continued.	N. J. No.
Ideal Cheese Butter Co.....	17531
Iowa Falls Creamery Co.....	17675
Jeffers Cooperative Creamery.....	17674
Johnson, H. Z.....	17879
June Dairy Products Co.....	17188
Kruger, W. H.....	17238
Kurtin & Kurtin.....	17545
Lakeshire Cheese Co.....	17336
Land O'Lakes Creamery (Inc.).....	17035
Lexington Creamery Co.....	17589
London Grocery Co.....	17106
Long, J. A., Co.....	17281, 17545
	17653, 17676, 17728
Long, John A., Co.....	17281
Ludlow Creamery Co.....	17592
Lydia Creamery Co.....	17508
Macon Creamery Co.....	17433
Manitowoc Farmers Cooperative Dairy Co.....	17600
Mansfield, Fred C., Corporation.....	17537
McKinney, J. F., Manufacturing Co.....	17563
McPeak, F.....	17591
Meltzer, W. D.....	17896
Meriden Creamery Co.....	17032, 17666
Merrick Dairy Co.....	17594
Milk River Creamery Co.....	17821
Millerville Creamery.....	17590
Minton Creamery Co.....	17583
Model Dairy Co.....	17538
Monmouth Creamery Co.....	17596
Morning Glory Creameries.....	17699
N. E. Cooperative Exchange.....	17565
New Albin Creamery Co.....	17574
Oetjen, F. D.....	17543
Omega Creamery Co.....	17478
Paden Thompson Produce Co.....	17691
Park Creamery.....	17348
Park Falls Creamery Co.....	17566
Perry Creamery Co.....	17564, 17584
Prairie Farm Cooperative Creamery.....	17714
Prairie River Creamery Co.....	17534, 17717
Prentice Cooperative Creamery Co.....	17702
Producers Creamery Co.....	17690
Red Rock Creamery.....	17542
Regal Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co.....	17549
St. Clair Cooperative Creamery Assoc.....	17266, 17297
Sass, Irving.....	17035
Schlosser Bros.....	17527
Schmitt Bros.....	17528
Schulze, Paul A., & Co.....	17280
Schulze, Paul A., Co.....	17257, 17293, 17587
Sego Milk Products Co.....	17494
Shamokawa Farmers Creamery Association.....	17479
Sharpless, P. E., Co.....	17368, 17485
Sioux Valley Creamery.....	17715
Sommer, Geo.....	17132
South Peacham Creamery Co.....	17476
South Shore Creamery Co.....	17879
Spearfish Creamery Cooperative.....	17331
Stark Creamery Association.....	17420
Stroud Cooperative Creamery.....	17659
Strummand, A., Sons.....	17593
Suchman & McRoberts (Inc.).....	17034
Sunlight Creameries.....	17723
Sunlight Produce Co.....	17230, 17338, 17503
Suwannee River Creamery.....	17043
Swift & Co.....	17141, 17192, 17194, 17333, 17342, 17500, 17663, 17669
Tennessee Valley Creamery Co.....	17108
Universal Carloading & Distributing Co.....	17255, 17369, 17538
Vancouver Creamery Co.....	17037
Veblen Home Creamery Co.....	17562
Walker Creamery.....	17580
Warren Creamery Co.....	17660
Washington Creamery Co.....	17340
Wequiock Creamery Co.....	17530
West Hamlin Creamery Co.....	17529
West River Creamery.....	17522
Whelan Produce Co.....	17292
White, Sherman, & Co.....	17371
Wilder Creamery Co.....	17588
Willow Springs Creamery Co.....	17480
Wisconsin Creamery Co.....	17416

Dairy products—Continued.	N. J. No.
butter—Continued.	
Worden Creamery Co.	17346
York Cooperative Creamery Association	17535
buttermilk:	
American Surety Co.	17275
Lactein Co.	17275
cheese:	
Bright Cheese Co.	17823
Colby Cheese Co.	17339
Guiswite, J. L.	17663
Hubbleton Cooperative Creamery Co.	17744
Hudson Prairie Cheese Co.	17422
Linzmeier, C. L.	17418, 17979
Linzmeier, C. L., Co.	17979
Redfern Cheese Co.	17444
Sogen Cooperative Dairy Association	17718
Solie, H. H.	17229, 17356, 17481
Summit Cooperative Dairy	17423
Wuetrich Bros.	17023
Dallas Oil & Refining Co.:	
cottonseed cake	17137
meal	17137
meal and cake	17825
screenings	17825
Damus, R.:	
salmon, canned	17425
Dan Valley Mills:	
winter wheat shipstuff	17406
Darter Butter Co.:	
butter	17024
Dates, dried:	
Acme Fruit Packing Co.	17881
sugar rolled:	
Kohl, N., Grocer Co.	17248
Davis Canning Co.:	
tomato paste	17008, 17030, 17358, 17428
Davis, David, & Co.:	
crab meat	17246
De Bow & Co.:	
butter	17543
De Soto Creamery & Produce Co.:	
butter	17367, 17554
Dean, R. E., Co.:	
scallops	17117
Deep Point Canning Co.:	
tomatoes, canned	17021
Demmert Packing Co.:	
salmon, canned	17736
Diamond K. Packing Co.:	
salmon, canned	17989
Dickinson Co.:	
grape juice	17555
Dike Creamery Co.:	
butter	17581
Dixie Margarine Co.:	
shortening	17436
Douglas Island Packing Co.:	
salmon, canned	17741
Drake Cooperative Creamery Co.:	
butter	17888
Dulany, J. H., & Son:	
sweet potatoes, canned	17682
Dunbrooke Canning Co.:	
tomatoes, canned	14046, 17242
Dunklin, A. C.:	
cottonseed meal	17016
Dunklin, I. W.:	
cottonseed meal	17016
Dunklin, W. B.:	
cottonseed meal	17016
Eagle Canning Co.:	
cherries, canned	17567
tomato paste, canned	17567
Early Coffee Co.:	
coffee	17824
sirup, table	17491
Eau Galle Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co.:	
butter	17536
Economu & Ritsos:	
olive oil	17261, 17739
Egg yolks, frozen:	
Land O'Lakes Creameries	17697, 17882
Eggs:	
canned:	
Swift & Co.	17988
Twin City Produce Co.	17127

Eggs—Continued.	N. J. No.
canned—Continued.	
frozen:	
Fairmont Creamery Co.	17483
Marshall Kirby Co.	17655
Mound City Ice & Cold Storage Co.	17575
North American Creameries (Inc.)	17228
Robinson-Hoban Co.	17482, 17552
frozen:	
Spillers, Naive (Inc.)	17271
Vilas & Co.	17270
whole:	
Land O'Lakes Creameries	17697, 17882, 17992
Union Terminal Cold Storage Co.	17992
shell:	
Blosser, J. E.	17289
Bristol Chick Hatchery	17277
Eley's Hatchery	17291
Elgrove Farms	17286
Foster, J. E.	17113
Holtzapple Hatchery	17004
Kerr Chickeries (Inc.)	17287
Niagara Poultry Farm	17288
Randall, Lyle	17827
Riverside Poultry Farm	17280
Silverman, B.	17245
Sturdy Baby Chick Co.	17415
Thompson Hatchery (Inc.)	17290
Wells, C. H.	17815
Williams, J. W.	17135
Elbow Lake Cooperative Creamery Assoc.:	
butter	17708
Eley's Hatchery:	
eggs, shell	17291
Elgrove Farms:	
eggs, shell	17286
Emard Packing Co.:	
salmon, canned	17980
Enterprise Tallow & Grease Co.:	
beef scrap	17299
Estelline Cooperative Creamery:	
butter	17139
Etchison Produce Co.:	
grapefruit	17199
Evans, A. J., Marketing Agency:	
peaches, canned	17685
unpeeled pie	17426
Evans Canning Co.:	
peaches, canned pie	17240
canned unpeeled pie	17497
Exchange Creamery:	
butter	17502
Extract, lemon:	
Mauil, Louis, Co.	17355
vanilla:	
Atlanta Supply Co.	17128, 17527
Mauil, Louis, Co.	17355
Fairdale Canning Co.:	
tomatoes, canned	1773
Fairfax Parsons Products Co.:	
poultry, cull	17103
Fairmont Creamery Co.:	
eggs, canned frozen	1748
Fairmont Packing Co.:	
poultry, dressed	17103
Fallin, E., & Bro.:	
tomatoes, canned	17345
Farmers Co-Op. Creamery Co.:	
butter	17110
Farmers Cooperative Creamery and Produce Association:	
butter	17746
Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co.:	
butter	17533
Farmers Cooperative Exchange:	
rabbits	17121
Farmers Creamery Co.:	
butter	17665, 17719
Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association:	
butter	17036
Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery:	
butter	17662
Farmers Union Creamery Co.:	
butter	17586
Feed:	
alfalfa meal:	
California Hawaiian Milling Co.	17809
Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co.	17343
Russell & Macaulay	17559
Urbana Mills Co.	17894



## ERRATA SLIP

### Index to Notices of Judgment 17001-18000

The following corrections should be made in the above-named 640, 1st column, 23d line from bottom of page, "14046 should be " 2d column, lines 22-27, "17287, 17288, 17827, 17280, and 17245" should be "17288, 17287, 17820, 17285, and 17247," respectively; p. 641, 1st line from bottom of page, "18183" should be "17183;" p. 643, 2d column, line 30, delete "17418;" p. 645, 2d column, line 30, delete "17564" should be "17549."

3  
5  
5  
8  
2  
1  
0  
2  
2  
39  
77  
91  
36  
3  
4  
7  
8  
27  
0  
5  
5  
0  
5  
5  
8  
1  
6

6.

ḍ

1



Feed--Continued.	N. J. No.
beef scrap:	
Enterprise Tallow & Grease Co.....	17299
and bone:	
Independent Manufacturing Co.....	17523
bone meal:	
Independent Manufacturing Co.....	17672
cottonseed:	
Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	17432
cake:	
Anadarko Cotton Oil Co.....	17019
Cairo Meal & Cake Co.....	17424, 17516, 17732
Dallas Oil & Refining Co.....	17137
Graco Milling Co.....	17234
Tulsa Cotton Oil Co.....	17706
cake screenings:	
Graco Milling Co.....	17404
International Vegetable Oil Co.....	17264
meal:	
Allen, E. T., & Co.....	17449
Anadarko Cotton Oil Co.....	17019
Brode, F. W., Corporation.....	17547
Campobello Oil Mill.....	17012
Dallas Oil & Refining Co.....	17137
Dunklin, A. C.....	17016
Dunklin, I. W.....	17016
Dunklin, W. B.....	17016
Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co.....	17016
Graco Milling Co.....	17134, 17268
International Vegetable Oil Co.....	17819
Kershaw Oil Mill.....	17540
Lillard, R. E.....	17016
Planters Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co.....	17357
Planters Oil Co.....	17330, 17525
Rome Oil Mill.....	17507
Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	17515
Temple Cotton Oil Co.....	17816
Texas Refining Co.....	17136
Tulsa Cotton Oil Co.....	17706
meal and cake:	
Dallas Oil & Refining Co.....	17825
Graco Milling Co.....	17817
screenings:	
Dallas Oil & Refining Co.....	17825
Humphreys Godwin Co.....	17361
flour:	
Arcady Farms Milling Co.....	17993
Atlantic Milling Co.....	17438
Greendale Mills.....	17716
Kentucky Feed & Grain Co.....	17725
Milam-Morgan Co.....	17521
homin:	
Feeders Supply & Manufacturing Co.....	17713
horse and mule:	
Always-A-Head Mills (Inc.).....	17300
Milam-Morgan Co.....	17521
linseed meal:	
Consolidated By-Product Co.....	17284, 17505
Mealfalfa poultry greens:	
California Mealfalfa Co.....	17126
meat scraps:	
Riverdale Products Co.....	17182
and bone scraps:	
Weiss, G., Sons (Inc.).....	17262
mill:	
Roanoke City Mills (Inc.).....	17447
oat groats:	
Grain Belt Mills Co.....	17504
middlings:	
Sheffield Elevator Co.....	17546
peanut meal:	
Blue Point Oil Corporation.....	17026
poultry greens:	
California Mealfalfa Co.....	17126
shipstuff with screenings:	
Shenandoah Milling Co.....	17883
shorts and screenings:	
Rodney Milling Co.....	17501
stock:	
Hogan Mill Feed Co.....	17185
tankage:	
Armour Packing Co.....	18183
Bi-Products Feed Co.....	17354, 17489
Independent Manufacturing Co.....	17349
Riverdale Products Co.....	17182
wheat bran:	
Rugby Milling Co.....	17539, 17671
Smith, G. B. R., Milling Co.....	17005
middlings:	
Rugby Milling Co.....	17539, 17671

Feed--Continued.	N. J. No.
winter wheat shipstuff:	
Dan Valley Mills.....	17406
Feeders Supply & Manufacturing Co.:	
homin.....	17713
Fettig Canning Co.:	
tomato puree.....	17978
Flalla & Eppler (Inc.):	
sirup, red cherry.....	17017
Figs:	
Glanzer Bros.....	17895
New England Storage Co.....	17006
Stalkos Bros.....	17486
dried:	
Habicht Braun & Co.....	17011
McGlone, James W. M.....	17010
Greek string:	
Camp, Wm. A., Co.....	17890, 17900, 17995
Seideman & Seideman.....	17899
string Greek:	
Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co.....	17806
Filberts. See Nuts.	
Fischer, B., Co.:	
pepper, white.....	17722
Fish, blue, frozen:	
Ashtabula Fish Co.....	17045
cakes, canned fried:	
Orkla Preserving Co.....	17703
salmon, canned:	
Buttnick Manufacturing Co.....	17548, 17997
Copper River Packing Co.....	17363, 17442
Cordova Packing Co.....	17743
Crosby Fisheries (Inc.).....	17544
Damus, R.....	17425
Demmert Packing Co.....	17736
Diamond K. Packing Co.....	17989
Douglas Island Packing Co.....	17741
Emard Packing Co.....	17980
Hetta Packing Co.....	17734
Iverson Packing Co.....	17738
McGovern & McGovern.....	17737, 17802
Pioneer Packing Co.....	17282
Whitney Ellsworth Co.....	17049
Wrangell Narrows Packing Co.....	17688,
	17749, 17934
sardines, canned:	
Brawn Co.....	17712
Clark, L. D., & Son.....	17435
Gurnet Fisheries Co.....	17129,
	17410, 17427, 17439, 17686, 17804
National Wholesale Grocery Co.....	17112
Peacock, R. J., Canning Co.....	17805,
	17818, 17886
Seacoast Canning Co.....	17808
Van Camp Sea Food Co.....	17437
tuna, canned:	
Coast Fishing Co.....	17260, 17440, 17446, 17517
Cohn Hopkins (Inc.).....	17142, 17253, 17884
Cohn-Hopkins Co.....	17561, 17657
Halfhill Co.....	17556
Halfhill Packing Corporation.....	17267
Ortega, E. C., Co.....	17430
Southern California Fish Corporation.....	17429,
	17553
Stewart Curtis Packers (Inc.).....	17520
Van Camp Sea Food Co.....	17022,
	17189, 17258, 17370, 17518
Flour:	
American Maid Flour Mills.....	17190,
	17499, 17885
Smith, G. B. R., Milling Co.....	17050, 17513
Texas Star Flour Mills.....	17742
Wichita Mill & Elevator Co.....	17360
Fogg & Stowman:	
oysters.....	17876
Forsyth Citizens Bank:	
pimientos, canned.....	17705
Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co.:	
cottonseed meal.....	17016
Fort Smith Creamery Co.:	
butter.....	17896
Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Co.:	
butter.....	17577
Fosse Produce Co.:	
butter.....	17353, 17658
Foster, J. E.:	
eggs, shell.....	17113
Fredonia Salsina Canning Co.:	
cherries, canned.....	17568
Freedman, J. H.:	
grapefruit.....	17366

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Fremont Beverage Co.:		Ham, smoked:	
poultry, dressed.....	17493	Colonial Provision Co.....	17421
French, L. E.:		Handy, J. T., Co.:	
blueberries.....	17695	oysters.....	17733
Frieler, H. G.:		Harbauer Co.:	
butter.....	17478	mustard.....	17197
Fruit Exchange:		Harlan Produce Co.:	
apples.....	18000	chickens, dressed.....	17232
Frye Realty Co.:		Harris, H. L., & Co.:	
blueberries, canned.....	17259, 17519	scallops.....	17193
Gallagher Bros:		Harris, W. M., & Sons:	
butter.....	17278	tomato catsup.....	17571
Gash, A.:		Harris, W. M., & Sons Co.:	
oil, vegetable.....	17747	tomato catsup.....	17571
Gervas Canning Co.:		Hartmann Dried Fruit Co.:	
cherries, canned.....	17296, 17720	apples, evaporated.....	17484
Giurlani, A., & Bro.:		Hatch, F. H., Co.:	
olive oil.....	17041	butter.....	17698
Glanzer Bros.:		Heins & Co.:	
figs.....	17895	butter.....	17373
peaches, dried.....	17895	Helin, C. A.:	
Glaser Crandell Co.:		blueberries.....	17692
Bred Spred.....	2 17351, 2 17352	Hemingway, H. F., & Co.:	
Graco Milling Co.:		spinach, canned.....	17495
cottonseed cake.....	17234	Hetta Packing Co.:	
cake screenings.....	17404	salmon, canned.....	17734
meal.....	17134, 17268	Hicks, F. N.:	
meal and cake.....	17817	grapefruit.....	17569
Grain Belt Mills Co.:		oranges.....	17569
oat groats.....	17504	Higgins & James:	
Granger & Co.:		filberts.....	17295
shrimp, canned.....	17195	Higgins, Wm. A., & Co.:	
Grant Creamery Co.:		Brazil nuts.....	17994
butter.....	17550	filberts.....	17009
Grape jelly. See Jelly.		Hogan Mill Feed Co.:	
juice:		stock feed.....	17185
Burdett Fruit Products Corpora-		Holton, E. B.:	
tion.....	17704, 17707	apples, evaporated.....	17298
Dickinson Co.....	17555	Holtzapple Hatchery:	
Grapefruit:		eggs.....	17004
Abraham, Herbert.....	17374	Hominy feed. See Feed.	
Bauer, J. C.....	17239, 17999	Honey:	
Burkhart & Williams.....	17272	Wallace, M. L.....	17250, 17976
Etchison Produce Co.....	17199	Horse and mule feed. See Feed.	
Freedman, J. H.....	17366	Houser, W. L., Canning Co.:	
Hicks, F. N.....	17569	peaches, canned pie.....	17244, 17350, 17694
Lakeland Co.....	17512	Howeth, C. W., jr.:	
Lee, W. E.....	17572	oysters.....	17711
Perkins, O. S.....	17409	Howeth, C. W., & Bro.:	
Snavely, L. E.....	17403	oysters.....	17711
Sprowl Fruit Co.....	17231, 17332	Howeth, R. W.:	
Stiles, H. C.....	17184	oysters.....	17711
Valley Fruit Co.....	17249	Hubbleton Cooperative Creamery Co.:	
Wade & Newton.....	17236, 17443	cheese.....	17744
White & Lawler (Inc.).....	17144, 17279	Hudson Prairie Cheese Co.:	
Williams, R. J.....	17198	cheese.....	17422
canned:		Humphreys Godwin Co.:	
La Isabella Grove Co.....	17359	cottonseed screenings.....	17361
Gray, Y. S. B., & Son:		Hutches, C. F.:	
turnip greens.....	17294	pecans.....	17025
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.:		Huxley, F. B.:	
butter.....	17375	cherries, canned.....	17490
Great Lakes Terminal Warehouse Co.:		Huxley, F. B., & Son:	
butter.....	17109, 17256	cherries, canned.....	17044, 17402, 17490
Greendale Mills:		raspberries, canned red.....	17696
dairy feed.....	17716	Huxley, P. F.:	
Greenrose, G. A.:		cherries, canned.....	17490
blueberries.....	17681	Ideal Cheese Butter Co.:	
Greenwood Creamery Co.:		butter.....	17531
butter.....	17143	Independent Manufacturing Co.:	
Griffin & Rushmore:		beef scrap and bone.....	17523
beet pulp.....	17877	bone meal.....	17672
Guiswite, J. L.:		tankage.....	17349
cheese.....	17663	Inley & Mitchell:	
Gulf Road Cooperative Creamery Co.:		sweet potatoes, canned....	17558, 17727, 17745, 17987
butter.....	17687	International Vegetable Oil Co.:	
Gurnet Fisheries Co.:		cottonseed cake screenings.....	17264
sardines, canned.....	17129,	cottonseed meal.....	17819
17410, 17427, 17439, 17686, 17804		Iowa Falls Creamery Co.:	
Haas Baruch & Co.:		butter.....	17675
noodles.....	17177	Iverson Packing Co.:	
Habicht Braun & Co.:		salmon, canned.....	17738
figs, dried.....	17011	Jam:	
pecans, shelled.....	17813	Bred Spred:	
Halfhill Co.:		Glaser Crandell Co.....	2 17351, 2 17352
tuna, canned.....	17556	Jeffers Cooperative Creamery:	
Halfhill Packing Corporation:		butter.....	17674
tuna, canned.....	17267		

<sup>2</sup> Contains a decision of the court.



	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Jelly, apple:		Lakeshire Cheese Co.:	
Lutz & Schramm Co.....	17235	butter.....	17336
blackberry:		Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co.:	
Merrifield, C. R., & Co.....	17362	alfalfa meal.....	17343
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co..	17414, 17822	Land O' Lakes Creameries:	
crabapple:		Egg yolks, frozen.....	17697, 17882
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.....	17414	Eggs, frozen whole.....	17697, 17882, 17992
currant:		Land O' Lakes Creamery (Inc.):	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co..	17414, 17822	butter.....	17035
grape:		Laning, Wm., & Son Co.:	
Kansas City Syrup & Preserving Co..	17701	tomato puree.....	17434
Lutz & Schramm Co.....	17235	Laselle, L. A.:	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co..	17414, 17822	pears, green Anjou.....	17892
loganberry:		Lee, W. E.:	
Merrifield, C. R., & Co.....	17362	grapefruit.....	17572
muscatel:		oranges.....	17572
California Importing Co.....	17003	Lemon extract. See Extracts.	
plum:		oil:	
Lutz & Schramm Co.....	17235	Kleckner, D.....	17560
port:		snaps. See Bakery products.	
California Importing Co.....	17003	Lewis, S. T.:	
raspberry:		scallops.....	17119
Kansas City Syrup & Preserving Co..	17701	Lexington Creamery Co.:	
Lutz & Schramm Co.....	17235	butter.....	17589
Merrifield, C. R., & Co.....	17362	Lillard, R. E.:	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co..	17414, 17822	cottonseed meal.....	17016
Riesling:		Linseed meal. See Feed.	
California Importing Co.....	17003	Linzmeier, C. L.:	
sherry:		cheese.....	17979
California Importing Co.....	17003	Linzmeier, C. L., Co.:	
strawberry:		cheese.....	17418, 17979
Merrifield, C. R., & Co.....	17362	Loganberry screenings:	
Johannes Pure Food Co.:		Willamette Valley Prune Association..	17730
peas, canned.....	17176	jelly. See Jelly.	
Johnson, H. Z.:		London Grocery Co.:	
butter.....	17879	butter.....	17106
Johnson Poultry Co.:		Long, J. A., Co.:	
rabbits.....	17124	butter.....	17281, 17545, 17653, 17676, 17728
Jones, T. E.:		Long, John A., Co.:	
oysters.....	17492	butter.....	17281
Jones, Thos. E., & Co.:		Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.:	
oysters.....	17492	biscuits.....	17510
June Dairy Products Co.:		Lorenz, Keller:	
butter.....	17188	apple flour.....	17693
Kansas City Syrup & Preserving Co.:		Luce Packing Co.:	
jelly, grape.....	17701	pecans in shell.....	17029
raspberry.....	17701	Ludlow Creamery Co.:	
Kemp, Day & Co.:		butter.....	17592
asparagus.....	17273	Lutz & Schramm Co.:	
Kentucky Feed & Grain Co.:		jelly, apple.....	17235
dairy feed.....	17725	grape.....	17235
Kerr Chickeries (Inc.):		plum.....	17235
shell eggs.....	17288	raspberry.....	17235
Kershaw Oil Mill:		Lydia Creamery Co.:	
cottonseed meal.....	17540	butter.....	17598
Kimball, J. E.:		Macon Creamery Co.:	
blueberries, canned.....	17893	butter.....	17433
Kimball, J. H.:		Mallars & Co.:	
potatoes.....	17254	olive oil.....	17365
Kleckner, D.:		Manitowoc Farmers Cooperative Dairy Co.:	
lemon oil.....	17560	butter.....	17600
Koeffli, J. O.:		Mansfield, Fred C., Corporation:	
chocolate snaps.....	17233	butter.....	17537
cocoanut macaroon snaps.....	17233	Marks, E. E.:	
lemon snaps.....	17233	walnuts.....	17263
peanut snaps.....	17233	Marsh, A. E., Co.:	
vanilla snaps.....	17233	apples.....	17328
Kohl, N., Grocer Co.:		Marshall Kirby Co.:	
beans, canned.....	17248	eggs, canned frozen, mixed.....	17655
bran, cooked.....	17248	Marshall Vinegar Co.:	
dates, sugar rolled.....	17248	vinegar.....	17200
raisin bars.....	17248	Martin, F. L.:	
Kontio, H.:		apples.....	17274
blueberries.....	17677	Martinez, R., y Hnos.:	
Kress, S. H., Co.:		pecans.....	17027
filberts.....	17147	Maull, Louis, Co.:	
Kruger, W. H.:		extract, lemon.....	17355
butter.....	17238	vanilla.....	17355
Kurtin & Kurtin:		Maury-Cole Co.:	
butter.....	17545	coffee.....	17149, 17509, 17810
La Isabella Grove Co.:		Mayer, Leon:	
grapefruit, canned.....	17359	walnut meats.....	17020, 17047
Lactein Co.:		Mayer Sugar & Molasses Co.:	
buttermilk.....	17275	sirup.....	17679, 17991
Lakeland Co.:		McGee, B. R.:	
grapefruit.....	17512	rabbits.....	17180
tangerines.....	17512	McGlone, James W. M.:	
		figs, dried.....	17010

<sup>1</sup> Contains instructions to the jury.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
McGovern & McGovern:		Nuts—Continued.	
salmon, canned.....	17737, 17802	pecans:	
McKinney, J. F., Manufacturing Co.:		Hutches, C. F.....	17025
butter.....	17563	Martinez, R., y Hnos.....	17027
McPeak, F.:		Woodson Pecan Co.....	17814, 17898
butter.....	17591	in shell:	
Mealfalfa poultry greens. <i>See Feed.</i>		Luce Packing Co.....	17029
Meat scraps. <i>See Feed.</i>		shelled:	
and bone scraps. <i>See Feed.</i>		Habicht Braun Co.....	17813
Meltzer, W. D.:		walnut halves:	
butter.....	17896	Rice, I., & Co.....	17001
Mercantile, L. C., Co.:		meats:	
walnuts.....	17897	Mayer, Leon.....	17020, 17047
Meriden Creamery Co.:		pieces:	
butter.....	17032, 17666	Patrick, W. G., & Co.....	17981
Merrick Dairy Co.:		walnuts:	
butter.....	17594	Marks, E. E.....	17263
Merrifield, C. R., & Co.:		Mercantile, L. C., Co.....	17897
Jelly, blackberry.....	17362	Wolinsky Brokerage Co.....	17140
loganberry.....	17362	Oat groats. <i>See Feed.</i>	
raspberry.....	17362	middlings. <i>See Feed.</i>	
strawberry.....	17362	Oetjen, F. D.:	
Middlings. <i>See Feed; Wheat middlings.</i>		butter.....	17543
Milam-Morgan Co.:		Oil, olive:	
dairy feed.....	17521	Economu & Ritsos.....	17261, 17739
horse and mule feed.....	17521	Giurlani, A., & Bro.....	17041
Milk River Creamery Co.:		Mallars & Co.....	17365
butter.....	17821	Savona, S.....	17042
Mill feed. <i>See Feed.</i>		salad:	
Millerville Creamery:		Van Camp Packing Co.....	17680
butter.....	17590	vegetable:	
Mineral spring water:		Gash, A.....	17747
Pura Water Co.....	17014	Monteverde, Rolandelli & Parodi.....	17689
Minton Creamery Co.:		Ole Port:	
butter.....	17583	Nesbitt Fruit Products Co.....	17579
Mitchell, J. T.:		Oleomargarine:	
scallops.....	17115	Morris & Co.....	17405
Mitchell, W. & T.:		Olive oil. <i>See Oil.</i>	
rabbits.....	17125	Oliver, J. H.:	
Model Dairy Co.:		tomatoes.....	17578
butter.....	17538	Omega Creamery Co.:	
Monmouth Creamery Co.:		butter.....	17478
butter.....	17596	Oostburg Canning Co.:	
Monteverde, Rolandelli & Parodi:		peas, canned.....	17684
oil, vegetable.....	17689	Oranges:	
Morgan Packing Co.:		Bauer, J. C.....	17408
sauerkraut, canned.....	17186	Hicks, F. N.....	17569
Morning Glory Creameries:		Lee, W. E.....	17572
butter.....	17699	Prevatt, A. M.....	17477
Morris & Co.:		Prevatt & Co.....	17477
oleomargarine.....	17405	Sprowl Fruit Co.....	17231
Morris Brokerage & Salvage Co.:		Oregon Canning Co.:	
peas, canned.....	17048	cherries, canned.....	17028
Mound City Ice & Cold Storage Co.:		Orkla Preserving Co.:	
eggs, canned frozen.....	17575	fish cakes, canned fried.....	17703
Muscatel jelly. <i>See Jelly.</i>		Ortega, E. C., Co.:	
Musselman, C. H., Co.:		tuna, canned.....	17430
beans, canned, green.....	17018	Oysters. <i>See Shellfish.</i>	
Mustard:		Ozio Fisheries:	
Harbauer Co.....	17197	crab meat, canned.....	17996
N. E. Cooperative Exchange:		Pacific Northwest Canning Co.:	
butter.....	17565	cherries, canned.....	17656
Naas Corporation:		Paden Thompson Produce Co.:	
vinegar.....	17411	butter.....	17691
Napa Fruit Co.:		Park Creamery:	
apples, evaporated.....	17985	butter.....	17348
National Wholesale Grocery Co.:		Park Falls Creamery Co.:	
sardines.....	17112	butter.....	17566
Nesbitt Fruit Products Co.:		Patrick, W. G., & Co.:	
Ole Port.....	17579	walnut pieces.....	17981
New Albin Creamery Co.:		Peaches, canned:	
butter.....	17574	Evans, A. J., Marketing Agency.....	17685
New England Storage Co.:		pie:	
figs.....	17006	Evans Canning Co.....	17240
Niagara Poultry Farm:		Houser, W. L., Canning Co.....	17244, 17350, 17694
eggs, shell.....	17287	Pomona Products Co.....	17243
Noodles:		Roberts Bros.....	17241
Haas Baruch & Co.....	17177	unpeeled pie:	
egg:		Evans, A. J., Marketing Agency.....	17426
Porter-Scarpelli Macaroni Co.....	17335	Evans Canning Co.....	17497
North American Creameries (Inc.):		dried:	
eggs, canned frozen.....	17228	Glanzer Bros.....	17895
Nuts, Brazil:		Peacock, R. J., Canning Co.:	
Higgins, Wm. A., & Co.....	17994	sardines, canned.....	17805, 17818, 17886
chestnuts:		Peanut meal. <i>See Feed.</i>	
Schroeder Bros.....	17878	snaps. <i>See Bakery products.</i>	
filberts:		Pears:	
.....	17570, 17990	Bullock, C. A.....	17709
Higgins & James.....	17295	green Anjou:	
Higgins, Wm. A., & Co.....	17009	Laselle, L. A.....	17892
Kress, S. H., Co.....	17147		



	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Peas, canned:		Randall, Lyle:	
Johannes Pure Food Co.	17176	eggs, shell.	17820
Morris Brokerage & Salvage Co.	17048	Raspberries, canned:	
Oostburg Canning Co.	17684	Clark, W. N., Co.	17251
Pecans. See Nuts.		red:	
Pepper, white:		Clark, W. N., Co.	17488
Fischer, B., Co.	17722	Huxley, F. B., & Son.	17696
Perkins, O. S.:		Raspberry jelly. See Jelly.	
grapefruit.	17409	Red Rock Creamery:	
Perry Creamery Co.:		butter.	17542
butter.	17564, 17584	Redfern Cheese Co.:	
Pimientos, canned:		cheese.	17444
Citizens Bank of Forsyth.	17705	Regal Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co.:	
Pomona Products Co.	17880,	butter.	17564
	17682, 17986, 17968	Reilly, J. J.:	
Von Bremen-Asche-DeBruyn (Inc.)	17801	cherries, canned.	17526
Pioneer Packing Co.:		Rice, I., & Co.:	
salmon, canned.	17282	walnut halves.	17001
Planters Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co.:		Richards, J. F.:	
cottonseed meal.	17357	tomato pulp.	17179
Planters Oil Co.:		puree.	17179
cottonseed meal.	17330, 17525	tomatoes.	17111
Plum jelly. See Jelly.		Riesling jelly. See Jelly.	
Pomona Products Co.:		Riggin, H. S., & Son:	
peaches, canned pie.	17243	scallops.	17118
pimientos, canned.	17880, 17982, 17986, 17998	Ritz, Jacob:	
turnip greens, canned.	17812	rabbits.	17039
Port jelly. See Jelly.		Riverdale Products Co.:	
Porter-Scarpelli Macaroni Co.:		meat scraps.	17182
noodles, egg.	17335	tankage.	17182
Potatoes:		Riverside Poultry Farm:	
Conrad, J. B.	17557	eggs, shell.	17285
Kimball, J. H.	17254	Roanoke City Mills (Inc.):	
Poultry—		mill feed.	17447
chickens, dressed:		Robb-Ross Co.:	
Harlan Produce Co.	17232	vinegar.	17735
cull:		Roberts Bros.:	
Armour & Co.	17114	peaches, canned pie.	17241
Fairfax Parsons Products Co.	17104	Robinson, W. E., & Co.:	
dressed:		tomato puree.	17487
Fairmont Packing Co.	17103	Robinson-Hoban Co.:	
Fremont Beverage Co.	17493	eggs, canned frozen.	17482, 17552
frozen:		Rodney Milling Co.:	
Bellman Produce Co.	17105	shorts and screenings.	17501
Smith, Harry.	17102	Rogers & Prater Warehouse:	
greens. See Feed.		apples, evaporated.	17661
turkeys, dressed:		Rome Oil Mill:	
Bassell Bros.	17146	cottonseed meal.	17507
Prairie Farm Cooperative Creamery:		Romeo, F., & Co.:	
butter.	17714	tomato paste.	17448
Prairie River Creamery Co.:		sauce.	17196, 17448
butter.	17534, 17717	Romeo, F., Co.:	
Prentice Cooperative Creamery Co.:	17702	tomato sauce.	17506
Prevatt, A. M.:		Rugby Milling Co.:	
oranges.	17477	wheat bran.	17539, 17671
tangerines.	17477	middlings.	17539, 17671
Prevatt & Co.:		Rush Canning Co.:	
oranges.	17477	tomato catsup.	17002, 17514, 17541, 17891
tangerines.	17477	Russell & Macaulay:	
Producers Creamery Co.:		alfalfa meal.	17559
butter.	17690	St. Clair Cooperative Creamery Assoc.:	
Producers Produce Co.:		butter.	17266, 17297
rabbits.	17181	Salad oil. See Oil.	
Pruett, F. A., & Sons:		Salmunen, K.:	
rabbits.	17040	blueberries.	17700
Pura Water Co.:		Salmon. See Fish.	
mineral spring water.	17014	Sanford, W. H.:	
Quinn, W. M.:		tomatoes, canned.	17344, 17364
scallops.	17431, 17807	Sardines. See Fish.	
Quinn, Wallace M., Co.:		Sass, Irving.:	
scallops.	17227, 17807	butter.	17035
Rabbits:		Sauerkraut, canned:	
Converse Produce Co.	17122	Morgan Packing Co.	17186
Cunningham Bros.	17031	Savona, S.:	
Farmers Cooperative Exchange.	17121	olive oil.	17042
Johnson Poultry Co.	17124	Scallops. See Shellfish.	
McGee, B. R.	17180	Schlosser Bros.:	
Mitchell, W. & T.	17125	butter.	17527
Producers Produce Co.	17181	Schmitt Bros.:	
Pruett, F. A., & Sons.	17040	butter.	17528
Ritz, Jacob.	17039	Schroeder Bros.:	
Wood, H. H.	17123	chestnuts.	17878
Raisin bars. See Bakery products.		Schulze, Paul A., Co.:	
		butter.	17257, 17293, 17587
		Schulze, Paul A., & Co.	17280

Seacoast Canning Co.: sardines, canned.....	N. J. No. 17808	South Peacham Creamery Co.: butter.....	N. J. No. 17476
Sego Milk Products Co.: butter.....	17494	South Shore Creamery Co.: butter.....	17379
Seideman & Seideman: figs, Greek string.....	17899	Southern California Fish Corporation: tuna, canned.....	17429, 17553
Shamokawa Farmers Creamery Association: butter.....	17479	Southern Cotton Oil Co.: cottonseed.....	17432
Sharpless, P. E., Co.: butter.....	17368, 17435	meal.....	17515
Sheffield Elevator Co.: oat middlings.....	17546	Spearfish Creamery Cooperative: butter.....	17331
Shellfish— clams, canned: Buge Canning Co.....	17245	Spillers, Naive (Inc.): eggs, frozen.....	17271
crab meat: Davis, David, & Co.....	17246	Spinach, canned: Clark, W. N., Co.....	17283
Ozio Fisheries.....	17996	Comstock Canneries.....	17503
oysters: Fogg & Stowman.....	17876	Hemingway, H. F., & Co.....	17495
Handy, J. T., Co.....	17733	Sprowl Fruit Co.: grapefruit.....	17231, 17332
Howeth, C. W., jr.....	17711	oranges.....	17231
Howeth, C. W., & Bro.....	17711	Staikos Bros.: figs.....	17486
Howeth, R. W.....	17711	Standard Apple Products (Inc.): apples, evaporated.....	17419
Jones, Thos. E.....	17492	Standard Biscuit Co.: biscuits.....	17269
Jones, Thos. E., & Co.....	17492	candy.....	17269
Sockwell, H. W., & Sons.....	17887	Stark Creamery Association: butter.....	17420
scallops: Bowen, Bart, & Son.....	17120	Stewart, A. L., & Sons: blueberries, canned.....	17329
Charnock, A. L.....	17116	Stewart Curtis Packers (Inc.): tuna, canned.....	17520
D. & H. Transportation Co.....	17276	Stiles, H. C.: grapefruit.....	17184
Dean, R. E., Co.....	17117	Stock feed. <i>See Feed.</i>	
Harris, H. L., & Co.....	17193	Stratton Fruit Exchange (Inc.): apples.....	17977
Lewis, S. T.....	17119	Strawberries, canned: Clark, W. N., Co.....	17488
Mitchell, J. T.....	17115	Strawberry jelly. <i>See Jelly.</i>	
Quinn, W. M.....	17431, 17807	Stroud Cooperative Creamery: butter.....	17659
Quinn, Wallace M., Co.....	17227, 17807	Strummand, A., Sons: butter.....	17593
Riggin, H. S., & Son.....	17118	Sturdy Baby Chick Co.: eggs, shell.....	17415
Tawes & Co.....	17130	Suchman & McRoberts (Inc.): butter.....	17034
Wyatt, J. G.....	17191	Summit Cooperative Dairy: cheese.....	17423
shrimp, canned: Conrad, J. F., Grocery Co.....	17664	Sunlight Creameries: butter.....	17723
Granger & Co.....	17195	Sunlight Produce Co.: butter.....	17230, 17338, 17503
Shenandoah Milling Co.: shipstuff with screenings.....	17883	Suwannee River Creamery: butter.....	17043
Sherry jelly. <i>See Jelly.</i>		Sweetpotatoes, canned: Dulany, J. H., & Son.....	17682
Shipley, J. J., & Co.: apples, evaporated.....	17811	Inslay & Mitchell.....	17558, 17727, 17745, 17987
Shipstuff, winter wheat. <i>See Feed.</i>		Swift & Co.: butter.....	17141, 17192, 17194, 17333, 17342, 17500, 17668, 17669
Shortening: Dixie Margarine Co.....	17436	eggs, canned.....	17988
Shorts and screenings. <i>See Feed.</i>		Table sirup. <i>See Sirup.</i>	
Shoulders, smoked: Colonial Provision Co.....	17421	Tangerines: Lakeland Co.....	17512
Shrimp. <i>See Shellfish.</i>		Prevatt, A. M.....	17477
Silver, C. B.: tomatoes, canned.....	17496	Prevatt & Co.....	17477
Silverman, B.: eggs.....	17247	Tankage. <i>See Feed.</i>	
Sioux Valley Creamery: butter.....	17715	Tawes & Co.: scallops.....	17130
Sirup: Mayer Sugar & Molasses Co.....	17679	Tasdale, A. S.: apple chops.....	17148
cane: Mayer Sugar & Molasses Co.....	17991	apples, evaporated.....	17401
red cherry: Fiella & Eppler (Inc.).....	17017	Temple Cotton Oil Co.: cottonseed meal.....	17816
table: Early Coffee Co.....	17491	Tennessee Valley Creamery Co.: butter.....	17108
Sisk, A. W., & Sons Co.: beans, canned string.....	17145	Texas Refining Co.: cottonseed meal.....	17136
Smith, G. B. R., Milling Co.: flour.....	17050, 17513	Texas Star Flour Mills: flour.....	17742
wheat bran.....	17005	Thompson Hatchery (Inc.): eggs, shell.....	17290
Smith, Harry: poultry, frozen.....	17102	Thraikill, H.: apples.....	17178
Snavelly, L. E.: grapefruit.....	17403		
Sockwell, H. W., & Sons: oysters.....	17887		
Sogen Cooperative Dairy Association: butter.....	17718		
Solie, H. H.: cheese.....	17229, 17356, 17481		
Sommer, Geo.: butter.....	17132		



	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Tomato catsup:		Wade & Newton:	
Rush Canning Co. . . . .	17002, 17514, 17541, 17801	grapefruit . . . . .	17236, 17443
Harris, W. M., & Sons . . . . .	17571	Wagner, H. M., & Co.: . . . .	
Harris, W. M., & Sons Co. . . . .	17571	beans, canned stringless . . . . .	17013
paste:		Walker Creamery:	
Boylan, R. C. . . . .	17237	butter . . . . .	17580
Davis Canning Co. . . . .	17008, 17030, 17358, 17428	Wallace, M. L.: . . . .	
Eagle Canning Co. . . . .	17567	honey . . . . .	17250, 17976
Romeo, F., & Co. . . . .	17448	Walnut halves. See Nuts.	
canned:		meats. See Nuts.	
pulp:		pieces. See Nuts.	
Richards, J. F. . . . .	17179	Walnuts. See Nuts.	
puree:		Warren Creamery Co.: . . . .	
Crampton Canneries (Inc.) . . . . .	17441	butter . . . . .	17660
Fettig Canning Co. . . . .	17978	Washington Creamery Co.: . . . .	
Laning, Wm., & Son Co. . . . .	17434	butter . . . . .	17340
Richards, J. F. . . . .	17179	Weiss, G., Sons (Inc.): . . . .	
Robinson, W. E., & Co. . . . .	17487	meat and bone scraps . . . . .	17262
sauce:		Wells, C. H.: . . . .	
Romeo, F., Co. . . . .	17506	eggs, shell . . . . .	17815
Romeo, F., & Co. . . . .	17196, 17448	Wenatchee Produce Co.: . . . .	
Tomatoes:		apples . . . . .	17450
Oliver, J. H. . . . .	17578	Wequico Creamery Co.: . . . .	
concentrated strained:		butter . . . . .	17530
Richards, J. F. . . . .	17111	Wertheimer, I., & Son: . . . .	
canned:		cardamon, ground . . . . .	17551
Deep Point Canning Co. . . . .	17021	West Hamlin Creamery Co.: . . . .	17529
Dunbrooke Canning Co. . . . .	17046, 17242	butter . . . . .	17522
Fairdale Canning Co. . . . .	17731	West River Creamery:	
Fallin, E., & Bro. . . . .	17245	butter . . . . .	
Sanford, W. H. . . . .	17344, 17364	Westfield Fruit Products Co.: . . . .	
Silver, C. B. . . . .	17496	cherries, canned . . . . .	17187
Tulsa Cotton Oil Co.: . . . .		Wheat bran. See Feed.	
cottonseed cake . . . . .	17706	middlings. See Feed.	
meal . . . . .	17706	shipstuff. See Feed.	
Tuna fish. See Fish.		Whelan Produce Co.: . . . .	
Turkeys. See Poultry.		butter . . . . .	17292
Turnip greens:		White & Lawler (Inc.): . . . .	
Gray, Y. S. B., & Son . . . . .	17294	grapefruit . . . . .	17114, 17279
canned:		White, Sherman, & Co.: . . . .	
Pomona Products Co. . . . .	17812	butter . . . . .	17371
Twin City Produce Co.: . . . .		Whitehead-Kiesel Co.: . . . .	
eggs, canned . . . . .	17127	vinegar . . . . .	17803
Union Terminal Cold Storage Co.: . . . .		Whitney Ellsworth Co.: . . . .	
eggs, canned whole, frozen . . . . .	17992	salmon, canned . . . . .	17049
Universal Carloading & Distributing Co.: . . . .		Wichita Mill & Elevator Co.: . . . .	
butter . . . . .	17255, 17369, 17538	flour . . . . .	17360
Urbana Mills Co.: . . . .		Wilder Creamery Co.: . . . .	
alfalfa meal . . . . .	17894	butter . . . . .	17480
Valley Fruit Co.: . . . .		Willamette Valley Prune Association: . . . .	
grapefruit . . . . .	17249	loganberry screenings . . . . .	17730
Van Buren County Canning Co.: . . . .		Williams, J. W.: . . . .	
cherries, canned . . . . .	17150	eggs, shell . . . . .	17135
Van Camp Packing Co.: . . . .		Williams, R. J.: . . . .	
oil, salad . . . . .	17680	grapefruit . . . . .	17198
Van Camp Sea Food Co.: . . . .		Willow Springs Creamery Co.: . . . .	
sardines, canned . . . . .	17437	butter . . . . .	17588
tuna, canned . . . . .	17022, 17189, 17258, 17370, 17518	Winter wheat shipstuff. See Feed.	
Vancouver Creamery Co.: . . . .		Wisconsin Creamery Co.: . . . .	
butter . . . . .	17037	butter . . . . .	17416
Vanilla extract. See Extracts.		Wolinsky Brokerage Co.: . . . .	
snaps. See Bakery products.		walnuts . . . . .	17140
Veblen Home Creamery Co.: . . . .		Wood, H. H.: . . . .	
butter . . . . .	17552	rabbits . . . . .	17123
Vegetable oil. See Oil.		Wood, W. B., Manufacturing Co.: . . . .	
Vilas & Co.: . . . .		coal-tar color . . . . .	17226
eggs, frozen . . . . .	17270	Woodson Pecan Co.: . . . .	
Vinegar:		pecans . . . . .	17814, 17898
Central City Pickle Co. . . . .	17511	Worden Creamery Co.: . . . .	
Marshall Vinegar Co. . . . .	17200	butter . . . . .	17346
Naas Corporation . . . . .	17411	Wrangell Narrows Packing Co.: . . . .	
Robb-Ross Co. . . . .	17735	salmon, canned . . . . .	17688, 17749, 17984
Whitehead-Kiesel Co. . . . .	17803	Wuethrich Bros.: . . . .	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.: . . . .		cheese . . . . .	17023
jelly, blackberry . . . . .	17414, 17822	Wyatt, J. G.: . . . .	
crabapple . . . . .	17414	scallops . . . . .	17191
currant . . . . .	17414, 17822	York Cooperative Creamery Association: . . . .	
grape . . . . .	17414, 17822	butter . . . . .	17535
raspberry . . . . .	17414, 17822	Zupnik, Edw.: . . . .	
Von Bremen-Asche-DeBruyn (Inc.): . . . .		chocolate dressing . . . . .	17651
pimientos, canned . . . . .	17801	fountain . . . . .	17101

## DRUGS

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
A. D. S. hepatic salts:		Asthma remedy:	
American Druggists Syndicate.....	17173	Shores-Mueller Co.....	17074
pile treatment:		Athlaphoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism:	
American Druggists Syndicate.....	17173	Athlaphoros Co.....	17869
Acco-Balm:		Williams Manufacturing Co.....	17869
Clark, A. C., Co.....	17847	B-C for headache and neuralgia:	
Acetanilide compound tablets:		B. C. Remedy Co.....	17469
Zemmer Co.....	17463	B-L cold and gripe tablets:	
Acid phenyleinchoninic tablets:		Blud-Life Co.....	17067
Zemmer Co.....	17463	Bacillus acidophilus:	
Aconite root, tincture:		Mulford, H. K., Co.....	17161
Tilden Co.....	17325	bulgaricus, culture A:	
Acotin:		Ferment Co.....	17158, 17219
Watkins, J. R., Co.....	17386	Baker, J. T., Chemical Co.: ether.....	17162, 17304, 17310, 17640, 17917, 17966
Adropsedema:		Baker's laxative cold and gripe tablets:	
Van-Seaton Chemical Co.....	17800	Manhattan Drug Co.....	17206
Aegopodium for rheumatism and gout:		Ballard Golden Oil Co.: Ballard's Wonderful Golden oil.....	17068
Welch, W. C.....	17799	Ballard, James F., Co.: Johnson's chill and fever tonic.....	17622
Alcanfomentol Colberg:		Ballards' Wonderful Golden oil: Ballard Golden Oil Co.....	17068
Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17083	Bal-Sa-Me-A, syrup: Balsamea Laboratories.....	17066
Alertox:		Barbital tablets:	
Alertox (Inc.).....	17629	Breon, G. A., & Co.....	17848
Aletris root:		Barker's, Dr., laxative cold tablets:	
Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co.....	17174	Burch, T. F., & Co.....	17099
Alexander's, Dr., Lung Healer:		Barr, F. E., & Co.: Boracetine.....	17782
Smith, Kline & French.....	17949	Bayles Distributing Co.: Anti-Flamma plaster.....	17376
Alhosan Chemical Co.: Pyro-Sana.....	17968	Beach's Gen Sen tonic: Beach's Wonder Remedy Co.....	17397, 17790
All Healing ointment:		Wonder oil: Beach's Wonder Remedy Co.....	17397
Manhattan Drug Co.....	17221, 17459	Bedsol-Colvin-O'Dell Drug Co.: Chill-Check.....	17220
Allen & Co.: Stone's capsules.....	17392	Bee brand laxative quinine tablets: McCormick & Co.....	17775
Allen's ulcerine salve:		Bel-Rub:	
Allen, J. P., Medicine Co.....	17870	Shuit, W. E. (Inc.).....	17759
Alvita tablets:		Belladonna leaves, fluid extract: American Laboratories (Inc.).....	17752
California Alfalfa Products Co.....	17323, 17620, 17783	Sauer, C. F., Co.....	17752
tea:		Tilden Co.....	17325
California Alfalfa Products Co.....	17875	root, extract: Stearns, Frederick, & Co.....	17603
American Drug & Chemical Co.: Chloro-Zol.....	17864	tincture: American Laboratories (Inc.).....	17752
American Druggists Syndicate:		Sauer, C. F., Co.....	17752
A. D. S. hepatic salts.....	17173	Belmonte, W. C.: Torpedo combination menthol inhaler and pencil.....	17853
pile treatment.....	17173	Volatex.....	17853
American Laboratories (Inc.): belladonna leaves, fluid extract.....	17752	Bentonita:	
tincture.....	17752	Bentonita Co.....	17931
cinchona, tincture.....	17752	Benzoin, tincture:	
compound.....	17752	Lowell, E. I.....	17771
ergot, fluid extract.....	17752	Berberine compound elixir:	
nux vomica, tincture.....	17752	Noyes, P. J., Co.....	17841
American Products Co.: ginger, fluid extract.....	17606, 17758	Bering ear oil: Heide, H., & Sons (Heide & Sons).....	17850
American Solvents & Chemical Corporation:		Bischoff, Ernst, Co.: Diatussin.....	17767
ether.....	17308, 17475, 17831, 17918	syrup.....	17767
Amogen tablets:		Histosan syrup.....	17768
Amogen Co.....	17859	Black powder, Dr. Ware's: Kirby, W. S., Co.....	17608
Ampoules Gaiaresine Ducatte:		tablets: Kirby, W. S., Co.....	17608
Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17932	Blackman & Blackman: asprin tablets.....	17090
Fougere, E., & Co.....	17632	Blanco, J. M. (Inc.): Ampoules Gaiaresine Ducatte.....	17932
Anti-Adenitis:		Ducro's alimentary elixir.....	17921
Anti-Adenitis Co.....	17957	Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypophosphite of lime.....	17904
Anti-Flamma plaster:		Langman & Kemp's Cod Oil Black.....	17924
Bayles Distributing Co.....	17376	Pure cod liver oil.....	17924
Anti-Phymin:		Musterole.....	17616
MacIntire, R. E., & Co.....	17453, 17849	Osmo Kaolin.....	17946
Anti-Uric:		Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller.....	17958
Anti-Uric Co.....	17306	Vial's phenic syrup.....	17925
outfits:		Blood Drops, Dr. H. C. Lemke's: Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medicine Co.....	17639, 17839
Anti-Uric Co.....	17306		
Antipyretic compound tablets:			
Noyes, P. J., Co.....	17841		
Antipyrine tablets:			
Breon, G. A., & Co.....	17848		
Antiseptic gargle:			
Frazier Tablet Co.....	17156		
Morgenstern & Co.....	17159		
ointment:			
Hibbs-Worth Laboratories (Inc.).....	17840		
Manhattan Drug Co.....	17223		
powder:			
Muir Co.....	17648		
Takara Laboratories.....	17394		
Aspirin tablets:			
Blackman & Blackman.....	17090		
Hoyt Bros. (Inc.).....	17611		
McCormick & Co.....	17642		
Watkins, J. R., Co.....	17153		



	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Blud-Life Co.:	17067	Caribou Laboratories:	17923
B-L cold and grippe tablets.....		Jarabe Fenico.....	17923
Blue, James T., Chemical Co.:		Hipofosfito de Cal.....	17209
Blue's, Dr., blood purifier.....	17789	Cash Bros. Drug Co.:	
kidney and bladder remedy.....	17789	Red Cross chill and fever tonic.....	17209
Blue's, Dr., Wonderful blood purifier:		Cassapine:	
Blue, James T., Chemical Co.....	17789	Leadbeater Drug Corporation.....	17956
kidney and bladder remedy:		Catarrhal jelly:	
Blue, James T., Chemical Co.....	17789	Hoyt Bros. (Inc.).....	17630
Blumauer-Frank Drug Co.:		Central Laboratories Co.:	
Purula Blood Cleanser.....	17944	Nuremedy.....	17787
extract buchu compound.....	17944	Century National Chemical Co.:	
kidney and liver remedy.....	17944	Hydroleine.....	17920
Boone Products Co.:		Cerolactic antiseptic ointment:	
Bromo-Aspirin.....	17051	Hibbs-Worth Laboratories (Inc.).....	17840
Boracetine:		germicide and prophylactic:	
Barr, F. E., & Co.....	17782	Hibbs-Worth Laboratories (Inc.).....	17840
Bradfield's, Dr. J., female regulator:		internal antiseptic tablets:	
Bradfield Regulator Co.....	17073	Hibbs-Worth Laboratories (Inc.).....	17840
Breon, G. A., & Co.:		Cherokee Remedy Co.:	
antipyrine tablets.....	17848	Whitlock's U-Gar-Gl.....	17926
barbital tablets.....	17848	Chewalla:	
calomel tablets.....	17848	Chewalla Co.....	17829
mercuric iodide tablets.....	17848	Chill-Check:	
nitroglycerin tablets.....	17848	Bedsole-Colvin-O'Dell Drug Co.....	17220
santonin and calomel tablets.....	17848	Chill and fever tonic:	
sodium sulphocarbonate tablets.....	17848	Ballard, J. F., Co.....	17622
strychnine sulphate tablets.....	17848	Cholera tablets:	
sulphonal tablets.....	17848	Rawleigh, W. T., Co.....	17400
trional tablets.....	17848	Chloro-Zol:	
Brewer & Co.:		American Drug & Chemical Co.....	17864
cough sirup, compound flaxseed, menthol,		Chloroform:	
and wild cherry.....	17057	Rosenblatt, Samson.....	17627
digitalis, tincture.....	17860	Chumuckla Springs Co.:	
ether.....	17910	mineral water.....	17305
Glikol.....	17324	Cinchona, powdered extract:	
nux vomica, tincture.....	17860	Stearns, Frederick, & Co.....	17603
phenolphthalein tablets.....	17860	tincture:	
potassium bromide, elixir.....	17860	American Laboratories (Inc.).....	17752
sodium salicylate tablets.....	17860	Halpern, H.....	17781
Bromalina:		Sauer, C. F., Co.....	17752
Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17205	Standard Drug Co.....	17781
Bromo-Aspirin:		Stearns, Frederick, & Co.....	17603
Boone Products Co.....	17051	Tilden Co.....	17325
Taylor Medicine Co.....	17474, 17844	compound:	
Bronchial lozenges:		American Laboratories (Inc.).....	17752
Parke, Davis & Co.....	17315	Sauer, C. F., Co.....	17752
Bronchuline:		Citro Nesia Co.:	
International Laboratories.....	17624	magnesia, citrate.....	17096, 17313
Buchu, elixir, compound:		Clark, A. C., Co.:	
Standard Drug Co.....	17169	Aeco-Balm.....	17847
Bundy, C. M., Co.:		Cod liver, extract:	
codeine sulphate tablets.....	17911	Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17948
Fowlers solution tablets.....	17911	Ferrari, Jose.....	17930
Burch, T. F., & Co.:		Serra, Garabis & Co.....	17915
Barker's, Dr., laxative cold tablets.....	17099	Wampole, H. K., & Co.....	17915, 17930
Quinine hydrobromate laxative tablets.....	17099	Yglesias & Co.....	17948
Burrough Bros. Manufacturing Co.:		oil:	
ergot, fluid extract.....	17610	Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17924
C. C. T. Antiasthmatic (Hare):		Lanman & Kemp (Inc.).....	17924
Shores-Mueller Co.....	17074	with malt and hypophosphites:	
C. P. R. tablets:		Hance Bros. & White (Inc.).....	17961
McConnell, P., Co.....	17795	Codeine sulphate tablets:	
Cady, M. R., & Co.:		Bundy, C. M., Co.....	17911
Sniff.....	17846	Noyes, P. J., Co.....	17841
Caliente oil:		Colchicum seed, fluid extract:	
International Drug Sales Co.....	17838	Stearns, Frederick, & Co.....	17603
California Alfalfa Products Co.:		Cold remedies:	
Alvita tablets.....	17323, 17620, 17783, 17875	Pfeiffer, S., Manufacturing Co.....	17059
Calisaya elixir:		tablets:	
Halpern, H.....	17781	Burch, T. F., & Co.....	17099
Standard Drug Co.....	17781	Crane Medicine Co.....	17457
alkaloids:		Hoyt Bros. (Inc.).....	17630
Zemmer Co.....	17463	Leo, D. C., & Co.....	17312
with iron:		Stearns, Frederick, & Co.....	17793
Halpern, H.....	17781	Walgreen Co.....	17094
Standard Drug Co.....	17781	cold and grippe tablets:	
Calomel tablets:		Blud-Life Co.....	17067
Breon, G. A., & Co.....	17848	Hance Bros. & White (Inc.).....	17641, 17794
Camphor, solution in oil:		Knowles, E. L. (Inc.).....	17950
Tilden Co.....	17325	Larkin Co.....	17473
spirits:		Manhattan Drug Co.....	17206
Halpern, H.....	17781	Parke, Davis & Co.....	17216
Southern Chemical Co.....	17302	Strong-Cobb & Co.....	17217
Standard Drug Co.....	17781	Watkins, J. R., Co.....	17154
Williams, T. O.....	17302	Collins, Clyde, Chemical Co.:	
Capital Remedy Co.:		Ru-Co.....	17903
Womanette.....	17062, 17152		

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Coloni-Compound:		Drug Co. of Porto Rico:	
Coloni Laboratories.....	17861	Alcanfomentol Colberg.....	17083
Colorado Rocky Mountain cough and		Bromalina.....	17205
catarrh root:		Creo Terpinia Wampole.....	17929
Colorado Cough & Catarrh Root Co..	17465	Ducro's alimentary elixir.....	17916
Compound sirup of white pine and tar men-		Extracto de Hígado de Bacalao de Wam-	
tholated:		pole.....	17948
Hoyt Bros. (Inc.).....	17618	Glykeron.....	17078
Cough and catarrh root:		Grimalt & Co.'s sirup of hypophosphite	
Colorado Cough & Catarrh Root Co..	17465	of lime.....	17975
Cough and cold compound:		Kal-Kreo-Pen.....	17942
Standard Remedy Co.....	17797	Katarrol.....	17309
Cough sirup, compound flaxseed, menthol,		Musterole.....	17615
and wild cherry:		Pecil Colberg.....	17933
Brewer & Co.....	17057	Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller.....	17959
Coughine:		Ducro's alimentary elixir:	
National Drug Co.....	17383	Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17921
Cow Tone:		Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17916
Our Husbands Manufacturing Co.....	17396	Fougera, E., & Co.....	17921
Cox & Simpkins:		Yglesias & Co.....	17916
Walker's Dead Shot colic remedy.....	17091	Dye, Dr. J. H.:	
Indian liver and kidney tonic.....	17091	Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella.....	17834
Old Indian fever tonic.....	17091	Dyspeptic Relief:	
Pain-I-Cure.....	17091	Nau, F.....	17617
Cramp bark:		Eagle Druggists Supply Co.:	
Dobbin, E. A., & Co.....	17649	Eagle menthol pencils.....	17071
Crane's laxative quinine cold tablets:		El-Be oral mouth wash:	
Crane Medicine Co.....	17457	Whitman Pharmacy.....	17913
Cre-Cal-Co:		Elias, Milton, Co.:	
Creo Chemical Co.....	17170, 17955	ether.....	17060, 17974
Creo Terpinia Wampole:		Elixir calisaya alkaloids:	
Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17929	Zemmer Co.....	17463
Yglesias & Co.....	17929	sodium salicylate compound:	
Creosotal compound, elixir:		Zemmer Co.....	17463
Noyes, P. J., Co.....	17841	Ellis', Dr., F. E. I. tooth paste. See F. E. I.	
Crown Remedy Co.:		tooth paste.	
Ferrasal.....	17175, 17224, 17382	Emedent Pharmaceutical Co.:	
Crystal Chemical Co.:		Emedent Pyorrhoea mouth wash No. 1.....	17928
Torb.....	17301	Emerson's Honduras sarsaparilla:	
Cubbison Cracker Co.:		Emerson Medicine Co.....	17387
Hollie's, Dr., reducing crackers.....	17100	Epicol:	
Cubeb cigarettes:		Epicol Products Co.....	17399
Hornor, J. B. (Inc.).....	17873	Epsom salt tablets, Merle's brand:	
Cushman Drug Co.:		Devore Manufacturing Co.....	17623
menthol inhalers.....	17601	Ergot, fluid extract:	
Cuticura pills:		American Laboratories (Inc.).....	17752
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation.....	17858	Burrough Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	17610
D-O-D:		Sauer, C. F., Co.....	17752
Smith, C. Nelson, Co.....	17827	of rye.....	17868
Specific No. 3:		solution:	
Smith, C. Nelson, Co.....	17317, 17788	Tilden Co.....	17325
Da-Lee mouth wash:		Esbencott Laboratories:	
Da-Lee Chemical Co.....	17089	S-T-S Little Wonder suppositories.....	17646,
tooth paste:			17872
Da-Lee Chemical Co.....	17089	Ether:	
Dakol nasal cream:		American Solvents & Chemical Cor-	
New Haven Laboratories... 17080, 17215, 17951		poration.....	17308, 17475, 17831, 17918
Davis, Union tonic:		Baker, J. T., Chemical Co.....	17162
Davis, C. T.....	17764	17304, 17310, 17640, 17917, 17966	
De Lux Packing Co.:		Brewer Co.....	17910
ginger, fluid extract.....	17751	Elias, Milton, Co.....	17060, 17974
Dennis, Deo, eucalyptus ointment:		Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.....	17052, 17063,
Deo Corporation.....	17380	17065, 17466, 17796, 17919, 17941	
Devel's Grippe:		Merck & Co.....	17064, 17155, 17609,
Devel's Chemical Co.....	17225	17619, 17854, 17909, 17939, 17965, 17967	
Devkapan-Adenwalla:		Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.....	17097,
gum myrrh.....	17384	17151, 17168, 17214, 17321, 17381, 17385,	
Devore Manufacturing Co.:		17458, 17464, 17621	
Merles brand beef, iron, and wine.....	17791	Pacific Chemical Co.....	17845, 17953
Merle's brand Epsom salt tablets.....	17623	Eucaline Medicine Co.:	
Diabetic wine:		Eucaline tonic compound (regular).....	17779
Schulze, G. H., Pharmacy.....	17798	(tasteless).....	17779
Zarol Medical Research.....	17210	Tetremidy.....	17865
Diatussin:		Eucaline tonic compound (regular):	
Bischoff, Ernst, Co.....	17767	Eucaline Medicine Co.....	17779
sirup:		(tasteless):	
Bischoff, Ernst, Co.....	17767	Eucaline Medicine Co.....	17779
Digitalis, tincture:		Eucalyptus ointment:	
Brewer & Co.....	17860	Deo Corporation.....	17380
Tilden Co.....	17325	Eureka Medical Co.:	
Dobbin, E. A., & Co.:		Neuraline tablets.....	17470
cramp bark.....	17649	Extracto de Hígado de Bacalao de Wampole:	
Dow Drug Co.:		Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17948
Monroe's Formula Number 7.....	17785	Serra, Garabis & Co.....	17915
Drovers Veterinary Union:		Wampole, H. K., & Co.....	17915
Third Degree Special Aid.....	17311	Yglesias & Co.....	17948
Three Purpose liquid.....	17311	F E I solution:	
		F E I Corporation.....	17166



	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
F. E. I. tooth paste:		Glykeron:	
F. E. I. Corporation.....	17322	Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17078
Fajardo, G. J.:		Iglesias & Co.....	17078
Musterole.....	17614	Goldban's Celebrated 449 remedy:	
Osmo Kaolin.....	17935	Hance Bros. & White.....	17753
Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller.....	17960	Golden oil, Ballard's:	
Fansler's, Dr., kidney, bladder, and rheu-		Ballard Golden Oil Co.....	17068
matism medicine:		Grape Capsule Co.:	
Fansler Manufacturing Co.....	17612	vaginal antiseptic capsules.....	17647
Farmacia Guzman:		Gray's Medicine Co:	
Glikol.....	17324	Kavatone.....	17786
Favreau & Collette:		Great Oxie Co.:	
Mathieu's nervine powders.....	17069	Oxien Nazone salve.....	17792
Fenner's, Dr., St. Vitus dance medicine:		Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypophosphite of	
Wells, S. C., & Co.....	17631	lime:	
Ferment Co.:		Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17904
Bacillus bulgaricus.....	17158, 17219	Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17975
Ferrari, Jose:		Fougera, E., & Co.....	17904
Cod liver, extract.....	17930	Yglesias & Co.....	17975
Tabonucol-Pectoratol.....	17079	Guarantee Veterinary Co.:	
Vial's phenic syrup.....	17943	Sal-Tonik.....	17172
Ferrasal:		Gum myrrh:	
Crown Remedy Co.....	17175, 17224, 17382	Devkapan-Adenwalla.....	17384
Ferrosanol:		Gunn's, Dr., antiseptic:	
Haemozon Products Co.....	17776	Merrick Medicine Co.....	17936
First Texas Chemical Manufacturing Co.:		Gust, Robert P., Co.:	
Mal-A-Tol.....	17628	Rx 5000 for women.....	17778
Flu medicine for hogs:		H. H. H. liniment:	
General Veterinary Laboratory.....	17607	Moore, H. H., & Sons.....	17171
Flumonia salve:		Haemozon Products Co.:	
Van Vleet-Ellis Corporation.....	17084, 17314	Ferrosanol.....	17776
Fougera, E., & Co.:		Haemozon.....	17776
Ampoules Gaiarsine Ducatte.....	17932	Hailperin's antiseptic healing ointment:	
Ducro's alimentary elixir.....	17921	Manhattan Drug Co.....	17223
Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypophosphite		Hall & Ruckel (Inc.):	
of lime.....	17904	Sozodont liquid.....	17857
Vial's phenic syrup.....	17943	Halpern, H.:	
4-44:		calisaya elixir.....	17781
Nethery, W. B.....	17830	with iron.....	17781
United Products Co.....	17843	camphor, spirits of.....	17781
Fowlers solution tablets:		cinchona, tincture.....	17781
Bundy, C. M., Co.....	17911	niter, sweet spirits of.....	17781
Frank Drug Co.:		nux vomica, tincture.....	17781
Purula Blood Cleanser.....	17944	Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co.:	
extract buchu compound.....	17944	aletris root.....	17174
kidney and liver remedy.....	17944	Hance Bros. & White:	
Frazier Tablet Co.:		cold and la grippe tablets.....	17641
antiseptic gargle.....	17156	Goldban's Celebrated 449 remedy.....	17753
Fritch's vegetable soap:		Lafayette's palatable cod liver oil with malt	
Fritch, J. A.....	17160	and hypophosphites.....	17961
Fruit Industries (Ltd.):		laxative cold and grippe tablets.....	17794
Garrett's Constitutional Virginia Dare		Romineck's diuretic pills.....	17784
wine tonic.....	17863	Hancock Inoculum Co.:	
Fulton's Compound:		Oculum.....	17157
Fulton, J. J., Co.....	17092	Headache and neuralgia remedy:	
G. G. Germicide:		B. C. Remedy Co.....	17469
Rockwood, R.....	17086	Headache powders:	
Galpin's antiseptic vaginal suppositories:		Stanback Medicine Co.....	17460
Galpin, H. T. (Inc.).....	17914	Standard Manufacturing Laboratories.....	17095
Garrett's Constitutional Virginia Dare wine		Health Aid Laboratories:	
tonic:		Smith's blood, liver, and kidney remedy ..	17389
Fruit Industries (Ltd.).....	17863	Heide, H. & Sons (Heide & Sons):	
Gary's, Dr., Famous vegetable ointment:		Bering ear oil.....	17850
Gary Medicine Co.....	17472	Heiskell, Pills:	
Gen Sen tonic:		Moscoco Hno. & Co.....	17082
Beach's Wonder Remedy Co.....	17397, 17790	Hessig-Ellis Drug Co.:	
General Veterinary Laboratory:		Muco-Solvent.....	17087
flu medicine for hogs.....	17607	salve.....	17087
liquid Hog Health.....	17056, 17607	Hibbs-Worth Laboratories (Inc.):	
Poultry Health.....	17212	Cerolactic antiseptic ointment.....	17840
Germicide, G. G.:		germicide and prophylactic.....	17840
Rockwood, R.....	17086	internal antiseptic tablets.....	17840
Germozone:		Histosan syrup:	
Lee, G. H., Co.....	17650	Bischoff, Ernst, Co.....	17768
Ginger, fluid extract:		Hog Health, liquid:	
American Products Co.....	17606, 17758	General Veterinary Laboratory..	17056, 17607
De Lux Packing Co.....	17751	Hollie's, Dr., reducing crackers:	
Hub Products Co.....	17452, 17773	Cubbison Cracker Co.....	17100
Interstate Drug Co.....	17922	Reduso wafers:	
Land Drug Co.....	17605	Natural Food Products Co.....	17398
Queen City Distributing Co.....	17604	Horne, James B. (Inc.):	
Savoy Drug & Chemical Co.....	17769	Marshall's cubeb cigarettes.....	17873
York Distributing Co.....	17765	Hot Springs Improved sarsaparilla com-	
Glikol:		pound:	
Brewer & Co.....	17324	Lauber & Lauber Co.....	17307
Farmacia Guzman.....	17324	Hoyt Bros. (Inc.):	
Pan American Manufacturing Co.....	17324	aspirin tablets.....	17611
Glycero medicated plasters:		catarrhal jelly.....	17630
Physicians' Chemical & Drug Co.....	17320		

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Hoyt Bros. (Inc.)—Continued.		Lanman & Kemp's Cod Oil Black:	
cold tablets.....	17630	Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17924
Vapo Ply.....	17630	Lanman & Kemp (Inc.).....	17924
white pine and tar mentholated compound		Pure cod liver oil:	
syrup.....	17618	Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17924
Hub Products Co.:		Lanman & Kemp (Inc.).....	17924
ginger, fluid extract.....	17452, 17773	Larkin cold and gripe tablets:	
Hubbel's, Dr., formula:		Larkin Co.....	17473
Hubbel Products Corporation.....	17905, 17907	Lauber & Lauber Co.:	
Huisking, Charles L., & Co.:		Hot Springs Improved sarsaparilla com-	
Musterole.....	17616	pound.....	17307
Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller.....	17958	Lax. Cold Grippe tablets:	
Vial's phenic syrup.....	17925	Strong-Cobb & Co.....	17217
Humphreys' No. 77:		Laxative cold and gripe tablets:	
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine		Hance Bros. & White.....	17794
Co.....	17319	Knowles, E. L. (Inc.).....	17950
Serra, Garabis & Co.....	17319	Parke, Davis & Co.....	17216
Hyde's rheumatic and kidney remedy:		herb tea:	
Hyde Remedy Co.....	17856	Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medicine Co. 17639, 17839	
Hydroleine:		Stearns, Frederick, & Co.....	17793
Century National Chemical Co.....	17920	quinine tablets:	
Iglesias & Co.:		McCormick & Co.....	17775
Glykeron.....	17078	Leadbeater Drug Corporation:	
Improved bronchial lozenges. See Bronchial		Cassapine.....	17956
lozenges.		Lee, G. H., Co.:	
Inhalex:		Germozone.....	17650
Li Roth Research Laboratories (Inc.)..	17633	Lemke's, Dr. H. C., Blood Drops:	
International Drug Sales Co.:		Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medicine Co. 17639, 17839	
Caliente oil.....	17838	laxative herb tea:	
International Laboratories:		Lemke, Dr. H. C., Medicine Co. 17639, 17839	
Bronchuline.....	17624	Leo, D. C., & Co.:	
Interstate Drug Co.:		Speedy laxative cold tablets.....	17312
ginger, fluid extract.....	17922	Leonardi's elixir:	
Williams', Dr., 101 tonic.....	17462	Leonardi, S. B., & Co.....	17828
Iodine Products Co.:		Li Roth Research Laboratories (Inc.):	
Zi-O-Dine dental cream.....	17927	Inhalex.....	17633
Iroquois Famous Indian herb tea:		Life for Blood and Nerves:	
Iroquois Famous Indian Remedies Co. 17754		Standard Drug Co.....	17169
Jarabe Fenico:		Liquid Hog Health:	
Caribou Laboratories.....	17923	General Veterinary Laboratory..	17056, 17607
Hipofosfito de Cal:		Orium:	
Caribou Laboratories.....	17923	Vicksburg Chemical Co.....	17318
Jenkin's rheumatic remedy:		Poultry Health:	
Jenkins, I. W.....	17906	General Veterinary Laboratory.....	17212
Johnson's chill and fever tonic:		Llewellyn Laboratories (Inc.):	
Ballard, James F., Co.....	17622	phenacetin, aspirin, and caffeine alkaloid	
K P N Nutrition No. 50:		tablets.....	17901
Perfect Nutrition Co.....	17777	Llompert Bros. Co.:	
No. 75-25:		Pinoleum (Pineoleum).....	17213
Perfect Nutrition Co.....	17777	Lowell, E. I.:	
Kal-Kreo-Fen:		benzoin, tincture.....	17771
Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17942	Lung Healer, Dr. Alexander's:	
Kata-rol:		Smith, Kline & French.....	17949
Serra, Garabis & Co.....	17053	Lung Saver:	
Katarrol (Kata-rol):		Lung Saver Co.....	17634, 17842
Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17309	MacIntire, R. E., & Co.:	
Kaufmann's, Dr., sulphur bitters:		Anti-Phymin.....	17453, 17849
Ordway, A. P., & Co.....	17093,	Magnesia, citrate:	
	17201, 17388, 17390	Citro Nesia Co.....	17096, 17313
Kavatone:		Make-Man tablets:	
Gray's Medicine Co.....	17786	Make-Man Tablet Co.....	17395
Kells Co.:		Mal-A-Tol:	
Whitehall's Dr., rheumatic remedy.....	17871	First Texas Chemical Manufacturing	
Kelp-Ine:		Co.....	17628
Kelp-Ine Products Corporation.....	17852	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works:	
Kidney, bladder, and rheumatism medicine:		ether.....	17052,
Fansler Manufacturing Co.....	17612		17063, 17065, 17466, 17796, 17919, 17941
Kinmonth's diphtheria and sore throat rem-		Manhattan Drug Co.:	
edy:		All Healing ointment.....	17459
Kinmonth, Dr. H. S., Remedy Co.....	17772	Baker's laxative cold and gripe tablets...	17206
Kirby, W. S.:		Carbolized witch-hazel ointment.....	17223
Oxidine.....	17055	Hailperin's antiseptic healing ointment.....	17223
tasteless.....	17055	Talbot's All Healing Unguentol ointment..	17221
Ware's, Dr., Black powder.....	17608	Mansfield Drug Co.:	
tablets.....	17608	Mentho-Squillo.....	17645
Knowles, E. L. (Inc.):		Marin, Manuel, & Co.:	
laxative cold and gripe tablets.....	17950	Pectil Colberg.....	17934
Komet:		Pulmogenol.....	17937
Novak, John, Co.....	17757	Vicko.....	17940
L—O compound:		Marshall's cubeb cigarettes:	
Medical Supply Co.....	17451	Horner, James B. (Inc.).....	17873
Lactobacillus culture:		Marvel chemical tablets:	
Vita Bac Corporation.....	17164	Marvel Co.....	17098
Lafayette's palatable cod liver oil with malt		Mathieu's nervine powders:	
and hypophosphites:		Favreau & Collette.....	17069
Hance Bros. & White (Inc.).....	17961		
Land Drug Co.:			
ginger, fluid extract.....	17605		



McConnell, P., Co.: C. P. R. tablets.....	N. J. No. 17795	Nau's Dyspeptic Relief: Nau, F.....	N. J. No. 17617
McCormick & Co.: aspirin tablets.....	17642	Nervac: Nervac Medicine Co.....	17088
Bee brand laxative quinine tablets.....	17775	Nethery, W. B.: 4-44.....	17830
McCormick's cold and pain salve.....	17973	Neuraline tablets: Eureka Medical Co.....	17470
McCormick's Freosine salve.....	17908	New Haven Laboratories: Dakol nasal cream.....	17080, 17215, 17951
McCullough Drug Co.: Whitehall's, Dr., rheumatic remedy.....	17866, 17972	Newton's heave, cough, distemper, and indigestion compound: Newton Horse Remedy Co.....	17761, 17762, 17763
Medical Supply Co.: L-O compound.....	17451	Nip-a-Co capsules: Stearns, Frederick, & Co.....	17391
Mel-Maroba: Sharp & Dohme.....	17952	Niter, sweet spirits of: Halpern, H.....	17781
Mellier Drug Co.: Poncea compound.....	17378, 17393, 17638	Standard Drug Co.....	17781
Mentho-Squillo: Mansfield Drug Co.....	17645	Nitroglycerin tablets: Breon, G. A., & Co.....	17848
Menthol-camphor ointment: Watkins, J. R., Co.....	17467	No Fal: Western Barber Supply Co.....	17637
Menthol inhalers: Cushman Drug Co.....	17601	Norma: Norma Laboratories.....	17203, 17644
Surgical Products Laboratories.....	17058	Peoples Drug Stores.....	17207
Walgreen Co.....	17625	Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange.....	17211
Ware, Walter F., Co.....	17613	Nose-Ions: Nose-Ions Co.....	17054
Woltra Co.....	17072	Novak, John, Co.: Komel.....	17757
and pencil, combination: Belmonte, W. C.....	17853	Novak's kidney pills.....	17757
pencils: Eagle Druggists Supply Co.....	17071	Noyes, P. J., Co.: antipyretic compound tablets.....	17841
Merck & Co.: ether.....	17064, 17155, 17609, 17619, 17854, 17909, 17939, 17965, 17967	berberine compound, elixir.....	17841
Mercuric iodide tablets: Breon, G. A., & Co.....	17848	codeine sulphate tablets.....	17841
Merles brand beef, iron, and wine: Devore Manufacturing Co.....	17791	creosol compound, elixir.....	17841
Epsom salt tablets: Devore Manufacturing Co.....	17623	nux vomica, tincture.....	17841
Merrick Medicine Co.: Gunn's, Dr., antiseptic.....	17936	oxyquinoline vaginal suppositories.....	17841
Metro-Oil: Metro-Oil.....	17770	santonin and calomel tablets.....	17841
Mineral water: Chumuckla Springs Co.....	17305	strychnine sulphate tablets.....	17841
Monroe's Formula Number 7: Dow Drug Co.....	17785	Nozol: Nozol Co.....	17061, 17081, 17163, 17165, 17202, 17204, 17303, 17454, 17455, 17468
Moore, H. H., & Sons: H. H. H. liniment.....	17171	Nuremedy: Central Laboratories Co.....	17787
Morgan & Sampson: Soak-In liniment.....	17756	Nux vomica, tincture: American Laboratories (Inc.).....	17752
Morgenstern & Co.: antiseptic gargle.....	17159	Brewer & Co.....	17860
Moscoso Hno. & Co.: Pills Heiskell.....	17082	Halpern, H.....	17781
Mosso's oil of salt: Mosso, C. A., Laboratories.....	17461	Noyes, P. J., Co.....	17841
Mouth wash: Da-Lee Chemical Co.....	17089	Sauer, C. F., Co.....	17752
Emedent Pharmaceutical Co.....	17928	Standard Drug Co.....	17781
Whitman Pharmacy.....	17913	O. K. specific, Pabst's: Pabst Chemical Co.....	17755
Muco-Solvent: Hessig-Ellis Drug Co.....	17087	Oculum: Hancock Inoculum Co.....	17157
Van Vleet-Ellis Corporation.....	17087	Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.: ether.....	17097, 17151, 17168, 17214, 17321, 17381, 17385, 17458, 17464, 17621
Muir Co.: Vogue antiseptic powder.....	17648	Oil of salt: Mosso, C. A., Laboratories.....	17461
Mulford, H. K., Co.: Bacillus acidophilus.....	17161	Ointrex: Rex Co.....	17635
Muller's Famous Prescription 100,384 for rheumatism and gout: Muller, W. H.....	17760	101 tonic: Interstate Drug Co.....	17462
Musterole: Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17616	Opium, tincture: Stearns, Frederick, & Co.....	17603
Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17615	Ordway, A. P., & Co.: Kaufmann's, Dr., sulphur bitters.....	17093, 17201, 17388, 17390
Fajardo, G. J.....	17614	Orium, liquid: Vicksburg Chemical Co.....	17318
Huisking, C. L., & Co.....	17616	medicated salve: Vicksburg Chemical Co.....	17318
Serra, Garabis & Co.....	17614	Osmo Kaolin: Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17946
Yglesias & Co.....	17615	Fajardo, G. J.....	17935
Myers', Dr., pneumonia compound: Myers Remedy Co.....	17766	Serra, Garabis & Co.....	17935
Mygrone: Wyeth, John, & Bro.....	17780	Our Husbands Manufacturing Co.: Cow Tone.....	17396
National Drug Co.: Witmer's Coughine.....	17383	Oxidine: Kirby, W. S.....	17055
National Drug Products (Inc.): Pronto.....	17947	tasteless: Kirby, W. S.....	17055
National Medicine Co.: U-Ta-Ka Indian tonic.....	17945	Oxien Nazone salve: Great Oxie Co.....	17792
Natural Food Products Co.: Hollie's, Dr., Reduso wafers.....	17398	Oxyquinoline vaginal suppositories: Noyes, P. J., Co.....	17841

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Pabst's O. K. specific:		Pyro-Sana:	
Pabst Chemical Co.....	17755	Alhosa Chemical Co.....	17968
Pacific Chemical Co.: ether.....	17845, 17953	Pyorrhine tooth powder: Pyorrhine Chemical Co.....	17867
Pan American Manufacturing Co.: Glikol.....	17324	Pyros: Pyros Co.....	17874
Parke, Davis & Co.: bronchial lozenges.....	17315	Q. W. condition powder: Q. W. Laboratories.....	17826, 17833
laxative cold and gripe tablets.....	17216	mixture: Q. W. Laboratories.....	17826
Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella: Dye, Dr. J. H.....	17834	worm capsules: Q. W. Laboratories.....	17826
Pease, F. M., & Son: Potaska.....	17632	Queen City Distributing Co.: ginger, fluid extract.....	17604
Pectil Colberg: Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17933	Quinine hydrobromate laxative tablets: Burch, T. F., & Co.....	17099
Marin, Manuel, & Co.....	17934	Radumac: Radumac Mineral Co.....	17862
Peoples Drug Stores: Norma.....	17207	Rawleigh, W. T., Co.: cholera tablets.....	17400
Perfect Nutrition Co.: K P N Nutrition No. 50.....	17777	roup powder.....	17400
No. 75-25.....	17777	spray.....	17400
Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller: Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17958	vapor balm.....	17400
Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17959	Red Cross chill and fever tonic: Cash Bros. Drug Co.....	17209
Fajardo, G. J.....	17960	Reduce Co.: Stark's Reduce.....	17835
Huisking, C. L., & Co.....	17958	Reducing crackers: Cubbin Cracker Co.....	17100
Serra, Garabis & Co.....	17960	Reduso wafers: Natural Food Products Co.....	17398
Yglesias & Co.....	17959	Rex Co.: Ointrex.....	17635
Pfeiffer, S., Manufacturing Co.: Sun Laxative Cold Breakers.....	17059	Rexall gripe pills: United Drug Co.....	17963
Phenacetin, aspirin, and caffeine alkaloid tablets: Llewellyn Laboratories (Inc.).....	17901	Rockwood, R.: G. G. Germicide.....	17086
Phenolphthalein tablets: Brewer & Co.....	17860	Romineck's diuretic pills: Hance Bros. & White.....	17784
Tilden Co.....	17325	Rosenblatt, Samson: chloroform.....	17627
Phenyleinchoninic acid tablets: Zemmer Co.....	17463	Roup powder: Rawleigh, W. T., Co.....	17400
Physicians' Chemical & Drug Co.: Glycero medicated plasters.....	17320	spray: Rawleigh, W. T., Co.....	17400
Pills Heiskell: Moscoso Hno. & Co.....	17082	Ru-Bon No. 1: Ru-Bon Chemical Co.....	17075, 17076
Pinoleum (Pineoleum): Llompert Bros. Co.....	17213	No. 2: Ru-Bon Chemical Co.....	17075, 17076
Piuma Italian Pharmacy: Stopkofin.....	17222	No. 3: Ru-Bon Chemical Co.....	17075, 17076
Platt, C. H.: Prescription No. 3913.....	17902, 17964	Ru-Co.: Collins, Clyde, Chemical Co.....	17903
Pneumatica: Polk, C. F., Co.....	17970	Rx 5000 for women: Gust, Robert P., Co.....	17778
Extra Strong: Polk, C. F., Co.....	17970	S-T-S Little Wonder suppositories: Esbencott Laboratories.....	17646, 17872
Ponca compound: Mellier Drug Co.....	17378, 17393, 17638	St. Vitus dance medicine, Dr. Fenner's: Wells, S. C., & Co.....	17631
Potaska: Pease, F. M., & Son.....	17632	Sakula salve: Yamato Co.....	17377, 17456
Potassium bromide, elixir: Brewer & Co.....	17860	Sal-Tonik: Guarantee Veterinary Co.....	17172
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation: Cuticura pills.....	17858	Sanitary menthol inhalers: Woltra Co.....	17072
Poultry Health, liquid: General Veterinary Laboratory.....	17212	Sannette: Sannette Chemical Co.....	17471
tonic: Wonder Chemical Co.....	17836	Santonin and calomel tablets: Breon, G. A., & Co.....	17848
Prescription No. 3913: Platt, C. H.....	17902, 17964	Noyes, P. J., Co.....	17841
Pronto: National Drug Products (Inc.).....	17947	Sarsaparilla: Emerson Medicine Co.....	17387
Prunidia: Standard Drug Co.....	17169	compound: Lauber & Lauber Co.....	17307
Pulmogenol: Marin, Manuel, & Co.....	17937	Sauer, C. F., Co.: belladonna leaves, fluid extract.....	17752
Purola Blood Cleanser: Blumauer-Frank Drug Co.....	17944	tincture.....	17752
Frank Drug Co.....	17944	cinchona, compound.....	17752
extract buchu compound: Blumauer-Frank Drug Co.....	17944	tincture.....	17752
Frank Drug Co.....	17944	ergot, fluid extract.....	17752
kidney and liver remedy: Blumauer-Frank Drug Co.....	17944	nux vomica, tincture.....	17752
Frank Drug Co.....	17944	Savoy Drug & Chemical Co.: ginger, fluid extract.....	17769
Pusheck's, Dr., Cold Push: Pusheck Health Laboratories.....	17851	Schulze, G. H., Pharmacy: Vindor diabetic wine.....	17798
Pycoppe: Pycoppe (Inc.).....	17938	Sello headache powders: Standard Manufacturing Laboratories.....	17095
Pyo-Rem: Pyo-Rem Chemical Co.....	17602		
dental cream: Pyo-Rem Chemical Co.....	17602		



	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Serra, Garabis & Co.:		Success oxide tablets:	
Extracto de Hgado de Bacalao de Wam-		Walgreen Co. ....	17094
pole .....	17915	Sulphonal tablets:	
Humphreys No. 77 .....	17319	Breon, G. A., & Co. ....	17848
Kata-rol .....	17053	Sulphonethylmethane tablets:	
Musterole .....	17614	Zemmer Co. ....	17463
Osmo Kaolin .....	17935	Sulphur bitters:	
Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller .....	17960	Ordway, A. P., & Co. 17093, 17201, 17388, 17390	
Sharp & Dohme:		Sun Laxative Cold Breakers:	
Mel-Maroba .....	17952	Pfeiffer, S., Manufacturing Co. ....	17059
Shoemaker & Busch (Inc.):		Surgical Products Laboratories:	
Syrup of tar with extract of cod livers and		menthol inhalers .....	17058
menthol .....	17912, 17969	Syrup of tar with extract of cod livers and	
Shores-Mueller Co.:		menthol:	
C. C. T. Antiasthmatic (Hare) .....	17074	Shoemaker & Busch (Inc.) .....	17912, 17969
Shuit, W. E. (Inc.):		Syrup of white pine and tar mentholated:	
Bel-Rub .....	17759	Hoyt Bros. (Inc.) .....	17613
Smith, C. Nellson, Co.:		T. M. C. laxative cold tablets:	
D-O-D .....	17827	Stearns, Frederick, & Co. ....	17793
Specific No. 3 .....	17317, 17788	Tabonucol-Pectoral:	
Smith, Kline & French:		Ferrari, Jose .....	17079
Alexander's, Dr., Lung Healer .....	17949	Takara antiseptic powder:	
Smith's blood, liver, and kidney remedy:		Takara Laboratories .....	17394
Health Aid Laboratories .....	17389	Talbot's All Healing Unguentol ointment:	
King of All Pain:		Manhattan Drug Co. ....	17721
Texatine Medicine Co. ....	17971	Tanna-Menthol:	
specific compound:		Tanna-Menthol Co. ....	17085
Texatine Medicine Co. ....	17971	Taylor's Bromo-Aspirin:	
Sniff:		Taylor Medicine Co. ....	17474, 17844
Cady, M. R., & Co. ....	17846	Teaco ointment:	
Soak-In liniment:		White & Kleppinger (Inc.) .....	17832
Morgan & Sampson .....	17756	Tetremidy:	
Soap, Fritch's vegetable:		Eucaline Medicine Co. ....	17865
Fritch, J. A. ....	17160	Texatine Medicine Co.:	
Sodium salicylate compound:		Smith's King of All Pain .....	17971
Zemmer Co. ....	17463	specific compound .....	17971
tablets:		Tex-A-Tine ointment .....	17971
Brewer & Co. ....	17860	Third Degree Special Aid:	
sulphocarbolate tablets:		Drovers Veterinary Union .....	17311
Breon, G. A., & Co. ....	17848	Three Purpose liquid:	
Southern Chemical Co.:		Drovers Veterinary Union .....	17311
camphor, spirits .....	17302	Thorson's Soap Lake salts:	
Sozodont liquid:		Thorson Soap Lake Products Co. ....	17643
Hall & Ruckel (Inc.) .....	17857	Tilden Co.:	
Speedy laxative cold tablets:		aconite root, tincture .....	17325
Leo, D. C., & Co. ....	17312	belladonna leaves, fluid extract .....	17325
Stanback headache powders:		camphor, solution in oil .....	17325
Stanback Medicine Co. ....	17460	cinchona, tincture .....	17325
Standard cough and cold compound:		digitalis, tincture .....	17325
Standard Remedy Co. ....	17797	ergot, solution .....	17325
system tonic:		phenolphthalein tablets .....	17325
Standard Remedy Co. ....	17797	Tonic Force, No. 1:	
Standard Drug Co.:		Zarpas Laboratories .....	17626
buchu, elixir, compound .....	17169	No. 5:	
calisaya elixir .....	17781	Zarpas Laboratories .....	17626
with iron .....	17781	tablets:	
camphor, spirits of .....	17781	Zarpas Laboratories .....	17626
cinchona, tincture .....	17781	Tooth paste:	
Life for Blood and Nerves .....	17169	Da-Lee Chemical Co. ....	17089
niter, sweet spirits of .....	17781	F. E. I. Corporation .....	17322
nux vomica, tincture .....	17781	powder:	
Prunidia .....	17169	Pyorrhine Chemical Co. ....	17867
Standard Manufacturing Laboratories:		Torb:	
Selo headache powders .....	17095	Crystal Chemical Co. ....	17301
Standard Remedy Co.:		Torpedo combination menthol inhaler and	
Standard cough and cold compound .....	17797	penicil:	
system tonic .....	17797	Belmonte, W. C. ....	17853
Stark's Reducine:		Volatex:	
Reducine Co. ....	17835	Belmonte, W. C. ....	17853
Stearns, Frederick, & Co.:		Trional tablets:	
belladonna root, extract .....	17603	Breon, G. A., & Co. ....	17848
cinchona, powdered extract .....	17603	Tyding's turpentine man's remedy:	
tincture .....	17603	Tydings & Co. ....	17070
colchicum seed, fluid extract .....	17603	U-Gar-Gl:	
Nip-a-Co capsules .....	17391	Cherokee Remedy Co. ....	17926
opium, tincture .....	17603	U-Ta-Ka Indian tonic:	
strychnine nitrate tablets .....	17603	National Medicine Co. ....	17945
sulphate tablets .....	17603	United Drug Co.:	
T. M. C. laxative cold tablets .....	17793	Rexall grippie pills .....	17963
Stone's capsules:		United Products Co.:	
Allen & Co. ....	17392	4-44 .....	17843
Stopkofin:		Vaginal antiseptic capsules:	
Piuma Italian Pharmacy .....	17222	Grape Capsule Co. ....	17647
Strong-Cobb & Co.:		Van Seaton Chemical Co.:	
Lax. Cold Grippe tablets .....	17217	Adropsedema .....	17800
Strychnine nitrate tablets:		Van Vleet-Ellis Corporation:	
Stearns, Frederick, & Co. ....	17603	Flumonia salve .....	17084, 17314
sulphate tablets:		Muco-Solvent .....	17087
Breon, G. A., & Co. ....	17848	salve .....	17087
Noyes, P. J., Co. ....	17841	Vapo-Cresolene:	
Stearns, Frederick, & Co. ....	17603	Vapo-Cresolene Co. ....	17167, 17218, 17636

Vapo Ply:	N. J. No.	Welch's Sweet Lilly:	N. J. No.
Hoyt Bros.....	17630	Welch, A. J.....	17837
Vapor balm:		Wells, S. C., & Co.:	
Rawleigh, W. T., Co.....	17400	Fenner's, Dr., St. Vitus dance medicine...	17631
Vial's phenic syrup:		Western Barber Supply Co.:	
Blanco, J. M. (Inc.).....	17925	No Fal.....	17637
Ferrari, Jose.....	17943	White & Kleppinger (Inc.):	
Fougera, E., & Co.....	17943	Teaco ointment.....	17832
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co.....	17925	White pine and tar mentholated compound syrup:	
Vicine:		Hoyt Bros. (Inc.).....	17618
Vicine Products Co.....	17077	Whitehall, Dr., Megrimine Co.:	
Vicko:		Whitehall's, Dr., rheumatic remedy.....	17954
Marin, Manuel, & Co.....	17940	Whitehall's, Dr., rheumatic remedy:	
Vicksburg Chemical Co.:		Kells Co.....	17871
Orium, liquid.....	17318	McCullough Drug Co.....	17866, 17972
medicated salve.....	17318	Whitehall, Dr., Megrimine Co.....	17954
Womanette.....	17316	Whitlock's U-Gar-Gl:	
Vinder (Vindor) diabetic wine:		Cherokee Remedy Co.....	17926
Zarol Medical Research.....	17210	Whitman Pharmacy:	
Vindor diabetic wine:		El-Be oral mouth wash.....	17913
Schulze, G. H., Pharmacy.....	17798	Williams', Dr., 101 tonic:	
Virginia Dare wine tonic:		Interstate Drug Co.....	17462
Fruit Industries (Ltd.).....	17863	Williams', Dr. C. S., Emedent Pyorrhea mouth wash No. 1:	
Vita Bac Corporation:		Emedent Pharmaceutical Co.....	17928
Lactobacillus culture.....	17164	Williams Manufacturing Co.:	
Vogue antiseptic powder:		Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheuma- tism.....	17869
Muir Co.....	17648	Williams, T. O.:	
Volater:		camphor, spirits.....	17302
Belmonte, W. C.....	17853	Witch hazel, carbolized, ointment:	
Walgreen Co.:		Manhattan Drug Co.....	17223
menthol inhalers.....	17625	Witmer's Coughine:	
Success cold tablets.....	17094	National Drug Co.....	17383
Walker's Dead Shot colic remedy:		Woltra Co.:	
Cox & Simpkins.....	17091	Sanitary menthol inhalers.....	17072
Indian liver and kidney tonic:		Womanette:	
Cox & Simpkins.....	17091	Capital Remedy Co.....	17062, 17152
Old Indian fever tonic:		Vicksburg Chemical Co.....	17316
Cox & Simpkins.....	17091	Wonder poultry tonic:	
Pain-I-Cure:		Wonder Chemical Co.....	17836
Cox & Simpkins.....	17091	Wyeth, John, & Bro.:	
Wampole, Creo Terpina:		Mygrone.....	17780
Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17929	X-Po:	
Yglesias & Co.....	17929	X-Po Co.....	17208
extract of cod liver:		Yamato Co.:	
Ferrari, Jose.....	17930	Sakula salve.....	17377, 17456
Wampole, H. K., & Co.....	17930	Yglesias & Co.:	
Extracto de Hgado de Bacalao:		Creo Terpina Wampole.....	17929
Drug Co. of Porto Rico.....	17948	Ducro's alimentary elixir.....	17916
Serra, Garabis & Co.....	17915	Extracto de Hgado de Bacalao, Wampole.....	17948
Wampole, H. K., & Co.....	17915	Grimault & Co.'s syrup of hypophosphite of lime.....	17975
Yglesias & Co.....	17948	Musterole.....	17615
Wampole, Henry K., & Co:		Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller.....	17959
Cod liver, extract.....	17930	See also Iglesias & Co.	
Extracto de Hgado de Bacalao de Wampole.....	17915	York Distributing Co.:	
Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthyol.....	17774, 17855, 17962	ginger, fluid extract.....	17765
Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride com- pound with ichthyol:		Zarol Medical Research:	
Wampole, Henry K., & Co. 17774, 17855, 17962		Vinder (Vindor) diabetic wine.....	17210
Ware, Walter F., Co.:		Zarpas Laboratories:	
menthol inhalers.....	17613	Tonic Force, No. 1.....	17626
Ware's Dr., Black powder:		No. 5.....	17626
Kirby, W. S., Co.....	17608	Zarpas Ointment No. 1.....	17626
tablets:		No. 2.....	17626
Kirby, W. S., Co.....	17608	Tonic Force tablets.....	17626
Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange:		Zarpas, Nick:	
Norma.....	17211	Zarpas Ointment No. 2.....	17379
Watkins, J. R., Co.:		Zemmer Co.:	
Acotin.....	17386	acetanilide compound tablets.....	17463
aspirin tablets.....	17153	acid phenyleinchoninic tablets.....	17463
Watkins laxative cold and grip tablets.....	17154	elixir calisaya alkaloids.....	17463
Watkins menthol-camphor ointment.....	17467	sodium salicylate compound.....	17463
Watkins laxative cold and grip tablets:		sulphonethymethane tablets.....	17463
Watkins, J. R., Co.....	17154	Zi-O-Dine dental cream:	
Watkins menthol-camphor ointment:		Iodine Products Co.....	17927
Watkins, J. R., Co.....	17467		
Welch's Aegopodium for rheumatism and gout:			
Welch, W. C.....	17799		







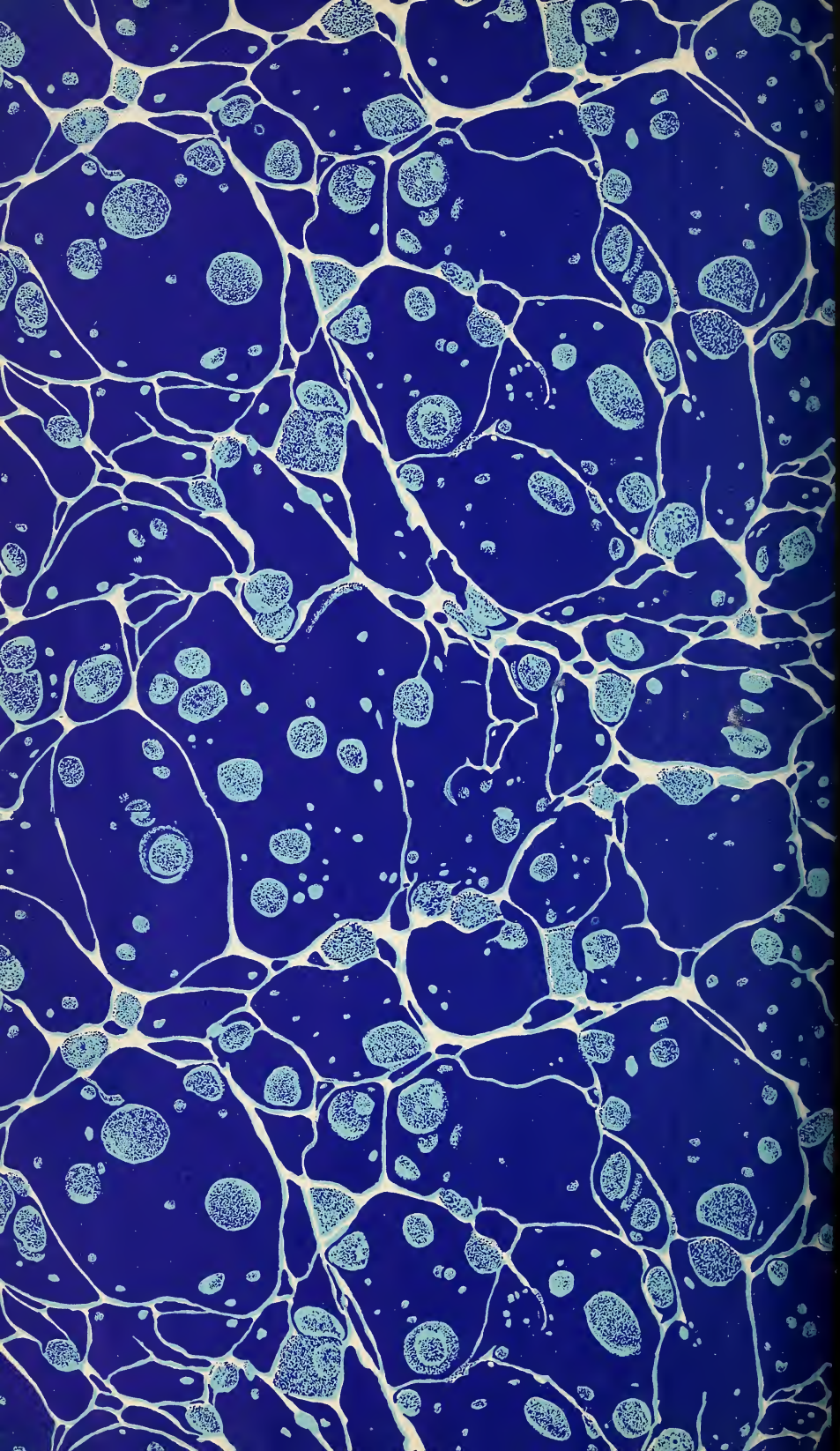














8-2432

8-7888

